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The Times Cook: Vegetarian recipes, page 8

British Steel has lost £2m a day in past year

...he British Steel Corporation lost £660m last ...ar, equivalent to £2m a day, MPs were told ...sterday. The huge deficit is likely to be raised ... the Commons today when the Iron and Steel ...ll comes up for second reading. Mr Ian ...acGregor, BSC chairman, said he believed the ...rporation would soon escape from a "fairy-...e world".

Chairman sees end to 'fairy-tale world'

..Peter Hill
...ustrial Editor

...osses totalling £660m last ... — almost £2m a day — ... revealed by the British ...l Corporation yesterday. ...he huge loss for the current ...ncial year, which ends in ... than two weeks' time, ...rfs even last year's £545m ...m.

...he scale of the loss, made ...erday by BSC executives ... they appeared before an ...arty committee of MPs, is ...d to provoke further con-...ersy today when Parliament ...heduled to give a second ...ing to the Iron and Steel ...

...he Bill allows £3,500m of ...'s capital to be written off ...ediately with provision for ...rther £1,000m write-down. ...e Government made provi-... of £1,121m for the current ...cial year through the cor-...tion's external financing ... and set a limit of £730m ...he new financial year.

...tish Steel will not publish ...ss for the 1980-81 financial ... formally until it produces ...nnual report and accounts ...me months time, but Mr ... Barker, the BSC's man-... director for finance, gave ...bers of the select commit-... for trade and industry, ... is examining the corpor-...s survival plan, advance ...ng of the deficit.

... operating loss for the ...is expected to be £385m ...after £95m depreciation, ...ading loss is expected to ...0m while interest charges ...account for a further ..., producing an overall ...£660m.

... Barker, who was accom-...d by Mr Ian MacGregor, the BSC chairman, and other senior executives, agreed that on the basis of the BSC's plan drawn up in December 1979, the corporation had been hoping for a profit of £45m this year.

It is still hoping to cut the overall loss in the coming year to £318m.

Mr MacGregor told MPs the plan was based on the assumption that the decline in economic activity would stabilize in the first quarter of the new financial year, and thereafter expected a modest improvement of between 3 and 5 per cent.

But he reaffirmed the close monitoring which the corporation was carrying out weekly on every aspect of its business, and gave a warning that, if any sector failed to meet performance targets, further closures would be ordered.

Asked when he thought the BSC might remove itself from a "fairy tale world", Mr MacGregor replied: "We would expect to get into the real world by the end of this calendar year and by the end of the 1982 calendar year we shall be back in the flesh."

Last month Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said that the latest tranche of taxpayers' money represented BSC's last chance and Mr MacGregor was asked if he considered next year's cash limit as immutable.

He said that he did not expect Sir Keith to change his mind, and added that the corporation would have to use its ingenuity to remain within that limit if for any reason it was deflected.

Business Diary, page 21



The ailing Mr Edward Heath enjoying the south Devon sunshine on doctor's orders yesterday. Having cancelled all engagements for the coming month on health grounds, the former Prime Minister is convalescing in Torquay. He moved in 11 days ago and, apart from attending the vital Budget vote, he leaves the hotel only twice a day for a stroll. He was well wrapped up against the sea breeze and few people recognized him, sandwiched between bodyguards. He would only say: "I am enjoying myself."

S African forces raid Swapo in Angola

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, March 18

South African forces were reported today to have been in action on two fronts—deep inside southern Angola and in Mozambique—in a serious stepping-up of operations against what Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, has called the "total onslaught".

The raid into Angola was announced by General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force. It was one of the rare occasions when South Africa admitted a raid into Angolan territory before any claims were made by the Government in Luanda.

At the same time the South African military authorities rejected Mozambique claims that there had been a six-hour battle with Frelimo troops near Oro Point, close to the border with Natal province.

They said a corporal was killed when Frelimo troops opened fire on South African soldiers who had "unsuspectingly and probably innocently" strayed across the unmarked border between Natal and Mozambique while walking on the beach. They had been led into an ambush, the South African statement said.

A flying column of South African troops, driving Soviet vehicles captured in Angola and painted in Frelimo colours, crossed the Mozambique border late in January and attacked a base of the African National Congress near Maputo.

The Angolan raid, according to the South African Defence Force, was launched yesterday against a key base of the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) near Lubango, 125 miles north of the Namibian (South West African) border.

It was an exclusively airborne attack on one of Swapo's main field training camps, named after Tobias Hainyeko, the first Swapo guerrilla killed in the bush war in Namibia.

The South African statement said the raid had been a "great success". It was carried out at 1.30 pm yesterday when 1,000 or more recruits in the camp were at lunch.

The statement said there were probably Russian, Cuban and East German advisers in the camp at the time. All South African aircraft had returned safely to base.

It added: "South Africa has repeatedly warned that all terrorist bases will be located and attacked, even if they are in a neighbouring country."

Mozambique's news agency, AIM, said two South Africans were killed—South Africa said one—when a group of mainly black South African troops was intercepted by a Frelimo patrol at Oro Point.

It said the South Africans were spotted at 8 am yesterday three miles inside Mozambique, and by mid-morning they had been reinforced by about 150 men and two assault cars. Fighting continued until 3 pm, when the South Africans withdrew, AIM said.

It claimed the body of one South African was carried back across the border, but that of the other dead man was in a mortuary at Maputo. Large numbers of South African troops were still in position on the Natal side of the border, the AIM report said.

Mr Steel says naming diplomat may be abuse of privilege

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, suggested in the Commons yesterday that two questions relating to Sir Peter Hayman, retired diplomat and former British High Commissioner in Canada, appearing on the day's order paper, could be an abuse of parliamentary privilege.

The Liberals claim that Mr Steel was expressing the doubts felt by many MPs about the way in which Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Huddersfield, West, has used the protection of privilege to name the former diplomat, who was mentioned as "a senior civil servant" in the course of a trial involving Tom O'Carroll, chairman of the Paedophile Information Exchange. Mr O'Carroll was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to two years' imprisonment for conspiring to corrupt public morals.

One of Mr Dickens's questions, down for answer today, reads: "To ask the Attorney General if he will prosecute Sir Peter Hayman under the Post Office Acts for sending and receiving pornographic material through the Royal Mail."

Addressing the Speaker on a point of order, Mr Steel said that, as a member of the Committee of Privileges, he was naturally concerned that parliamentary privilege should at all times be defended. But, he added: "I submit it is difficult to defend if there is a sign on occasion that it is abused."

He referred to two questions. [The second from Mr Dickens was to Mr Francis Pym, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House, asking "if he will move to set up a select committee to investigate the security implications of the entries contained within the volumes of Sir Peter Hayman's diaries referred to in the trial of Tom O'Carroll at the Old Bailey".]

Mr Steel said both questions named a retired public servant and asked for further inquiries into his activities.

"Presumably we all have a duty if we feel something of this nature requires to be investigated, to use our considerable powers of doing that privately and be careful about bandying names about, even in this Chamber", Mr Steel said.

"I submit it is an extension of the use of privilege not even to name a person in this Chamber but to use the order paper as a means of doing so."

Mr Steel suggested that it was creating a "dubious precedent of which we should be careful".

The Speaker, Mr George Thomas, replied that the privilege of free speech was the House's most cherished possession. "There is a special obligation on us all to make sure that we never abuse that privilege."

He ruled that the two questions referred to by Mr Steel were "technically in order, otherwise they would not have appeared on the order paper".

"I can really say no more than that", he added.

Parliamentary report, page 10



MP's questions anger Hayman solicitor

By Richard Ford and Stewart Tendler

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, was last night preparing a detailed Commons statement on the case of Sir Peter Hayman, the former diplomat named yesterday in connexion with the Paedophile Information Exchange.

Sir Peter's identity was revealed after some days of speculation in a written question tabled by Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Huddersfield, West. Mr Dickens wants to know if there is any security risk involved in Sir Peter's link with the Paedophile Information Exchange and why he was not prosecuted for sending obscene material through the post.

The diplomat has made no comment about his identification but yesterday Sir David Napley, his solicitor, denounced Mr Dickens's questions as "irresponsible". He said he hoped the Attorney General's statement would "put this nonsense into proper perspective. This matter was examined by the competent authority charged with the responsibility of taking the decision about prosecution."

Rumours about Sir Peter began during the trial at the Central Criminal Court of Mr Thomas O'Carroll, chairman of the Paedophile Information Exchange. In the course of the trial, which ended last week with the jailing of Mr O'Carroll, reference was made to an unnamed senior civil servant.

Sir Peter had been mentioned twice in the *Private Eye* satirical magazine and at the weekend Mr Dickens announced that he would name him. The MP, urged by Sir Michael not to name the diplomat, claimed that there may have been an "establishment cover-up".

Mr Dickens claimed police officers investigating the paedophile exchange from the middle of 1978 had been "absolutely staggered" that the diplomat had not been charged. His flat in west London was raided during the inquiry.

It is alleged that more than 40 diaries were discovered cataloguing sexual fantasies, obscene pictures and letters from men involved in paedophilia.

Continued on page 2, col 8

Taking the lid off a dustbin census

By Craig Seton

How many dustbins are there in Chesterfield? Three months from now the borough council in Derbyshire will know, for it has taken on eight previously unemployed girls to spend the spring and early summer counting them.

They will go dustbin spotting at every one of the town's 44,500 properties under a Manpower Services Commission community service scheme for unemployed young people.

Chesterfield council is ready for the protests about waste of public money and insists that the exact whereabouts of the town's refuse containers is essential for the efficient and economical deployment of its collection squads which cost £620,000 a year.

A spokesman said the work was particularly useful and important because the Budget's sharp rise in fuel costs made it even more essential to have efficient rounds for refuse vehicles.

Moreover, 8,600 people were out of work in the Chesterfield area and the scheme, together with several others, had taken about 350 unemployed school-leavers out of the dole queue.

The girls, aged between 16 and 18, will be split into two groups each headed by a supervisor. They will be paid £23.50 a week by the Manpower Services Commission while the council will meet the cost of materials and provide protective clothing.

The spokesman said: "It is certainly not a useless job. With slum clearances, house building and other changes we need to know precisely where refuse containers are located on the rounds."

The girls will work on foot and expect to finish their task in three months. They have been supplied with council identity cards to allay any public alarm while they pry into the town's backyards for dustbins.

Other young people in Chesterfield have been engaged to clean canal banks, refurbish two offices for use during the scheme and others will decorate the homes of the elderly and infirm.

Last year South Yorkshire County Council was criticized when it started similar schemes which included counting lamp posts, checking on prams and an inventory of road signs, kerbs and gulleys.

Two more Maze prisoners will begin fast

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Two more republican prisoners at the Maze prison, near Belfast, are to go on hunger strike from Sunday in support of the demand for political status.

They will join Mr Bobby Sands, who has eaten since March 1, and Mr Francis Hughes, who began fasting last Sunday.

They were named in west Belfast yesterday as Mr "Patsy" O'Hara, aged 24, from Londonderry, who was sentenced to eight years in 1975; and Mr Raymond McCreesh, aged 24, from Camlough, South Armagh, who was sentenced in 1976 to 14 years for attempted murder.

...th Labour ...P joins ...e Social ...emocrats

...ed Emery
...al Editor

...ther Labour MP, the ...mah, is today expected to ...e Social Democrats. He ... Edward Lyons, QC, MP ...radford, West, who is ...ig his constituency party, ...which an announcement ...e made.

...defection would, after ...ingle Tory joined the ... last Monday, bring their ...mentary total to 14 MPs. ...r more peers also ...ed to the Social Demo-... bringing their number in ...rds to 18. They included ...Wilson of Langside, a ...er in the first Wilson ...ment, who served suc-...ly as Solicitor-General ...otland and Lord Advo-... He has recently sat as ...bencher.

...others were Lord Bull-...he historian, and Lord ... of Walton, both cross-...rs, and Lord Sainsbury, ...grocery chain, who was ...ur peer.

...l Wilson was the one ...ely new defector. The ...two of them university ...ancellors, had signed the ...ement supporting the ...l for Social Democracy ...uth.

...yons could not be con-... last night, but his defec-...s seen as assured among ...ed circles at West-... It had been expected ...e time.

...Lyons, a barrister, and ...Crown Court Recorder, ...med Bradford, East, ...966-74, and was elected ...ruary, 1974, to his pre-...at.

...as been fighting left-...ements in his local party ...any years and would ...ss have had difficulty ...selection. He is under-...o have been influenced ...resignation of his local ...chairman, Mr Peter ...a close associate, who ... his support for the ... for Social Democracy ...uth.

...minister switches: Mr ...uard, a former Labour ...minister, has also joined ...ical Democrats (Our ...Correspondent writes). ...gned from the Labour ...esterday because, he ... party had come ...ingly under the control ...ists. "In my view, these ...are not always repre-...e of electors generally." ...uard, who was MP for ...said he had not yet ...whether to stand as a ...Democrat at the next ...election.

Competition holding down petrol price by 5p a gallon, Shell says

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

A warning that petrol prices should rise by 5p a gallon on top of the 20p Budget increase was given by Shell yesterday.

Last night, Mr Philip Shelbourne, head of the British National Oil Corporation, said that, as a result of Budget rises in North Sea oil tax, the state-owned oil corporation would withdraw plans to extend the Thistle field.

Shell said it was losing money on every gallon sold at present prices. The company said it wanted to raise the price of petrol and other oil products by 4p or 5p a gallon, but was being prevented from doing so by intense competition among the oil companies.

According to Department of Energy figures, petrol net of tax in the United Kingdom was 4p cheaper than in West Germany and high sulphur fuel oil was £13 a tonne cheaper, while for large users Shell estimated it was up to £20 a tonne cheaper.

To bring refining and marketing back to profitability between 4p and 5p would have to be added to a gallon of petrol by taking off the rebates at present being given to retailers to enable them to keep their market share without losing money themselves. This would mean the price of four-star rising to around 150p a gallon, a rise of 25p since the Budget.

Shell said it was trying continuously to reduce the rebates offered to retailers, but price rises put into effect in January had not held because of the competition. It might be, however, that the losses throughout the industry were becoming so severe that an increase would soon be possible. Other companies have also indicated they would like to raise pump prices by 4p or 5p.

Losses on refining and marketing have been exacerbated by the increase in North Sea taxes.

The recession and taxation changes, which will cost the United Kingdom arm of the Royal Dutch/Shell group £125m in 1981, have caused investment to be reappraised and some capital expenditure has already been cut back.

After a 22 per cent reduction in net income from £476m to £373m last year Mr John Raisman, Shell's chairman, expects "substantially lower profits" and an outflow of cash this year.

Shell is also reconsidering drilling cutbacks, after BNOC's decision and the announcement last week by Occidental that it would not go ahead with plans for North Claymore.

Mr John Jennings, head of exploration and development, said the company was having to review spending on exploration in deeper waters because of the combined effects of the increased North Sea tax and a reappraisal of the geology.

Spending on development of the smaller fields which Shell had been considering would also have to be looked at again. The relatively marginal Tern field will come before the Shell board for a decision later this year.

But Mr Raisman said that overall investment would continue at the £609m figure of last year. Total North Sea taxes would be almost doubled to around £220m because of the imposition of the new Supplementary Petroleum Duty.

Shell would be taking up the Chancellor of the Exchequer's offer to cooperate on trying to reform the North Sea tax system.

BNOC cuts back, page 20

Russia threatens to pour 'limitless' aid into Kabul

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 18

The Russians announced today that they would match President Reagan's offer of military aid to Afghan insurgents by giving the Afghan government "limitless" assistance to help it crush the rebels.

An official policy statement issued by Tass condemned the recent American offer of help for the Muslims fighting President Babrak Karmal's regime, saying it would further complicate the situation in South-West Asia.

The statement described President Reagan's pronouncements as "provocative and hostile" and said his actions "will lead to new difficulties on the road to a political settlement".

Tass linked Mr Reagan's offer with what it called American attempts to take advantage of regional tension to build up its military strength in the Gulf and Indian Ocean. But it said the Russians were still interested in pursuing the peace proposals put by President Brezhnev at the recent party congress.

Propaganda victory, page 6

Search fails to find fishing boat and 6 crew

An air and sea search off the northern coast of Scotland failed to find the fishing boat Celerity from Buckie, Banffshire. The vessel, with six crew, vanished early yesterday from the radar screen of a fishing boat accompanying her. There was a very rough sea, with a gale blowing Page 2

Bank staff's support

A bank staff union announced its support for striking Inland Revenue civil servants. Members of the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union will probably be asked not to deal with payments to the Inland Revenue which they do not normally handle Page 2

Coup facts revealed

Spanish journalists aided by several MPs defied the Government and published the full facts of last month's failed military coup. The Government's version, based on official investigations, was made known to MPs in a secret Cortes session Page 4

Haig pledge of full US power in Gulf

Because the Gulf region was a vital American concern, the United States would use the full range of its power to defend the status quo, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State told a Congressional hearing on security assistance funds Page 6

Pay rises slow down

The annual rate of increase in earnings is slowing down. The latest Department of Employment figures show that it fell in January to 17½ per cent from 18½ per cent the previous month. A sharper drop is expected in the coming months Page 19

Maghreb tension

The attempted coup in Mauritania has heightened tension in the Maghreb. In spite of vehement official denials from King Hassan's Government, the Mauritanians said the move was engineered by Morocco—diplomats agreed Page 4

Gunman in flat siege

A woman was held at gunpoint by her former husband who burst into her flat in Harrogate, North Yorkshire. Police who tried to talk him out of the siege said he was "somewhat distressed" Page 3

Two English teams survive in Europe

Liverpool beat CSKA 1—0 in Sofia for a 6—1 aggregate win and Ipswich Town defeated Saint-Etienne 3—1 for a 7—2 overall victory in European football competition. West Ham, despite winning 1—0 in Tbilisi, and Newport County, beaten 1—0 by Carl Zeiss Jena, lost on aggregate Page 12

West Indies win

West Indies beat England by 298 runs in the third Test match in Bridgtown. Gooch scored 116 and the tail-end batsmen helped to delay the finish until after lunch Page 12

University cuts: Lecturers' union believes that heavy redundancies can be avoided 2

Paris: The Elysée affirms that the proceeds of the Bokassa diamonds were sent to Central Africa for the Red Cross 6

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 26, 28; La crème de la crème, 26; Appointments, 7; Recruitment opportunities, 25, 26

Foot challenge to defectors to put seats at risk

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, yesterday poured scorn on the renegade Labour MPs who are taking part in the launching of the social democratic party on March 26. He challenged them to resign their seats and try to regain them under their new colours.

He also forecast that at the general election the social democrats would not win a single seat and that a large part of their funds would be required to pay out lost deposits.

The next general election, he told MPs and journalists at a Parliamentary Press Gallery luncheon, would present a choice between "the two great political parties of the state" on policies coming from the root sources of those parties up and down the country, and not from "edicts delivered in London" (a reference to the social democrat's proposed method of promulgating their first statement of aims).

"It is going to be as great and critical a contest as anyone has seen in our history". Mr Foot said, adding that he thought the result would be close. Some in his audience thought he was being unusually reticent in not forecasting a Labour victory.

His first prophecy concerned Mrs Margaret Thatcher. "She will still be the leader of the Conservative Party and for the very good reason that she herself has described, because of the gutlessness of her fellow Cabinet ministers", Mr Foot said. "And I am sure that also applies to the Conservative backbenchers."

She had explained that clearly at *The Guardian* lunch last week when she had been referring exactly to those members of the Conservative Party who would not be engaging in a conspiracy to get her removed, he said.

So she would still be there, and he had no doubt that of all the Tory themes that might be adopted by Saatchi and Saatchi for the headlines and *the posters the problem of unemployment*, the main theme last time, would not be one. And there would not be even an oblique reference to the Government's medium-term financial strategy.

"They wil do what Conservative parties have always done in such circumstances; they will see how they can make an assault upon the patriotism of the Labour Party. They have always done that when they have their backs against the wall.

"They will seek to discover some way in which labels can be placed on the Labour Party, for example, that we want to introduce an East European system, or something of that sort. All these ideas will float across their minds."

As for the social democrats, Mr Foot said that some polls gave a prospect of social democrats winning support. "I do not believe the polls on this", he said.

But the public was told that the social democrats believed them. "If they do, why are they not rushing to the polls themselves?"

Anti-Militant campaign: Mr Foot *last night told Labour* backbenchers he shared the view that there should be a more coherent counter-attack against the Militant Tendency inside the party (Michael Hatfield writes).

The party leader, who has previously referred to "pernicious" groups, made his statement to the centre-right Manifesto Group of Labour MPs. However, he was not in favour of proscribing members unless *there was clear evidence* that they were in breach of the party constitution.

Mr Foot attended the Manifesto Group meeting to listen rather than express his own views, but it was clear that he supported Lord Underhill, former national agent of the party, in his campaign against Trotskyist influences.

Diary, page 14

Fears for six in missing boat

From Ronald Faux
Wick

An air and sea search of the Pentland Firth was made yesterday for signs of the fishing vessel Celerity from Buckie, Banffshire, which disappeared with six men on board.

The 65ft boat was believed to be heading from the west coast fishing grounds for Peterhead. She was sailing through stormy seas early yesterday when radio contact was lost, and she vanished from the radar screen of a vessel accompanying her.

One theory is that the skipper, *Mr Sandy Bruce, of* Cullen, near Banff, may have decided to take his catch to the Peterhead market, where prices are higher.

The coastguard at Wick, from where the search was coordinated, said the last contact with the Celerity was at 5.15 am yesterday when she had been speaking to the Crystal Sea, a fishing boat from Macduff, a neighbouring port on the Banffshire coast.

"The skipper had the Celerity on radar five miles ahead at the time when suddenly contact was lost and she disappeared from the screen. The weather was very bad at the time, with snow blizzards, gale-force winds, and a very rough sea in a highly dangerous area", the coastguard said.

The crew of the Celerity was named last night as Mr Bruce, aged 38, Mr Francis Goodall, aged 37, Mr Roger Clark, aged 37, Mr George Reid, aged 35, and Mr John Innes, aged 45, all from Buckie, and Mr William Grant, *aged 21, from* Port Gordon. All are married, with children.

Buckie, which earns its living from the sea, has lost several boats and many men since the Bounteous sank in January, 1980. In the past year, the Department of Trade has investigated 17 casualties, some fatal, others badly injured, among fishermen from North-east ports.

Freeze on vacancies and more retirements at 50 seen as way out for threatened dons

University job cuts can be avoided, union says

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Association of University Teachers believes it has found a way of avoiding the big compulsory redundancies that are said to be needed to meet the Government's cuts in university income. It will be putting its plans to ministers, vice-chancellors and the University Grants Committee during the next two weeks.

The committee estimates that at best, 3,000 academic staff will have to be made redundant over the next three years. That is in addition to 3,000 dons' jobs which are expected to be lost through natural wastage and retirement, but includes an allowance of 500 to 1,000 new appointments to fill vital posts as they fall vacant.

According to the committee's most optimistic assessment, more than 5,000 jobs will have to be shed from among the 33,000 full-time academic staff in universities, or 15 per cent of the total, to meet an estimated cut in university income of 11 per cent by 1983-84.

If, as the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals has predicted, the cut in income is closer to 15 per cent, then the number of academic job losses required would rise to about 7,000, or more than a fifth of the total.

In addition, the University Grants Committee estimates that about 4,000 of the 55,000 non-academic staff would have to be made redundant. That, too, is in addition to the thousands of jobs expected to be lost through natural wastage.

Mr Laurence Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said yesterday that the union believed that compulsory redundancies among academic staff could be avoided by a combination of freezing all vacant posts; extending the early retirement scheme which enables dons to start drawing pensions from the age of 50; and by allowing universities to spend up to a third of their equipment grant on retaining staff.


Mr Sapper : Fight for tenure.

Last year's equipment grant for universities totalled £80m. "We believe that the most valuable piece of equipment in a university is something with two legs and a brain".

The union is strongly opposed to a growing practice among universities of appointing academic staff on short-term contracts. That avoids granting them security of tenure until retirement which, according to the committee of vice-chancellors, is enjoyed by more than 90 per cent of university teachers.

Once a don has tenure, it appears that he cannot be dismissed without "good cause". That is usually defined in university statutes and charters as meaning unless he is found guilty of conduct of "a scandalous or disgraceful nature": of being unable to fulfil the duties of his post because of mental or physical illness; or of bringing the university into disrepute.

Only two or three dismissals a year occur under the "good cause" procedure.

The matter will probably be settled only through a test case in the courts.

The University Grants Committee "estimate", given to the Commons Public Accounts Committee on Tuesday, of a £40,000 to £80,000 cost for each compulsory redundancy among academic staff includes allowance for breach of [contract] damages.

It appears that the re[cent] outcry from the universities [and] the grants committee has [had] some effect. The Governm[ent] has agreed to reopen [dis]cussions on the amount [of] money the universities [can] expect to get from the [sum] planned for higher educa[tion] in 1982-83 and 1983-84, an[d] consider a redundancy fun[d].

Sir James Hamilton, perm[an]ent secretary at the Departm[ent] of Education and Science, [told] the Public Accounts Commi[ttee] that the higher education [ex]penditure figures for the years after 1981 were not firm.

"We still have to discuss [the] exact disposition of those c[uts], the effects of overseas stude[nts] and the degree to which [we] shall have to meet redunda[ncy] *payments, and whether th[ose]* payments will have to c[ome] from within the universit[y] budget", he said.

Parliamentary report, page
Leading article, page

Legal fight opens on BSC plant closure

Workers at British Steel Corporation tinplate plant in South Wales asked a High Court judge in London yesterday to set aside the corporation's plans to make 1,500 of them redundant. Trade unions representing men at the Velindre plant, near Swansea, claim the corporation failed in its legal duty to consult them over the plans.

Their counsel, Lord Gifford, told Mr Justice Mais they believed they had an overwhelming case for saving jobs at the plant. "We say the Velindre workforce has an exemplary record, that it has a case for being continued as a fully *operational* works, and that that case should have been fully and properly heard", he said.

Under the BSC's "rescue" plan, initiated by Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman, it was proposed to reduce the plant's workforce from 2,245 to 674. *BSC has agreed not to issue* redundancy notices before March 28, by which time it is expected thatthe legal issue will have been decided.

The court hearing is expected to last until the end of the week, after which either side may appeal.

Lord Gifford said the Iron and Steel Act, 1975, imposed a duty on BSC to consult with its workforce

The corporation agreed it had not consulted employees, but claimed that the Act referred only to reviews of organizational structure,

The workers realized they could not dictate how consultation should be carried out or what conclusions should be reached afterwards, he said, but they believed they had "a fine record of profit and success".

The hearing continues today.

Terrorism Act plea by Labour is rejected

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, last night in the Commons rejected the call from the Labour Party for an inquiry into the working of the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

The Act was introduced as a temporary measure six years ago after the Birmingham public house bombings in which 21 people were killed and 170 injured. It was renewed after the Home Secretary told MPs that a review would have no significant advantage, coming only two and a half years after the investigation by Lord *Shackleton into its operation.*

While accepting that civil liberties might be infringed, that was the price MPs had always accepted must be paid for the most fundamental liberty of all, the liberty not to be killed or maimed when going about one's lawful business.

Mr Whitelaw told the House that since the 1974 Act came into force and up to the end of last month, 5,101 people had been detained under its provisions, 515 in the past year. Extension of detention had been granted in 669 cases, 120 in the past year.

Of those detained in the past year, 30 were charged with offences, including murder, attempted murder, explosives and terrorism offences.

The Home Secretary added that the powers were an important and effective way of preventing terrorist activity in Great Britain. He shared the concern of the House that the Act should not remain in force any longer than was necessary and that it should be exercised with care and restraint. It must be a temporary measure and it was for the House each year to decide if it should be renewed.

Urging the case for an inquiry, Mr Roy Hattersley, *opposition spokesman on Home* Affairs, said the need for a constant review had been accepted. The powers in the Act were tolerable in a free society only if they were absolutely necessary, unquestionably effective and properly operated.

The Labour Party wanted to be in a position to say with conviction that it was doing its best to protect society from the murderous mayhem of the IRA while at the same time preserving essential rights in a free society.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Prosecution papers sent to DPP in 1978

Continued from page 1

Sir Peter retired in 1974 a[fter] a career which concluded w[ith] four years as High Comm[is]sioner in Canada.

The paedophile Informa[tion] Exchange was formed in 19[74], establishing itself in Lon[don] late *in* that year or early [in] the next.

The department of the Di[rec]tor of Public Prosecutions s[aid] yesterday that papers conce[rn]ing a possible prosecution w[ere] sent to them in 1978. Un[der] the Post Office Act, 1953, i[t is] an offence to send or atte[mpt] to send postal packets cont[ain]ing any indecent or obs[cene] print, printing, photogr[aph], book or film.

One of the possible de[fen]dants was a former se[nior] diplomat, a spokesman for [the] DPP said. The spokesm[an] added: "The director app[lied] the normal policy concern[ing] postal prosecutions and t[ook] into consideration a number [of] factors, including whether th[ere] had been any commercial g[ain] by the material and whet[her] the correspondence was uns[oli]cited.

"There was no evidence [of] *any other offence and* [the] directors advised that [no] prosecution should be brou[ght] against possible defendan[ts]. Eight other people were c[on]sidered by the DPP.

The following year, 19[79,] other papers were sent to t[he] DPP concerning the organiz[ers] of the Paedophile Informati[on] Exchange, which resulted in t[he] trial. The DPP spokesman sa[id] "the former diplomat h[as] never been an organizer of t[he] body in question".

Mersey jobless march

*More than 3,000 trade uni[on]*ists on Merseyside yester[day] joined a march through [the] centre of Liverpool to prot[est] against a local unemploym[ent] rate of nearly 16 per ce[nt].

Correction

Social Democrats would capt[ure] 36 per cent of the national vot[e in] a general election now in allia[nce] with the Liberals and not on th[eir] own as stated in a news age[ncy] report yesterday of a Gallup [poll] survey. The Labour percent[age] should have been 22 per cent [and] not 20 per cent. Gallup sta[ted] yesterday that the survey [was] taken between February 10 and

Sir Angus attacks 'populist Tories'

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

In the sharpest criticism so far of the backbench rebellion over petrol prices, Sir Angus Maude, a trusted member of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet until the January reshuffle yesterday spoke of "populist Tories who ran away on Monday".

In a speech at St Albans he said he would respect them more if they had suggested any constructive and convincing alternative. But if they rejected as they must, the Labour alternative of increased borrowing, "they must either suggest an alternative tax increase . . . or they must suggest public spending cuts of the same amount".

Sir Angus, who was often criticized privately by Cabinet colleagues for doing little, as Paymaster General, to help to get the Government's message across, none the less retained Mrs Thatcher's ear.

Sir Angus said that if the rebels proposed neither alternative taxes nor spending cuts "they are not being courageous in defence of their constituents' interests but weakly running away from an awkward choice".

He went on: "This was, after all, the Chancellor's own dilemma once he had failed to persuade his colleagues to cut their spending further; but he, looking to the total national interest, has not shirked it."

Sir Angus said he was glad the Chancellor had said he would insist on further public spending cuts, and he hoped "the same populist Tories who ran away on Monday will not start demonstrating against the cuts".

He added: "But I have a nasty feeling that some of them will."

Hongkong student aid

The Hongkong Government has approved an emergency fund to provide interest-free loans of up to £2,000 to assist Hongkong undergraduates in Britain who are experiencing financial hardship because of the recent big increase in tuition fees.

Ching-Ching, London Zoo's ailing female giant panda, dozing from a sedative after a scan at University College Hospital. The panda was yesterday in the zoo's own hospital for observation.

Rees attack on energy relief plan

By Our Political Staff

A charge that the Government was using industrial energy prices as a "form of discriminating taxation upon consumers" was made yesterday by Mr Merlyn Rees, opposition spokesman on energy.

In a statement on the Budget relief for large users, Mr Rees, with his energy team, denounced the measures as "hopelessly inadequate and miserly"; the concessions were more modest than had at first been thought, he said.

On gas pricing the proposal "meant a freeze for eight months only, whereupon, presumably, the 1p per therm per quarter will begin all over again".

Mr Rees also said that few companies he had spoken to understood the electricity price concession. Its value was £45m to the whole of industry, whereas the chemical industry alone reckoned it was disadvantaged by £100m compared with Continental competitors.

Bank staff promise strike support

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU) yesterday promised support for Inland Revenue civil servants blocking the payments of PAYE and national insurance contributions from employers.

That morale booster for tax staff came amid signs of escalation of the dispute in the Inland Revenue. A thousand staff at the computer centres at Shipley and Cumbernauld have been on strike for five days.

Local leaders of the Council of Civil Service Unions have called a mass demonstration outside Bush House, in London *this morning, where* 12 senior management members are spoiling the effect of the strike by processing income and corporation tax cheques each worth more than £3,500.

BIFU will give full details of its executive decision today. It is understood to include an instruction to staff at the clearing banks' computer centres not to process payments destined for the Inland Revenue which it would not normally handle.

The move, which was formally requested by the Civil Service unions, comes after the Government's call to employers making monthly payments of more than £10,000 to use clearing banks or the National Girobank instead of paying directly to the Inland Revenue.

BIFU is facing an imminent pay dispute of its own with employers who have offered a 9½ per cent increase in pay for bank staff. The union has been called to talks with the English clearing banks today after indications that staff at Lloyds' and Barclay's computer centres are backing industrial action as part of the union's own pay campaign.

Without an early settlement of the bank's staffs' dispute, those two computer centres are *likely to be out of action before* the end of the month, disrupting payments to the Inland Revenue.

Neither union leaders nor the Inland Revenue would indicate what effect the BIFU decision would have. Scepticism was expressed in the clearing banks, however, about whether their employees would be able to separate fresh payments made through local branches from the modest proportion already made under the credit transfer system available to employers.

The Inland Revenue pointed out last night that a high proportion of the £3,000m a month paid by employers in tax and national insurance is due for payment today.

The relevant staff in the National Girobank are members of the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants. Union leaders are optimistic that they will take no action to frustrate the strikes at Shipley and Cumbernauld.

The Civil Service Department estimated that just over 2,000 employees were taking part in selective strikes throughout the country. They included 260 staff at the VAT computer at Southend and 50 customs officers at *Newhaven, Shoreham and Weymouth* who joined a walkout at midnight last night.

The Council of Civil Service Unions said last night that action by customs officers at Newhaven had prevented the unloading of 160 tons of French cheese and other perishable goods from two vessels.

Belfast walkout: Hundreds of civil servants at social security offices in Belfast walked out yesterday in response to a dispute arising out of last week's one-day Civil Service strike.

Cell hunger strike over 'delay'

By Our Crime Reporter

Mr Alan Chard, a prisoner serving a 12-year sentence at Parkhurst, has gone on hunger strike over alleged delays by the Home Office and police in investigating evidence that a *police informer lied in evidence* against him.

Yesterday the Home Office confirmed that Mr Chard, who was convicted in 1975, of conspiring to rob banks, had stopped accepting food on Monday. The claims about the informer were published in *The Guardian*

Having served six years of his sentence, Mr Chard is likely to be released in 1983 whatever the outcome of the inquiry, but he has told friends that he is frustrated that nothing appears to have happened.

The Home Office said that a police investigation was in hand.

Riot jury remain undecided

From a Staff Reporter
Bristol

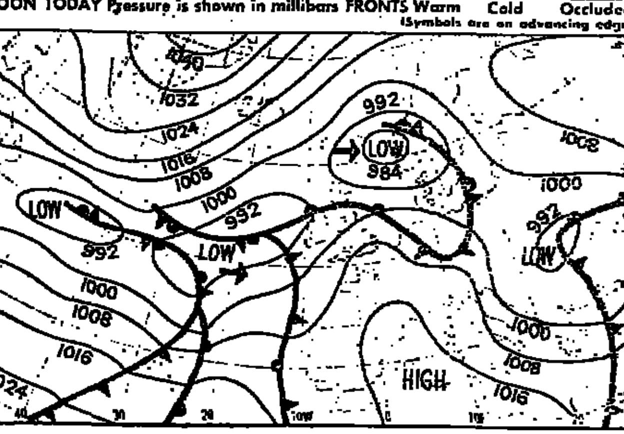
The jury in the Bristol riot trial had reached no decision last night after taking more than six hours to consider their verdict. Eight *men and one* woman are accused of riotous assembly last April.

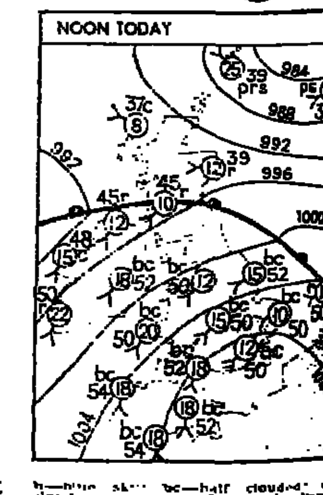
All nine defendants have pleaded not guilty to charges arising from disturbances in the multiracial inner city area of St Paul's.

Cases against three people were dismissed two weeks ago at the direction of Mr Justice Stocker.

The judge, who spent two days summing up, instructed the jury yesterday to return a unanimous verdict. They are to resume their deliberations today.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.06 am Sun sets: 6.12 pm
Moon sets: 6.02 am Moon rises: 4.57 pm
Full Moon: Tomorrow.
Lighting up: 6.42 pm to 5.34 am.
High water: London Bridge, 1.03 am, 6.9m; 1.30 pm, 7.2m. Avonmouth, 6.42 am, 12.8m; 7.05 pm, 12.9m. Dover, 10.35 am, 6.2m; 10.45 pm, 6.4m. Hull, 5.46 am, 6.9m; 5.53 pm, 7.2m. Liverpool, 10.43 am, 8.9m; 11.3 pm, 8.9m. 1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

Pressure will remain low to the N of the British Isles, with a slow-moving frontal trough across N parts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, E, SE, Central N and Central S England, Midlands: Dry with sunny periods; wind SW, moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Channel Islands, NW, SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals, cloudy later with occasional rain; wind SW to S, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England: Mostly cloudy with a little rain, some sunny intervals; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Cloudy with occasional rain, heavy at times; wind mainly SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 8°C (46°F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Argyll: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain, heavy at times, some sleet or snow on high ground; wind mainly W, fresh; max temp 5°C (41°F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, wintry at times, and sunny intervals; wind mainly W, strong to gale, decreasing to moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled with showers or longer outbreaks of rain; rather cold in N, near normal temp in S.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong, decreasing to fresh; sea rough, becoming moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W to SW, strong to gale, decreasing to fresh; sea very rough, becoming moderate.

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloud; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Yesterday

London: Temp: maximum 6 am to 6 pm, 12°C (54°F); minimum 6 pm to 6 am, 3°C (37°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, 1.1hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,007.7 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	c	13	55	Copenhgn	c	2	36	Lisbon	f	13	55	New York	s	0	32
Amsterdm	r	4	39	Dublin	c	11	52	Locarno	f	10	50	Nice	f	11	52
Barcelona	s	15	59	Edinburgh	c	6	43	London	c	9	48	Oslo	sn	-1	30
Beirut	f	25	77	Florence	c	12	54	Luxembrg	c	3	37	Paris	c	7	45
Belfast	f	7	45	Funchal	r	15	59	Madrid	s	11	52	Reykjavik	c	-7	19
Berlin	r	4	39	Geneva	sn	2	36	Majorca	f	15	59	Rome	c	10	50
Biarritz	f	10	50	Gibraltar	f	17	63	Malaga	f	16	61	Ronaldswy	r	8	46
Birmghm	r	8	46	Guernsey	r	9	48	Malta	r	14	57	Stockholm	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	c	10	50	Helsinki	f	1	34	Manchstr	r	9	48	Tel Aviv	f	21	70
Brussels	c	6	43	Innsbrck	sh	2	36	Miami	c	28	82	Venice	r	10	50
Budapest	c	8	46	Istanbul	c	21	70	Moscow	sn	-3	[illegible]	Vienna	r	5	41
Cardiff	c	8	46	Jersey	c	10	50	Munich	c	2	36	Warsaw	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	f	5	41	L Palmas	c	19	66	Naples	r	9	48	Zurich	f	4	39

Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pts 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dhr 7.00; Finland Mk 5.00; France Frs 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran IR 1.75; Iraq ID 0.600; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan ... Kuwait KD 0.150; Lebanon ... Luxembourg ... Madeira ... Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway ... Oman OR 0.700; ... Portugal Esc 50; ... Saudi Arabia SR ... Singapore $4.5; Spain Pts 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din 450; US ... Canada $1.50; UAE Dhr 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December ...

Some training boards will remain, Mr Prior says

By a Staff Reporter

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, told the Commons Select Committee on Employment yesterday that although the Government wanted to move to more voluntary schemes for industrial training, a few of the statutory training boards would be retained in key sectors.

Denying that he had shown any lack of sensitivity in consultations with industry and trade unions over the employment Bill, which will give him the power to scrap industrial training boards, Mr Prior said no decisions would be taken until he had seen the Manpower Services Commission's report on industrial training.

Mr Prior was questioned about the effects of the Bill, introduced last autumn, which will shift the cost of organizing training from the Exchequer to individual industries. Mr John Golding, the committee chairman, said the Government was proposing to put further burdens on industry at "the worst possible time".

He alleged that cuts in the funding of training boards would undermine industry even farther. "You are preaching the need for change, but giving industry such a kick that they will react strongly", Mr Golding said. "Industry will cut training as a response to your initiative."

Mr Prior said that several of the industrial training board chairmen had agreed with him privately that industry should bear training costs, but conceded that all but one of the 23 chairmen had supported a "round-robin" letter opposing the transfer of costs from government to industry.

Labour rift over Scottish devolution plan

By Our Political Staff

A group of English Labour MPs is to tell Mr Michael Foot, party leader, on Tuesday that if a Scottish assembly is given tax-raising powers the same rights should be given to the English regions.

The northern group of Labour MPs, who have expressed their concern about decisions taken by the Labour Party in Scotland, were joined last night by the north-west group. They total 70 MPs.

Mr Foot, who attempted unsuccessfully to pilot through the former Labour Administration's devolution proposals, clearly has a battle on his hands to maintain the party's commitment to devolution.

Citizen's band channel to be left for emergencies

By Our Political Correspondent

Clubs and individuals who intend to use citizen's band radio, to be legalized this year, will be asked to leave at least one channel free for emergency communications.

That was indicated last night by Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, in a letter to Mr Lewis Carter-Jones, Labour MP for Eccles.

Mr Raison said the free channel *would be useful to disabled* people, particularly the housebound, who could use it to summon help in emergencies or difficulties.

"It is appropriate that the facility will be legalized in the Internatiodnal Year of Disabled People and we hope that this aspect of the service will indeed be developed", Mr Raison said.

"It is an area in which those clubs, organizations an dindividuals who have promoted the advantages of the facility should look to make a useful contribution.

He said the Government wanted to keep the service as free from regulations as possible. It hoped, by means of a code of practice, to encourge users to leave at least one channel free for emergencies.

Mr Carter-Jones had sent the minister correspondence from the Royal Institute for the Blind which raised the question of concessionary licences for disabled people. Replying on that point, Mr Raison said: "We have not finalized the licensing arrangements and will certainly keep this possibility in mind, but I am bound to say that it raises real difficulties".

Stop the Marxist flag flying over town halls, Tory chief says

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The Conservatives would be fighting to prevent the Marxist flag from flying over town halls in the local government elections in May, Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the Conservative Party, said yesterday.

Launching the party's campaign at a press conference in London, he named Manchester and the Greater London Council as two authorities which faced that threat.

In Manchester the local Labour Party was seeking virtually to turn the council into a soviet in which the councillors would be puppets. "That is the Marxist flag", he declared.

Lord Thorneycroft said that in London there were Labour candidates who bore no relationship with the Labour Party deals of Herbert Morrison, but who were underminging the moderates and were determined o gain control.

"Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the GLC, will undoubtedly be defending the council on he record of the Conservative dministration's record, but lso to keep London out of the ted."

He believed that much of he talk during the election campaign would be about what he left would do if they got nto power, rather than the olicies of the parties.

Speaking of the campaign throughout England and Wales, Lord Thorneycroft said the Conservatives started on a difficult wicket. They were defending seats won in 1977 at a time when the Labour Party was deeply unpopular, but he insisted that the Tories were not despondent, and rejected the suggestion that the harsh Budget would have an effect on the vote.

"What people want are courage, leadership and hope", he said.

Lord Marshall of Leeds, a vice-chairman of the party with special responsibilities for local government, believed they would not do as badly as some people thought.

He said people were concerned about spending, and noted that two out of every three county councils had levied a rate precept increase in single figures, less than the current inflation figure.

"These are probably the best indications that Conservative councils are much more careful in their spending than their opponents."

opponents." Other councils had levied precept rises in double figures in eight out of 10 cases.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, acknowledged that it would be a very tough election campaign, but said that Conservative authorities had made substantial efforts to keep their spending under control, helped by the new block grant.

London faced a difficult year of transition because of the switch of resources away from the capital to the shire counties, he admitted.

NF group is planning march after city ban

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, has agreed to ban all political marches in Leicester for a month from tomorrow, after a request by Mr Alan Goodson, the chief constable.

The New National Front had planned a march for Sunday. Several groups in the city asked the police to ban the march, and 8,000 people signed a petition requesting the ban.

Mr John Tyndall, the New National Front organizer, said yesterday: "It seems that pressure from left-wing agitators and coloured immigrants have forced the chief constable to capitulate. We shall be holding a march, but I am not revealing where it will take place."

The police said: "There was a lot of trouble at the last National Front march in Leicester, in 1979, and the chief constable feared there would be serious public disorder on Sunday".

Anti-racialist groups were planning to hold counter-demonstrations if the march by the splinter group of the National Front went ahead.

The Home Secretary had earlier banned political marches in London this month.

Mr Goodson said yesterday that he was frightened about the possibility of the march causing public disorder

"I have taken into account the relationships between the various groups of people in Leicester and a likely disturbance to the peace that may be caused by the proposed march."

Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester, West, wrote to Mr Goodson congratulating him on the decision

The party that opted for peace in the workers' name

Quiet thoughts of an IRA bomber

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Mr Gerry Dunlop stretched to his full 5ft 3in and peered through thick spectacles over the brick wall he was building. As he raised a cement-covered hand in greeting, it was difficult to think of him as a ruthless IRA bomber.

On his twenty-first birthday he stood in the dock of the Central Criminal Court and was sentenced five times to 20 years' imprisonment for his part in the prewar bombing campaign in Britain, which he recalls was an amateurish, albeit devastating affair.

"We used acid on an inflated balloon to set the bombs off. It was impossible to time them accurately. When the acid burnt through the balloon, up she went. You had a pretty good chance of blowing yourself to pieces", he said.

Four West End stores had their windows blown in by bombs planted by Mr Dunlop. Yesterday, standing in the drizzle during his lunch break on a Belfast building site, it all seemed impossible to him. "We were uneducated, unthinking youths. I suppose we might have had a vague notion that we were doing it for Ireland", he said.

Today, aged 62, he sits in his council house on the southern edge of Belfast and studies the works of Marx. He is a man of peace, the personification of a remarkable evolution of the Official IRA.

When the IRA split just over a decade ago Mr Dunlop gave his loyalty to the Officials and wholeheartedly welcomed the cease-fire declared in 1972. He watched the military wing fade away and, like a number of the old IRA men, found a political niche in Official Sinn Fein.

That party has changed in name and nature. In Northern Ireland it is called Republican Clubs, in the Republic, Sinn Fein, the Workers' Party. It bears hardly any resemblance to the original.

Mr Dunlop will be one of the party's 35 candidates for the Northern Ireland local elections in May, when it aims to improve its strength of six councillors. It tries hard to shake off the old associations with the original IRA, but memories are long in Ulster.

"Our policy", an official said in a grubby office in Springfield Road, west Belfast, "is to unite the hearts and minds of the working-class people of Ireland. After that the border will be irrelevant.

"People see us as maintaining the old republican tradition, which the Provisionals have dragged into the gutter. Unity among Protestants, Catholics and dissenters is a fundamental principle of republicanism."

It aims to be a non-sectarian, working-class party, and supports devolved government. The old passions about a united Ireland have given way to a passion for a united people.

Bomb defused: Army experts yesterday defused a 200lb bomb placed i: na culvert under a road on the Northern Ireland border (the Press Association reports). The bomb, in two milk churns, was found after a small explosion on the Roslea to Donagh road in Fermanagh.



Mr Dunlop : Once a ruthless terrorist.

Welsh TV questions parried by minister

By Tim Jones

Side-stepping what he described as a "major trap", Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, yesterday refused to speculate on the consequences of the independent television companies' reluctance to finance Welsh language programmes on the fourth channel in Wales.

Mr Whitelaw, who was appearing before the Parliamentary Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, successfully parried for more than an hour direct questions on how the channel would be financed if the independent companies tried to evade their obligations by pleading poverty.

In evidence to the committee the Independent Television Companies Association has stated that the £15m it would be expected to find to finance the minority channel would be "an unacceptable further burden on an industry which will be fighting off substantial losses in the near future".

But Mr Whitelaw refused to interpret that as a revolt by 14 of the 15 independent stations. Harlech Television, which will, with the BBC, be responsible for the new channel in Wales, has stated that it is morally and financially committed to the service.

The Home Secretary said the independent companies had been fully aware that support for the Welsh language station was a condition when they applied to the Independent Broadcasting Authority for the fourth channel franchise. He had no reason to believe they would not meet their obligations.

The Government has stated that there is no provision for it to provide financial support for the service in Wales. The Welsh channel was conceded after a campaign of civil disobedience.

In its evidence the Independent Television Companies Association pointed out that there were other minorities in the United Kingdom. "It would be highly damaging to the companies to be seen to be paying a subscription designed specifically to alleviate the problems in Wales.

"In political terms it could rebound on their operations in their own regions and it has to be said on their behalf that they would not willingly accede to such an arrangement."

Former wife held at gunpoint

From Our Correspondent
York

Armed police threw a cordon around a quiet residential suburb of Harrogate, North Yorkshire, yesterday as a women was held at gunpoint by her former husband. Mrs Philippa Reynolds, aged 25, had time only to make a 999 call before Mr Paul Reynolds, aged 27, burst into her first floor flat in South Parak Road brandishing a loaded .22 rifle.

Police were soon at the scene at midnight on Tuesday. Neighbours said they heard gunfire and saw officers running for cover.

Mr Kenneth Finlayson said: "I heard the sound of breaking glass and what I thought was a car backfiring. The police later told me two shots had been fired after a window was broken. Minutes later the road was filled with police."

Mr and Mrs Reynolds were married at Harrogate register office four years ago but split last year, when the husband went to live with his parents at Weeton, near Harrogate.

Mr David Burke, assistant Chief Constable of North Yorkshire said Mr Reynolds was armed with a rifle and police officers were attempting to talk him out of the siege.

Protest over nuclear shelter talks

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Demonstrators protested against the nuclear shelter industry outside the Royal Institute of British Architects in London yesterday, where a seminar was taking place to advise industrialists on how to survive a nuclear attack.

The seminar served to endorse the military ideas of "limited" and "winnable" nuclear war, they said.

Mr David Patterson, of London Peace Action said: "People and industries cannot be protected from nuclear attack. The only real protection is to get rid of the weapons."

At the Nuclear Protection Advisory group's seminar, Dr J. K. S. Clayton, director of the scientific advisory branch of the Home Office, said that up to three quarters of the population could be surviving a year after a big nuclear attack.

There is some confusion about what would constitute such an attack, because the Home Office forecasts about the targets which would be hit and the size of the nuclear devices are made independently of the Ministry of Defence.

However, Dr Clayton has said that estimater of the likely total amount of nuclear explosives is adequate

In brief

Woman certified dead recovering

Mrs Jacqueline Rosser, aged 2, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, ho was found alive in a ortuary after being certified ead, yesterday regained conciousness in hospital at loucester.

Mr Barry White, an underiker, said he noticed at the ortuary that Mrs Rosser's cial expression had changed. technician called the hospital suscitation unit.

Girl who killed father released from jail

Charlene Maw, aged 18, one the two Bradford sisters iled for killing their brutal ther, was released from Askim Grange open prison, near ork, yesterday after serving ur months of a six-month ntence for manslaughted. The ome Office said she had ceived normal remission. Her ster, Annette, aged 21, is rving a three-year sentence.

Surgeon's court plea

Mr Paul Vickers, a surgeon, nd Miss Pamela Collison, a olitical researcher, who face ommittal proceedings on a int charge of murdering Mr ickers's wife, are to seek a igh Court order today that ewcastle upon Tyne magisates must reimpose reporting estrictions on the case.

Britannia charge

Eleven ratings from the royal acht Britannia, charged under e Naval Discipline Act, 1957, ith "disgraceful conduct of an decent kind", can choose etween court martial and ppearing before a senior ficer for disciplinary action.

Policeman killed

Police Constable Robert Long, ged 33, of Carmelite Road, arrow, north London, died yesterday when his minibus crashed Shepherds Bush, west ondon. No other vehicle was volved.

Cannabis seized

A number of people will be arged today with drug fences after police and stoms raids on homes in the outhend and Rayleigh areas of ssex early yesterday. A large aul of cannabis was seized, the olice said.

MI6 chief's funeral

The funeral service for Sir aurice Oldfield, former head MI6, was held in the village urch at Over Haddon, Derbyire, yesterday.

Seal cull protest

A young couple from St ustell, Cornwall, protesting at e Canadian seal cull were rested outside Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, sterday.

£1m arts awards

Northern Arts announced sterday that it had awarded ore than £1m in grants, cluding £202,500 to the orthern Sinfonia Orchestra.

Hill rescue team

Police from Hertfordshire and ames Valley are forming a scue team to protect walkers the Chiltern Hills.

TUC insists on the need for information freedom Bill

By Our Labour Staff

he TUC is to increase pressure on the overnment to introduce a freedom of information Bill despite a polite rebuff from ministers on the subject so far.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, is expected to write to Mr Barney Heyhoe, Minister of State at the Civil Service Department, rejecting the Government's reasons for refusing to legislate on freedom of information.

The TUC eneral Council is also expected to be asked to approve what amounts to a public campaign to persuade the overnment to introduce legislation.

Senior union leaders on the TUC's employment policy and organization committee yesterday considered a letter from Mr Hayhoe repeating the overnment's position that despite examples of such legislation overseas the overnment did not believe that a similar Act "would be appropriate within our constitutional conventions and practices".

A short Congress House paper put to the committee, however, argues that none of the overnment's objections has real substance. It says the main obstacle to the introduction of a right of access to offical information remains the Government's unwillingness to move in the direction of more open government.

The TUC paper strongly rejects the Government's argument that the proposal for a judcial review of requests for official documents would create difficulties for the courts

Conspiracy denied by reporter

From Michael Horsnell
Middlesbrough

A former reporter for *The Times* denied allegations yesterday that he had taken part in a conspiracy to edit tape recordings of conversations between a former London detective and a former criminal during an investigation by the newspaper in 1969 into police corruption.

Mr Gareth Lloyd now a BBC television reporter, was giving evidence at Teesside Crown Court, Middlesbrough, under cross-examination by former Det Sergeant John Symonds, of the Metropolitan Police.

Mr Symonds, aged 45, who denies three charges of corruptcly accepting a total of £150 from the criminal in return for helping him over an arrest, also accused Mr Lloyd of deliberately and blatantly lying during the hearing, and of concocting his notes at the time of the corruption investigation.

Mr Lloyd described the allegations as rubbish. He said: "Nothing was ever edited out of the tapes; you are talking nonsense. You know perfectly well that did not happen."

Mr Symonds: "At some stage a conspiracy took place between you and certain other members of *The Times* whereby your original notes were disposed of and a notebook concocted, and the alleged evidence on the handling of the tapes was also concocted."

Mr Lloyd: "You know perfectly well that is not true."

Mr Symonds, who is alleged to have fled the country shortly before his trial at the Central Criminal Court in 1972 and returned only last May, is conducting his own defence.

Later Mr Julian Mounter, another reporter formerly with *The Times*, told the court that he had worked with Mr Lloyd on the corruption investigation.

Mr Mounter, who is now an executive producer at Thames Television, said that during *The Times* inquiry they had sought to verify allegations by Mr Michael Perry that on a number of occasions he gave money to Mr Symonds in exchange for corrupt assistance.

That involved searching Mr Perry after he had met Mr Symonds while carrying alleged payments on his person.

The hearing continues today.

Autistic children's claims for allowances held up

By Frances Gibb

Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, has issued an edict to Government officials which will hold up appeals from thousands of autistic children who might be entitled to a mobility allowance.

He has asked Department of Health and Social Security officials who represent the Government at medical appeal tribunals considering such cases to recommend an adjournment pending the outcome of three such cases already being investigated.

The Government is concerned about the implications of a recent test case involving an autistic boy, Paul Campbell, who won the right to a mobility allowance despite opposition from the Secretary of State for Social Services.

Mr R. S. Lazarus, a social security commissioner, rejected an appeal by the secretary of state against a medical appeal tribunal decision which awarded the boy the £12-a-week allowance on the ground that he was virtually unable to walk because of brain disfunction.

The recent advice to officials was revealed in a parliamentary answer from Mr Rossi to Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe, and former Minister for the Disabled, who said yesterday that Mr Rossi was calling into question the meaning of "independence" in relation to the tribunals.

"The minister is now leaning very heavily on the independent adjudicating authorities by asking, or perhaps more accurately, instructing, his officials to suggest that the tribunals adjourn these cases.

"It is fairly obvious that the Government is deeply concerned about the implications of the Paul Campbell case and that the minister believes large numbers of children could qualify for this allowance."

Mr Morris had asked Mr Rossi what consideration he had given to the findings of the social security commissioner in the case, how they would affect unresolved cases on mobility allowance

Mr Rossi said he would consider the implications further when the commissioner had given decisions on the other cases pending.

The case tested for the first time whether new regulations, introduced after a boy suffering from Down's syndrome was awarded mobility allowance, also applied to a wider group of handicapped children.

Mr Morris introduced the new regulations. They were designed to ensure that people with a physical condition that resulted in mental handicap making them unable to walk would receive mobility allowance. Before that, only those suffering from physical disability qualified.

Doctors in TV brain death protest

By a Staff Reporter

The conference of the royal medical colleges is to protest to the BBC that television news failed to carry the fact that Dr Ronald Paul, the consultant neurophysiologist who alleged that two patients who fulfilled the British criteria for brainstem death had survived, had withdrawn the statement.

The claim was made in the second of the BBCs two controversial programmes about brain death. Dr Paul on Tuesday acknowledged that he had been mistaken.

Professor Gordon Robson, secretary of the conference, said yesterday: "I will be getting in touch with the BBC to ask why they did not cover the issue.

"The statement raised serious doubts in the minds of the public and some doctors about the reliability of the British criteria and was made on a programme that had an audience of four million people.

"If the BBC will not carry it on the television news, we feel there should be an announcement at the start of the next *Panorama* programme, or the next *Question Time*,

The BBC said yesterday that the withdrawal had been given on the radio. The television news editor had clearly felt that there were more important items; a spokesman said.

Football club bans British TV from match

From Our Correspondent
Ipswich

Ipswich Town Football Club banned British television from covering their UEFA Cup quarter-final second leg match against St Etienne of France last night and sold the rights to French television.

Mr David Rose, the club secretary, announcing the ban, which affects the regional BBC and Anglia programmes, said the club was upset because independent television rejected the option to cover the match and would televise instead the European Cup quarter-final match in Sofia, Bulgaria, where Liverpool defended a 5—1 lead over CSKA.

It is believed that that cost the club thousands of pounds in lost advertising revenue.

Mr Rose said: "I am sorry about BBC viewers; the independent television viewers can blame their own company.

"When ITV decided they did not want the match we accepted a good price from French television. With so much foreign interest there was no room for local television cameras, which normally provide a news coverage of the match

Sutcliffe hearing not delayed by death of witness

By Arthur Osman

The death of a leading Home Office psychiatrist was unlikely to affect the hearing of 13 charges of murder and seven of attempted murder against Mr Peter Sutcliffe, it was said yesterday.

Mr Sutcliffe, of Heaton, Bradford, was committed for trial at Leeds Crown Court last month, and no date has been announced for the hearing.

Dr Daphne Sasieni, senior medical officer at Armley prison, Leeds, died in London last week. She had been expected to be a principal expert witness for the prosecution.

A representative of the Director of Public Prosecutions said: "There is no reason why the doctor's death should cause any delay to the hearing." Mr Sutcliffe has been held at Armley since his first court appearance at Dewsbury on January 5:

Friction at nursery centres

a Staff Reporter

Friction between staff and reitment among parents are iong the difficulties emphaed in a survey of combined rsery centres published sterday by the National Chilen's Bureau.

The centres, which combine rsery education and day care, ve not been wholly success, the bureau says after a sur of four of the few centres set up in the past 10 years. Parents were confused about what was being provided.

The different working conditions of the teachers on the one hand and the nursery nurses on the other created discontent,

Combined Nursery Centres: a new approach to education and day care (Macmillan Press: National Children's Bureau, 8 Wakley Street, London EC1V 7QE: £12.95 hardback, £5.95 paperback).

Barrister fined for assaulting woman on train

A barrister was found guilty at the Inner London Crown Court yesterday of assaulting a woman on an express train. He was fined £100, with costs.

Barry Payton, aged 50, was said to have taken exception to the woman standing on the switch which operated the compartment doors, and to have pushed her into the corridor, causing her to strain her neck.

Mr Payton, of Bramble Cottage, Green End Lane, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire, had pleaded not guilty to common assault on Mrs Margaret Smith, aged 39, of Huntingdon Road, Huntingdon, on a train between Huntingdon and King's Cross.

Mr Payton said that he thought Mrs Smith was going to hit him with her handbag, and put his hands up to prevent it. She then fell over.

Judge Hewitt said Mr Payton's conduct had been boorish. He imposed a 28-day prison sentence in the event of non-payment.

Det Sergeant Colin McKellar said Mr Payton had one previous conviction. In February, 1979, he was fined £100 for using threatening words and £10 for driving on the footpath, with £1,000 costs.

Simplified system to control councils' housing schemes will need one form

By John Young
Planning Reporter

New arrangements for the control of local authority housing schemes are to come into effect on April 1, it was announced yesterday. They will replace the former mandatory cost limits (housing cost yardstick) and minimum standards (Parker-Morris).

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, told the Commons that the new procedures would give councils freedom and responsibility to take their own decisions about housing schemes, make them more directly accountable to their electorate for those decisions, and cut out unnecessary bureaucracy.

For each building or renovation scheme a council would need only to complete a simple form and submit it to the Department of the Environment or the Welsh Office, with a copy available for local public scrutiny.

The Government would intervene only if the estimated cost was so high or so disproportionate to any likely benefit as to be unjustifiable, he promised.

Otherwise the council would be free to proceed with the scheme without further reference to the Government, unless costs or other aspects changed significantly.

Once the scheme was complete the council would be required to inform the Government and the public of the actual cost.

A circular sent to local authorities in England and Wales states that there will be minimum central government intervention in investment decisions. Case-by-case controls will be maintained only for municipalization and land acquisition proposals.

It observes that in Mr Heseltine's opinion land has in the past sometimes been acquired without sufficient thought, either for the limitations on the council's capacity to develop it or for the needs of other potential users such as private builders.

The arrangements are intended to ensure that block borrowing approval is not used for land acquisition unless the Government is satisfied that existing council-owned land is unsuitable or inadequate for immediate needs, and that the council is in a position to develop it within a reasonable time.

"The existence hitherto of formal central controls over standards and construction costs for new housebuilding may have led an authority to assume too readily that a scheme which was accepted under these procedures necessarily gave good value for money", the circular adds.

The Secretary of State's power of intervention is intended only as a long stop, and it is hoped that it will be necessary to exercise it only rarely.

Mr Heseltine told a press conference that he was not seeking to reduce standards, but to give local authorities a degree of freedom they had never had before.

It was also confirmed yesterday that the present "double scrutiny" system, whereby housing associations must obtain approval for their projects from both the Department of the Environment and the Housing Corporation, will end on April 1.

While the Government will retain ultimate approval for expenditure, responsibility for the allocation of funds to associations and the drawing up of an overall programme will rest with the corporation.

Plea for 10 regional police forces

From John Chartres
Manchester

The creation of 10 regional police forces in England and Wales and a single force for the whole of Scotland was advocated by Mr. James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, last night.

Mr Anderton, addressing a meeting of the West Pennine branch of the British Institute of Management, in Radcliffe, said that the present police structure and liaisons with government departments were too unwieldy and stolid. They belonged to a bygone age.

"People are slow to get to the heart of problems or to act on them, and some presumed to comment on vital issues they know very little about.

"There are far too many voices at the top and much precious time is wasted in endless debate and unnecessary procrastination at national level.

"The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police has to speak for nearly a quarter of the entire police strength in England and Wales, while the duty to speak for the remainder falls on no less than 42 other police chiefs.

"It is a quite insupportable arrangement. With a simplified top management structure the number of conferences and such like could be severely and permanently reduced. Unfortunately, the police service is still caught by a torpid bureaucracy, and needs to act now to shake itself free."

Mr Anderton suggested the establishment of the following police forces (strength and population totals in brackets). Northern, covering Northumbria, Durham and Cleveland (6,200 officers, population 2,750,000); North West, covering Cumbria, Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, and Cheshire (17,500, 7,000,000); Yorkshire, covering North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, and Humberside (11,300, 4,750,000); East Midlands, covering Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire (7,800, 3,750,000); West Midlands, covering West Midlands, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and West Mercia (11,500, 5,250,000); Eastern, covering Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Essex (8,700, 4,500,000); South East, covering Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Thames Valley, (13,500, 7,000,000); South West, covering Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Avon and Somerset and Devon and Cornwall (9,200, 4,250,000): Greater London (Metropolitan), covering the Metropolitan and City of London, (27,700, 7,500,000); Welsh, covering North Wales, Dyfed-Powys South Wales, and Gwent (6,500, 2,750,000).

That arrangement, he said, with a unified force of 13,500 covering the whole of Scotland, and the existing Royal Ulster Constabulary, would make it possible to dispense with most of the time-consuming and often unproductive committees set up between the police service, the Home Office, and other local authority and government departments.

"Regional police commissioners could then concentrate on chasing the criminals, leaving consequentially fewer civil servants to chase the paper. It would all be a boon to the public.

Task force for complaints checks is rejected

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

After opposition from police organizations, a Home Office working party has rejected a proposal by the Police Complaints Board for the use of a special task force to strengthen methods of investigating complaints against the police of causing serious injury.

The board had recommended in its first triennial report that such complaints should be investigated by a body of officers seconded from police forces but answerable to someone other than a police officer.

The working party, set up to consider ways of implementing the proposal, rejects the idea of a special task force. But it says in its report, published yesterday, that where necessary the chairman of the Police Complaints Board or the Director of Public Prosecutions should supervise the investigation of complaints against the police of serious assaults.

They should be involved in the choice of the investigating officer. The new system should also cover other serious complaints and more use should be made of the practice of taking the investigating officer from another force.

Though the board was satisfied that in general the investigation of complaints under the present system was thorough and satisfactory, a "body of opinion" did not share its confidence. Unexplained injury sustained during arrest or while in police custody represented the focus of discontent.

The working party's report cites opposition from the Association of Chief Police Officers, the Superintendents' Association and the Police Federation. Those bodies provided seven of the 12 working party members.

The other members were Lord Plowden, chairman, Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir James Waddell, Police Complaints Board, Mr R. J. Andrew, Home Office, and Mr R. H. Anning, an Inspector of Constabulary.

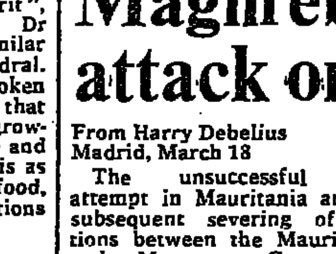
Mr G. W. R. Terry, president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said yesterday that the association did not think a change was necessary, but if it had to be made the working party's suggestions were feasible.

The working party's report would leave the onus for referring cases to the deputy chief constable of the force involved. He would be required to refer through the new system any complaint which alleged that police action had been responsible for a death or serious injury, provided he took the view that that death or injury could have been caused in the way the complainant alleged.

In reply to a parliamentary question Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said yesterday that in consultation with the Police Advisory Board he would be considering what changes, if any, might be necessary in the arrangement.

The National Council for Civil Liberties described the report as a damp squib. Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary, said the Home Office working party proposals would bring "almost no changes to the present police complaints machinery". They would do nothing to enhance public confidence or ensure that officers who broke the rules were properly dealt with.

The establishment of an independent element in the investigation of complaints against the police. Report of a working party appointed by the Home Secretary. (Cmd 8193, Stationery Office, £1.70.)



Dr Stuart Blanch: Need for responsible teaching

Attack on 'crackpot ideology'

Schools, universities and education authorities should be about human relationships, and teaching should not be based "on the latest crackpot ideology", the Archbishop of York, Dr Stuart Blanch, said yesterday.

Preaching at York Minster at the centenary service of the Church of England Children's Society, Dr Blanch also appealed for the mass media to be influenced "away from its preoccupation with casual sex and experimental morals".

Urging responsible teaching about human relationships, Dr Blanch said it should be based on "some clear understanding of the spiritual forces at work in the world".

For the foreseeable future, the archbishop went on, the consequences of broken marriages, economic retrenchment and inadequate moral and spiritual education would have to be lived with.

"Big rises in supplementary benefit claims, child care costs, hospital admissions, absenteeism from work, even industrial injuries can be blamed on divorce", he added.

Our Religious Affairs Correspondent writes: The poverty which the society was founded to alleviate had been replaced by "a more subtle and destructive evil, the poverty and deprivation of mind and spirit", the Bishop of London, Dr Gerald Ellison, said at a similar service in St Paul's Cathedral.

The statistics on broken homes were a reminder "that thousands of children are growing up deprived of the love and stability of a home, which is as much their right as is food, fresh air, and decent conditions of life".

Spanish MPs help journalists to foil government attempt to keep secret official coup account

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, March 18

It was only thanks to the collaboration between some MPs and journalists that the Spanish people today learnt the full facts about last month's failed military coup. The Government's version of the coup was given in a secret session of the Cortes (Parliament) yesterday by Señor Alberto Oliart, the Defence Minister.

It was the first full official account based on investigations of the events of February 23.

One of the main reasons for the coup's failure, according to the Defence Minister, was that the military plotters advanced the plans they had to install an authoritarian regime to take advantage of the power vacuum caused by the resignation of Señor Adolfo Suarez, the Prime Minister, and the protracted delays in making Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo his successor.

This sacrificed efficiency for speed, Señor Oliart told the MPs during the hour-long closed session.

In spite of the coup representing the most serious threat to democracy since the death of Franco the government of Señor Calvo Sotelo appears to have decided to protect the armed forces' reputation from public judgment on those behind the assault on Parliament.

Yet it was only recently that prominent Government figures repeatedly praised the media for keeping the public, including the 350 MPs and Cabinet ministers held captive inside the Cortes, informed on the night of the coup.

The journalists defied warnings from both the Defence Ministry and the Prime Minister's information secretariat against publishing anything about the secret session after the authorities discovered that some MPs, who had declined to accept the ruling of the speaker, had concealed tape-recorders as they went into the session in Parliament. They later helped parliamentary reporters transcribe the minister's remarks in full.

Señor Oliart revealed how King Juan Carlos, whose efforts to uphold democracy that night he described as "decisive", told General Jaime Milans del Bosch, the military commander of the Valencia region, who had put his tanks on the streets: "I swear I will neither abdicate nor will I abandon Spain, and whoever rebels now will bear responsibility for provoking a new civil war."

The Defence Minister also emphasized how General Milans used the King's name to deceive other senior officers and make them join the *putsch*.

"No coup can invoke the approval of the king, it can only take place against the king", the monarch said in a telexed message sent from the Zarzuela Palace to Valencia that night, reinforcing an earlier telephone call.

Señor Oliart also disclosed how during that night General Alfonso Armada, the former deputy chief of the Army's General Staff, now charged with military rebellion, sought to confuse General José Gabeiras, his superior, by giving him the false information that four other military regions had joined the coup. General Armada proposed himself to lead an authoritarian government as the only way out.

The Government's clumsy decision to try to prevent publication of the Government report has provoked a bitter row with the press, already annoyed at the way the authorities are seeking to curb follow-up reporting on the coup.

At first the Government invoked the need to respect the secrecy of the military judges' investigations, but Señor Oliart yesterday emphasized that his information was not from the two judges but from Army and Government investigations.

Under questioning, the Defence Minister told MPs that the results of further investigations would be presented to t Cortes defence commit which might well have beer better way to communic sensitive information in first place under a parliam tary system of government.

But very few Spanish journ ists would see it that way. Al the conservative, monarcl newspaper, asked in an editor yesterday: "Who really lieves this Government rep will stay secret?" All the p liamentary reporters issued statement before the clo session began condemning secrecy.

Today, Señor Landel Lavilla, the Cortes Speaker, w sought to hold an investigat into the massive leak by M admitted that the journal had only done their pro sional duty last night.

"Responsible journalists those who publish the ne not those who suppress it". *Pais*, the independent da said in an editorial today.

"What mind could have b so authoritarian, or so ing ous, as to have thought more than 300 representat of popular sovereignty, owe a loyalty to their vo as well as to party whips, w keep secret a matter of importance to society?" newspaper asked.

Two of Spain's national agencies, Europa and Lo also ran the verbatim text that the Government's acc of the coup will also reached the provincial publ

Twenty-nine civilians being investigated for their sible help to the plotters 27 members of the secu forces in addition to the Guards were involved in coup attempt, the Def Minister said.

Investigations by the Inte Ministry are also proceeding the financial backing rece by the plotters and into identity of the "*Almond tre*" group of officers and civil who wrote anti-constitutic articles regularly in *El Alca* the far-right Madrid daily.

Analysts to assess government record

By Peter Hennessy

A team of university analysts will be publishing next month an interim assessment of the policy successes and failures of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's administration as it approaches its second anniversary in power.

Working under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Administration (RIPA), a Westminster-based "think tank" which brings together politicians, civil servants, academics and members of the public, the policy analysts are led by Professor Peter Jackson, director of the public sector economics research centre at Leicester University. Professor Jackson is undertaking a study of what he calls Mrs Thatcher's "new economic order".

The idea for the enterprise, helped by a £10,000 grant from the Leverhulme Trust, came from Mr William Plowden, director-general of the RIPA and a former member of the Central Policy Review Staff.

The project will examine public employment, local government, industry, energy, law and order, social security, housing, education, personal social services and transport.

It will measure the intentions announced by Mrs Thatcher's Government on taking power against the reality. A final report will be published in 1984.

Mr Plowden explained the exercise as asking the question, "What distinguishes the policies that worked out from those that are catastrophes?"

He was at pains to dispel any notion of anti-government sentiments. "This is not a liberal riposte to the Government. But the Thatcher administration has some particular things that it wants to do in a particular style.

"Given the nature of the consensus over social and economic policy over the last 25 years, it clearly will have a great deal of difficulty with some of the things it want to do."

The interim report from Professor Jackson's group will be published to coincide with a RIPA conference on public influence and public policy at Sussex University on April 10 and 11.

£3m renovation brings theatre back to life

From R. W. Shakespeare
Manchester

The reopening of Manchester's Palace Theatre last night after a renovation costing £3m is one of the most important events in the theatre since the war.

It brings one of the North's famous theatres back into use as a principal touring venue for companies such as the Royal Opera, the National Theatre, the London Festival Ballet and the Glyndebourne Touring Opera.

About two years ago it faced permanent closure or possible conversion to a bingo club. The man behind the programme that led to last night's opening with a new production of the musical, *Jesus Christ, Superstar*, is Mr Raymond Slater, chairman of Norwest Holst, the civil engineering and construction company.

Of the £3m that has been spent, about £1m still has to be raised by public appeal. The shortfall is being financed by an interest-free loan from a consortium of local businesses.

The theatre's facilities are some of the best in Britain. It has a 42ft wide proscenium arch, a stage depth of 56ft, and a 12ft "walkaround". Seventy pieces of scenery, each up to 34ft high by 60ft wide, can be flown at any time.

The orchestra pit seats 110 musicians and a six-storey block built behind the stage provides dressing rooms and wardrobe facilities for up to 150 performers.

About £50,000 has been spent on restoring and decorating the 90-year-old theatre's ornate plasterwork.

The opening show will be followed in May by the Royal Opera Company's first full season out of London for 17 years. It will take 360 performers and musicians to Manchester



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader (third from left) and fellow Liberals receiving petitions yesterday which have been collected during the party's "week of action" in protest against the Government's record on unemployment and public expenditure cuts.

Missing patient needs advice

Mr Clive Grimstone, the kidney patient on dialysis treatment who went missing for 12 days, agreed yesterday to obey doctor's orders, despite his earlier claim that prayer had cured him.

Mr Grimstone, aged 30, of Norbury, south London, a member of the Worldwide Church of God, admitted that he might have been wrong.

'Knockout' trial jury told of car workers' injuries

Three car assembly workers were injured on the day that an Austin Princess car lent to Mr Colin Wallace was made, a jury was told yesterday.

Mr Wallace, aged 37, information officer with Arun District Council, East Sussex, has denied the manslaughter of Mr Jonathan Lewis, aged 29, an antique dealer.

Bloodstains were found in the boot of the car, the jury was told, and Mr Ian Bradbrook, a forensic scientist called by the defence, said some of them were of the same group as that of two of the injured BL car workers at Cowley, Oxford.

The prosecution alleges that Mr Wallace killed Mr Lewis after a dispute about his relationship with Mr Lewis's wife. It says that Mr Wallace, of Dalloway Road, Arundel, fell in love with Mrs Jane Lewis, aged 29, his assistant, when they worked together organizing an *It's a Knockout* television programme, which was filmed in Arundel last July.

Mr Phillip Owens, secretary of Arun council, said yesterday that he had stood as surety without hesitation for Mr Wallace, whom he had known as a colleague and socially since he had worked for the council. "In all his dealings with me he has been quite above board", he said.

The case continues today.

Arms trade is the big sin, Methodist president says

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The arms trade was described as "the most sinister vested interest the world has ever seen", by Dr Kenneth Greet, the President of the Methodist Conference, in his address to the Free Church Federal Council, which met in Bournemouth yesterday.

"I am talking today about the big sin", he said. "It would be entirely in order for this congress to talk about comparatively small sins, like adultery and pornography and bullfighting. I am inviting you to express your deep concern about the big sin, and to commit the churches to resolute action."

Half a day's global expenditure on arms would be sufficient to pay for the whole malaria eradication programme of the World Health Authority, he went on. Many world political leaders were the blind leading the blind.

The council endorsed the policy on disarmament of the British Council of Churches, including support for the World Disarmament Campaign. It said that the doctrine of deterrence based on the prospect of mutual assured destruction was "increasingly offensive to the Christian conscience".

Maghreb tense after attack on Nouakchott

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, March 18

The unsuccessful coup attempt in Mauritania and the subsequent severing of relations between the Mauritanian and Moroccan Governments have heightened tension in the Maghreb, according to reports reaching here today.

About 150 soldiers in vehicles with Senegalese markings, led by two pro-Morocco colonels of the Mauritanian army, drove across the frontier from Senegal and attacked the presidential palace in Nouakchott, the capital, on Monday in an apparent attempt to capture or kill the president, Khuna Haidalla, the Prime Minister, Mr Ould Bneijara, and his military government.

The coup attempt failed, mainly because a meeting which was to have brought the various leaders together was cancelled when President Haidalla changed his plans and visited the northern town of Zuerat.

Whether the switch was made because of a tip-off about the plot is not known.

After a fight which reportedly lasted nearly three hours and in which seven people were killed and an unknown number wounded, the rebels were captured, a spokesman for the Mauritanian Government identified the leaders as Colonel Muhammad Ba Abdul Kadir and Colonel Ahmad Salim Sidi.

The attempt to topple President Haidalla, whose ever growing relationship with the Polisario and Algeria undoubtedly annoyed Rabat, was the work of Morocco, in the unhesitating opinion of the Mauritanian Government.

This opinion is shared by many diplomats here, notwithstanding vehement official denials from King Hassan's Government.

Arms in diplomatic bags: President Haidalla said today that the commando force which attempted the coup came from Marrakesh, via Paris and Dakar.

The arms, in diplomatic bags, were flown in by Royal Air Maroc, the civil airline of Morocco, he said on Mauritanian radio, monitored in Senegal.

President Haidalla said that the raiders were trained at Ben Guerir, a military base near Marrakesh, by the 6th Moroccan Battalion and two units of engineers. The training was supervised by two officers from the Moroccan secret services, Ben Slimane and Hamoudi, the former giving each member of the commando a false Moroccan passport, once Senegalese territory was entered. — Agence France-Presse.

New editor for US Paris paper

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 18

A new post of execu editor has been created at *International Herald Trib* It will be filled by Mr Pl M. Foisie, 59, who has been the past 25 years with the *W ington Post*, serving recentl assistant managing editor charge of foreign coverage.

The new editor will be Walter N. Wells, 38, and a fo er assistant editor of *The York Times*. He has been ning the *International He Tribune* since mid-Jan when the publisher decide replace Mr Mort Rosenbl editor for the previous years.

Mr Foisie will have ove responsibility for directing editorial operations and Wells will report directly him. Mr Foisie will also be charge of the special sup ments programme, disag ment over the control of wh was part of the reason for Rosenblum's removal.

The *International Her Tribune* is jointly owned by *Washington Post*, *The New Y Times* and the Whitney Co munications Corporation. It the Whitney nominee, Mr I W. Huebner, who is publish

Portugal expels Cuban for Havana 'insult'

Lisbon, March 18.—Portugal today ordered the Cuban Ambassador out of the country in a diplomatic row over the treatment of the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires in Havana.

Senhor Andre Goncalves Pereira, the Foreign Minister, summoned Señor Manuel Estevez Perez, the Cuban Ambassador, and told him the Government had declared him *persona non grata* and given him 48 hours to leave Portugal.

The move followed Cuba's public accusation that Senhor Francisco de Sales Mascarenhas, Portugal's Chargé d'Affaires, had helped to plan last month's seizure of the Ecuadorean Embassy.

Senhor Mascarenhas returned to Lisbon this morning after being recalled in what the Foreign Ministry insisted was a measure to ensure his personal safety and not an admission of guilt.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister said in a television interview that the incident was bound to damage relations between the two countries and that his Government would review a recent decision to name a new ambassador.

Senhor Goncalves Pereira said Portugal had been publicly insulted by the Cuban Government and would take all necessary action to safeguard its dignity and prestige in the eyes of the international community. —Reauter.

Fewer Jews migrating to Israel and more leave

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 18

Official figures published this week show that the number of Jewish immigrants to Israel in the first two months of this year was only 1,829 compared with 4,520 over the identical period of 1980—a drop of about 60 per cent.

The figures, published by the Jewish Agency, have highlighted one of the most serious problems facing the state of Israel: the failure to attract a sufficient number of Jews from overseas, and the increasing inability to keep those immigrants who do arrive.

The slump in immigration comes at the time when the exodus of Jews is at its highest since the foundation of the state. Although accurate figures are hard to obtain, it is known that last year more than 33,000 more people left the country than entered it, an increase of 50 per cent on the 1979 total.

The trend comes as a particular blow to a young country largely built up by the influx of Jews from abroad. Recently Mr Shmuel Lahis, the director-general of the Jewish Agency, resigned after publishing a controversial report on emigration which suggested the setting-up of a new ministry to handle the problem.

According to political observers, many of the same causes are encouraging the population drain as are p venting foreign Jews fr coming to settle. The most f quently cited are inflation over 130 per cent, excess bureaucracy, lack of housi high taxes, and general d illusionment with the perfor ance of successive gove ments.

The main reason for the dr in immigration, which in Feb ary was at its lowest for years, is the reduction in t number of Jews arriving fr Russia. But the figures al show that last month there w a drop in arrivals from a nu ber of Western countri including Britain, France a the United States.

The latest statistics show th the number of Soviet Jews w left Russia last month w 1,408, compared with 3,023 February, 1980, but of that tot a record 84 per cent chose go to other destinations th Israel after arriving in Vienn

The percentage of Sovi Jews "dropping out" compar with an average of 65 per ce last year and 66 per cent i 1979.

Vatican talks: Mr Faru Kadumi, diplomatic chief of th Palestine Liberation Organiz tion, met Cardinal Agostin Casaroli, the Vatican Secretar of State, today to discuss th status of Jerusalem and th Palestinian question (UPI re ports from Rome).

Talks next week on medical school cuts

By Nicholas Timmins

Sweeping changes for London's undergraduate medical schools, with warnings that the smaller postgraduate medical institutions will be bankrupt within two years and the existence of the larger ones threatened, are to be put to the London University senate next week.

The proposals are in a draft report from the university's joint planning committee.

If implemented they would mean the closure of the preclinical school at the London Hospital, its students transferring to a joint preclinical school with St Bartholomew's at Charterhouse Square and their combined intake cut by 50 to 200. That would also mean in effect the abandonment of a plan to build a new joint school involving St Bartholomew's, the London Hospital and Queen Mary College.

St Mary's Hospital preclinical school would largely close, as would the clinical school at the Middlesex Hospital. St Mary's, the Middlesex and University College Hospital would form a joint school.

Westminster Hospital medical school would merge with Charing Cross Hospital's, but the new joint school would be at the Charing Cross's Fulham site, even if Westminster's acute beds are used for teaching.

King's College would still train preclinical students but would no longer supply them to the Westminster, thus removing its independence.

All 12 undergraduate schools would be formed into four consortia covering north, south, east and west London, with each consortium working to form a single administration and integrated academic staff for the schools under it.

In addition, the report, drafted by Lord Annan, the university's vice-chancellor, says that reductions in staff-student ratios will also be necessary in the surviving units.

"Research is bound to be crippled in all departments, especially preclinical, and students will get less individual attention.

However, faced with the necessity of cutting £5m or 10 per cent from the cost of medical education in London, the steps are inevitable, the report says, and redundancies will have to occur.

The report adds that the decision to allow the new St George's medical school to expand to its planned intake in 1985 could mean the closure of the equivalent of another whole school.

The schools most directly affected, St Mary's, Westminster and the London, have all protested, with St Mary's arguing that the Middlesex should shut both its preclinical and clinical schools.

On postgraduate medical education, the report is more pessimistic. Lord Annan is to meet Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of Health, to tell them that the postgraduate schools will soon be unrecognizable unless substantial aid is given.

The Royal Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith Hospital has lost £981,000, or 24 per cent of its income this year because of the new policy on overseas students' fees.

The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine has lost £741,000, also 24 per cent of its income, and the other 13 postgraduate medical institutes have lost more than £2.1m, or 17 per cent.

New road scheme gives link to North Wales

An £18m road scheme, giving northern England and the Midlands a motorway link with North Wales, was officially opened yesterday.

The main part is the final 6½-mile section of the M56, which is now 35 miles long and carries traffic from south of Manchester to north-west of Chester. It ends at Lea-by-Backford, in Cheshire, where a new roundabout connects the motorway to a dual carriageway into North Wales.

The other part of the scheme is a one-mile southerly extension of the M53, which now joins the M56 at Stoak interchange, in Cheshire, connecting Wirral with the motorway network.

More Home News, page 10

The prostitute's tale too strong for Italy

From Peter Nichols
Rome, March 18

For the second time, the Italian state television service has put off the showing of a controversial film about a prostitute at work with her clients.

The broadcast was first postponed after Signor Mauro Bubbico, the governing Christian Democratic Party's expert on television, expressed his opposition. This resulted in a series of attacks on Signor Bubbico.

It was then agreed that the screening would nevertheless take place tomorrow evening.

The film was devised by six women who convinced a French prostitute to come to Rome and be filmed while going about her business with her clients who were not to be aware of hidden television cameras. The object was to show the behaviour of Italian men.

A condition made by the prostitute, called simply Veronique, was that the film would not be shown in France.

There was still strong oppo sition from some sections of opinion to have the showing blocked again when unexpected help came their way in the form of a series of judicial intimations addressed to the six women authors and leading executives of the state television that proceedings might be taken against them. The state television's board then announced that the showing would once again be suspended.





A NEW 2 LITRE MERCEDES-BENZ AND TWO OF ITS ONLY COMPETITORS.

Though 120 cars of other marques are more expensive than the new Mercedes-Benz 200 (pictured top) its only true competitor is another Mercedes-Benz.

It would be a worthwhile exercise, therefore, to evaluate the new 200 against the Mercedes-Benz 230E and 280E (pictured left and right).

Amongst other things, you will discover that there is no room for a 'base' car in the Mercedes-Benz philosophy.

The new Mercedes-Benz 200 is 16% more powerful, 13% less thirsty,* quieter, smoother and able to run 12,000 miles between services. Why?

It has a totally new 109 DIN/h.p. overhead camshaft engine with light alloy cross-flow head, hemispherical combustion chambers, heat-dissipating sodium-filled valves, lightweight pistons and breakerless transistorised ignition. Plus a new 27.6% lighter and more efficient four-speed gearbox.

These engineering advances, and others, provide sparkling acceleration to 105mph. They decrease fuel bills and distance fuel stops further apart. They reduce stress and heighten pleasure by making an already exceptionally civilised car more civilised still.

The Mercedes-Benz 230E (introduced last Autumn) offers 113mph or, in another mood, 35.3 mpg.* How?

The answer, again, is a new high-technology four-cylinder engine and four-speed gearbox, with the further advantages of fuel-injection and an extra 300 cubic centimetres of engine capacity.

The outcome is, to anyone not currently driving behind the three-pointed star, a startling combination of quietness, quickness, flexibility and economy. In fact, the ultimate proof that these advanced 2.3 litres are more than a match for many larger, conventional engines.

The Mercedes-Benz 280E reaches 125 mph. But where?

Anywhere in the world such a pace is legal. Moreover, the 185 DIN/h.p., 2.8 litre twin overhead camshaft fuel-injected, six cylinder engine is so deliberately understressed that the 280E can virtually cruise at that speed for hours on end. But when the bends tighten-up and the speed drops, the other side of the 280E's nature is revealed.

A skilfully engineered partnership between performance, brakes, steering and suspension, provides handling characteristics in this five-passenger saloon that would do justice to a sports car.

More relevantly, in this country and this economic clime, the 280E can cover 29.7 miles for every gallon of petrol consumed at a constant 56mph.*

Mercedes-Benz safety engineering pre-empted legislation and far outstrips it.

There are more than 120 safety features built into your new Mercedes-Benz – more than twice as many as are required by even the most stringent safety standards being enforced in any country.

The central element of the 6,000-weld body is a rigid steel safety cell (an idea pioneered by Mercedes-Benz in 1951) isolated fore and aft by progressively energy-absorbing crumple zones.

Burst-proof locks could each support the weight of the entire car.

The steering system has been designed to absorb impact and reduce the risk of injury.

Long range headlamps, high intensity indicators, 85% all-round vision, four-wheel disc brakes and the dynamic agility of the car itself minimise the risk of this massively effective passive safety system ever being put into action.

Statistics for your investment broker.

Whilst no new car is actually a financial investment, a select few offer exceptional value for money. Here's what the experts say:

"Company Car" magazine estimates that, after 4 years, Mercedes-Benz have the highest trade-in value of all comparative cars, defying the rule that large cars depreciate fastest.

"TUV" (the German MoT equivalent) reveals that Mercedes-Benz have had the lowest failure rate of all large cars tested at two and six years old.

According to an analysis of the definitive U.K. used car price guides of January 1981, Mercedes-Benz cars depreciate just 25% after one year. Less than any other marque in comparative price categories.

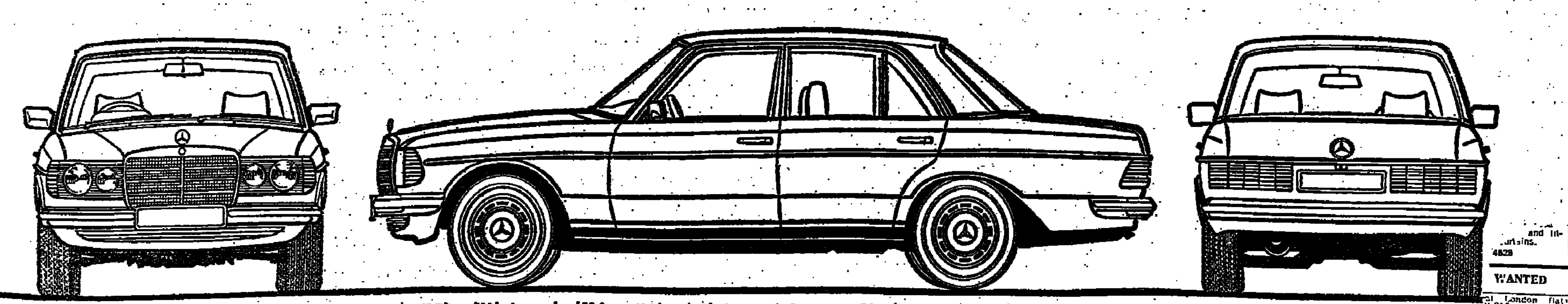
Perhaps your first Mercedes-Benz – certainly not your last.

Some time in the future, of course, you will trade-in your beautiful 1981 Mercedes-Benz 200, 230E or 280E.

After servicing and restoration to rigorously set standards in your Mercedes-Benz dealer's workshops, it will move on to other hands.

And you? If you are like 80% of Mercedes-Benz owners, statistics show that you will move on to another Mercedes-Benz.

ENGINEERED LIKE NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD.



*Official fuel consumption figures for the 200, urban cycle 22.6 mpg (12.5 litres/100 km) manual and 23.6 mpg (12.0 litres/100 km) automatic. At a constant 56 mph, 36.2 mpg (7.8 litres/100 km) manual and 33.6 mpg (8.4 litres/100 km) automatic. And at a constant 75 mph, 28.6 mpg (9.9 litres/100 km) manual and 26.4 mpg (10.7 litres/100 km) automatic. 230E, urban cycle 20.4 mpg (13.8 litres/100 km) manual and 20.9 mpg (13.5 litres/100 km) automatic. At a constant 56 mph, 33.8 mpg (8.4 litres/100 km) manual and 32.1 mpg (8.8 litres/100 km) automatic. At a constant 75 mph, 26.6 mpg (10.6 litres/100 km) manual and 25.2 mpg (11.2 litres/100 km). 280E, urban cycle 16.5 mpg (17.1 litres/100 km). At a constant 56 mph, 27.4 mpg (10.3 litres/100 km). And at a constant 75 mph, 21.7 mpg (13.0 litres/100 km) automatic.

Elysée affirms that the proceeds of Bokassa diamonds were sent to Central Africa for Red Cross

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 18

Just before midnight the Elysée Palace announced that a bank transfer had been made on the orders of President Giscard d'Estaing in favour of the Central African Red Cross on February 4 this year and that the Central African authorities had acknowledged receipt of it by letter on February 13.

The Elysée statement was issued nearly eight hours after it became known that the satirical weekly paper, *Le Canard Enchaîné* was publishing the facsimile of a Telex message it had received from Mme Ruth Rolland, the president of the Central African Red Cross. It said that she "regretted" to have to say that she had never received any gift from the President of the French Republic for her organization whose financial situation was "catastrophic". The Central African Red Cross, she said, could not even meet its running expenses.

The Elysée statement was accordingly issued as a categorical denial of the story in the paper. It added that the documents proving the transfer were held in the accounts of the Presidency.

Mme Rolland had been approached by the paper after President Giscard d'Estaing announced on television what had been done with the gifts of diamonds which he had received from the former Central African Emperor Bokassa. He said that when M David Dacko came to power in the Central African Republic—which was in September 1979—the President had indicated to him that the diamonds would be sold and the money turned over to Central African charities.

"That has been done", the President said. "The proceeds have for the most part been turned over to the Central African Red Cross and the surplus has gone to three charities which I have had occasion to know: a maternity home, a day nursery and a mission."

Generally the allegations in *Le Canard Enchaîné* are ignored by the President, who has preferred to remain aloof and to adhere to his promise never to prosecute a publication for libel. In the course of a television interview in November 1979, shortly after the first stories about the diamonds appeared in *Le Canard Enchaîné*, he commented: "One must allow base things to die in their own poison."

The Telex from Mme Rolland, however, coming as the election campaign is building up, must have appeared potentially so damaging to the Elysée as to prompt the midnight denial.

Using the dates given in the official denial, the Bangui correspondent of *Le Monde* sought an interview with President Dacko, who confirmed receiving a cheque from President Giscard d'Estaing for 2m Central African francs (about £4,000) to be handed over to the Red Cross.

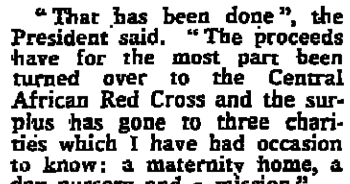
According to President Dacko, the money has not yet been handed over because the executive bureau of the Red Cross has been disbanded by his Ministry of Social Affairs. The cheque will be handed over when a new bureau is elected.

Mme Rolland was elected president of the Central African Red Cross on November 9 last year. Before then it was run by M Jean-Pierre Bouba, a senior police officer under the Bokassa regime. Miss Brigitte Dacko, a niece of the President, is honorary president of the Central African Red Cross, although the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva has no record of her having made any donation.

According to *Le Canard Enchaîné*, it had originally been unable to reach the Central African Red Cross by telephone because its line had been cut off as it could not pay its bill. Mme Rolland had eventually telephoned them in response to a telegram and had confirmed that the organization was without any funds to help anyone, that it had received no state aid for three years and owed the International Committee at least 4m Central African francs.

The correspondent of *Le Monde* also made contact with Mme Rolland who told him that all she knew was that the Central African Red Cross had never received "the last cheque" from President Giscard d'Estaing. She said that the only day-nursery in Bangui, which was run by the Ministry of Health, had also never received any gift from the Elysée. It was so poor that the staff often had to buy food for the children out of their own salaries.

Le Monde also spoke to the Archbishop of Bangui, Mgr Joachim Ndayen, who said that he had never received anything from the French President, "not even the most modest envelope". Mgr Ndayen said, however, that when M Giscard d'Estaing visited Central Africa in the days of Emperor Bokassa to go hunting he had made the acquaintance of a Dutch priest who had on at least one occasion visited the Elysée and who might have been given some money for his mission.



French Presidential Election

Giscard trip belaboured by M Chirac

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 18

M Jacques Chirac, the official Gaullist candidate in the presidential election, said today that President Giscard d'Estaing should not have gone to Warsaw to meet President Brezhnev last year. That was the advice he said he would have given had he been Prime Minister at the time.

Talking to the Diplomatic Press Association in Paris M Chirac was asked what he felt about the praise from *Pravda* for President Giscard. "When a head of state receives praise from a foreign country, which by definition is not disinterested, it is worrying", he replied.

France, he said, had the means to have a great foreign policy, but first of all it had to get rid of a diplomatic conception which was too marked by ideas of conciliation, which at their limit could lead to neutralism.

French foreign policy, he said, had been reduced to a quest for all-round good neighbourliness. He believed it was necessary to have preferences and to proclaim them. "It is necessary to choose. You cannot say something is inacceptable and then accept it, that something is sanctionable and then not sanction it."

He described Nato as an organization which was manifestly out of date and which was not technically equipped to serve Europe. There was no question of France reintegrating itself in it.

As far as Europe was concerned, the Gaullist leader was highly critical of the lack of conviction of the "downtrodden and regressive" European Community. In a pointed reference to Britain, he regretted that the essential principles of agriculture, unity of prices, Community preference and financial solidarity were being breached.

M Barre defends his record with verve

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, March 18

It takes some doing for a prime minister who has sunk to unprecedented depths in opinion polls, to defend his record with so much conviction and to insist that there was no alternative policy to the one which he pursued for four-and-a-half years. But that is what M Raymond Barre achieved brilliantly last night in his first—and probably his last—television appearance of the presidential election campaign.

He spoke, he emphasized, as the Prime Minister, and not as a party to the presidential election campaign, a distinction which already yesterday drew some protest from Gaullists and opposition alike.

For one-and-a-half hours last night, he was holding his ground with all the massive arguments of facts and figures, and all the well-tried techniques of the seasoned politician.

In watching his performance one could not but come to the conclusion that he was more interested in the memory of a man uncompromising on essentials which he would leave with his fellow countrymen when he abandons the post of Prime Minister next May than with the vicissitudes of an electoral battle of which he is not a party. Whether this serves the cause of M Giscard d'Estaing is another matter.

But the barrowfuls of scorn, irony and indignation which he poured on the president's opponents—be it M Jacques Chirac or M François Mitterrand—and on all those who would have it believed that the Government was made up of "incompetents who have no heart", undoubtedly found their mark. However, it is doubtful whether he did convince his listeners that there was no other way of going about the country's problems.

As one commentator rightly puts it today, the Prime Minister was riding high. Either his successor pursued the same policy and his successor managed to curb unemployment while preserving growth, or he would adopt a policy which would prove disastrous for the economy. In the event of success, he would be able to claim the credit; in case of failure, he could blame M Barre.

He was saddened, he emphasized, by the "mediocrity" of the economic debate in these elections. Had he or had he not checked the growth of money supply, kept the budget deficit within the lowest limits of any industrialized country, he asked. Furthermore, had he not tried to increase the productivity of the economy and maintained the stability of the franc?

"I did what I thought I should do, and I would be glad to see those who give me good advice do it too. I have only one regret: there is hardly a chance that they will come and sit in my place at Matignon (the Prime Minister's seat)."

He seemed to relish the question put to him about the Government's bad record on unemployment, which President Giscard D'Estaing himself last week admitted was the failure of his first term. There was no such admission on the part of M Barre, and he proceeded to inveigh against both the "exhibitionism of the heart" displayed by some candidates on this subject, and to call for a little more restraint in dealing with so painful a problem.

All the solutions proposed by M Chirac and M Mitterrand were "illusory", and would lead straight into a brick wall. He listed in this context reflation through consumption, redistribution of unemployment benefits to create jobs, and the reduction of working hours, though he admitted that this last point could be contemplated on a sector by sector basis.

M Barre dealt briefly with foreign affairs in the first part of his interview. He was "revolted" by M Mitterrand's comments on the President's meeting in Warsaw with President Brezhnev.

To "those who speak of the wages of Warsaw (the Socialist leader's phrase about the *Pravda* article), I say this: There is never any reward for indignity".

M Giscard D'Estaing had asked his advice about going to Warsaw, and he had urged him to go, both to tell Mr Brezhnev that détente had received a very hard knock and to prevent the renewal of the dialogue between the superpowers with the exclusion of France.

He was pessimistic about the future of the European Community, and said that "sooner or later a solution will have to be found to the problem of Britain's membership of it".



A Nigerian soldier of Unifil passes an outpost at Kantara in southern Lebanon that took a direct hit in shelling by Major Saad Haddad's pro-Israeli militiamen.

Israel claims Unifil ultimatum

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, March 18

The Israeli defence forces issued a communiqué today stating that Major-General William Callaghan, the new commander of the United Nations forces in southern Lebanon, had demanded that the Israelis clear out of the area, and that Major-General Avigdor Bengal, in charge of the Israeli Northern Command, had refused out of hand.

This was denied by the spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, who said that the generals' meeting in Nazareth had been a courtesy visit and the issue of withdrawal had not come up at all.

There are reports that the Unifil forces are on a combat footing after two soldiers of the Nigerian contingent were killed on Monday by the artillery of Major Saad Haddad's pro-Israeli Lebanese militia.

An Israeli Army communiqué said that the meeting was held in a tense atmosphere and the Unifil general had been "demonstratively unsympathetic". But the Unifil spokesman said the atmosphere had been "anything but tense".

Israeli radio reported that General Callaghan told General Bengal that his Unifil predecessor, Major-General Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana, had failed to enforce his Security Council mandate to police southern Lebanon to the Israeli border, but he was determined to do so at the risk of bloodshed. This was denied by Unifil's spokesman.

The Unifil troops have been restricted in their deployment and movements in the belt across the Israeli border by the mainly Christian militia of Major Haddad, who claims to rule the area in the name of "Free Lebanon" but who has been denounced as a renegade by the Beirut Government.

The Israeli communiqué said the United Nations commander demanded complete freedom of action for his forces in the field. He also demanded withdrawal of the militia from four strategic positions in the Unifil area of operation, which the militia claimed were routes taken by Palestine Liberation Organization terrorists on their way to Christian territory.

General Bengal was said to have warned the Unifil commander that over-hasty attempts to create new facts in the field had triggered off Monday's outbreak, which resulted in the killing of the Nigerians.

Alluding to the transfer of a 30-strong platoon of the Lebanese Army close to Major Haddad's territory, which the militia saw as an attempt to extend Syrian influence into his area, Mr Mordechai Zippori, Deputy Minister of State, commented today: "No one can present Israel with ultimatums. Israel will not abandon Haddad."

He claimed that the United Nations had failed as a peacekeeping force in Lebanon. It had received territory cleared of terrorists by Israel, he said, but there were now hundreds of terrorists there.

US block: The United States prevented the Security Council from issuing a formal condemnation last night of the killing of the Nigerians (Reuter reports from New York). The council's members met for a long time but were unable to produce a statement of condemnation because the Americans were unwilling to accept even a hint that Israel backed the attackers, diplomats said.

The Nigerian delegation was contemplating a request for a full debate on the incident, the diplomats added.

Council members unanimously condemned the Kantara incident during their meeting on Monday.

Discussions on the wording of a statement failed to produce an agreement last night, and a Soviet attempt to label Israel as a responsible party was dropped.

Haig promise of full US power in Gulf

Washington, March 18.—The United States would use the "full range" of its power, if necessary, to defend its vital interests in the Gulf, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, told a Congressional hearing today.

In a wide-ranging testimony, Mr Haig said El Salvador was only one of a "hit list" of Soviet priority targets in Central America.

Defending the Administration's request for $6,900m (about £3,136m) in security assistance funds, more than two-thirds of which is earmarked for the Middle East, he had to cover almost every aspect of American foreign policy.

He was asked if the Administration adhered to what has been called the Carter doctrine, in which the Gulf was defined by the previous Administration as a "vital American interest". Mr Hai[g] said wryly that he might argue with the name.

But he also said: "The Persian Gulf remains a vital American concern. Any change in the status quo would have to be dealt with by the full range of power-assets available to us."

"Power-assets" is military jargon for anything that would project American strength, from economic or diplomatic pressures to strategic nuclear weapons.

The only time Mr Haig raised his voice to a shout during the hearing was when he defended the Administration's decision to enhance the F15 fighters sold to Saudi Arabia. He said it should be viewed as part of the attempts to respond to Soviet threats to vital oil supplies rather than as a part of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"The Saudis are going to get it (the weapons) anyway", he shouted at a committee member. "Do we want them to ge[t it] from some other source? [I] think it's awfully impor[tant] that we be viewed in S[audi] Arabia as a reliable partn[er]."

He went on to describe [the] situation around Poland [as] "very tense" although [a] spokesman, 24 hours ear[lier] said the atmosphere had e[ased] somewhat during the past [few] days.

Mr Haig told the for[eign] affairs committee of the H[ouse] of Representatives that if [the] United States does not mov[e to] stop the spread of what [it] regards as Soviet-spons[ored] terrorism "we will find it w[ithin] our own borders tomorrow".

He denied, however, that [the] Administration has an un[real]istic preoccupation with Soviet Union or, in th[e vi]ew of one congressman, that [it] intent on "beating our plo[ugh]sh aresinto swords".

He said that "Soviet ad[ven]turism in the Horn (of Afr[ica)], in South Asia, in the Pe[rsian] Gulf and in South-West [Asia] appears to conform to a [...] and ominous objective — [to] strike at countries on or [near] the vital resource lines of [the] West".—UPI and AP.

Pressure from Britain: B[ritain] will press Mr Haig to de[cide] quickly on his policy [on] Namibia, when he visits [Lon]don on April 9 for two [days] (our Diplomatic Staff wr[ites]).

Confirming the visit ye[ster]day, the Foreign Office [said] that Mr Haig would be stop[ping] in London after his Mi[ddle] East tour, to continue the [talks] which Mrs Thatcher b[egan] during her recent stay in W[ash]ington.

Britain is concerned [that] unless the Americans fi[nd] their Namibia policy re[ally] soon and take a stand, posi[tions] in the region will become entrenched as to be unmov[able].

President gets smiles but little satisfaction

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Eager for every nuance of favour from President Shagari of Nigeria, now visiting Britain, British leaders are delighted that the Nigerian President kept them late over luncheon talks yesterday, even though they gave him little satisfaction on some of the things he most wanted to discuss.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, had private talks with Mr Shagari lasting 45 minutes, mainly about Southern African politics. But there is no prospect of Britain agreeing to the economic and tougher sports sanctions against South Africa which the Nigerians want.

The British are also sa[ying] candidly that the We[stern] initiative for a Namibian se[ttle]ment is impotent without backing of the new Amer[ican] Administration, which is undecided about its Nam[ibia] policy.

The Foreign Office is ho[ping] that President Shagari's s[lip] cutting criticism at a speech [on] Tuesday night of Brit[ish] failure to take stronger m[eas]ures against South Africa [over] apartheid and Namibia [was] chiefly designed for home [con]sumption.

"Mere condemnation" [is] not enough, he said. Britain [is] to put its trade policies on the line.

President Zia scores propaganda victory

From Trevor Fishlock
Islamabad, March 18

The welcoming arms of President Zia ul-Haq embraced the 101 people freed from the hijacked Pakistani airliner on their return today. The homecoming put the seal on an episode which has turned to the President's advantage.

For the time being it has strengthened his position and discredited his foes.

The passengers arrived in the North West Frontier capital of Peshawar after making a pilgrimage of thanks to Mecca on their way home from Damascus. Clutching posies, they descended the aircraft steps in driving rain to be hugged warmly by the smiling President. The event was televised.

As far as most Pakistanis are concerned, the spectacle of the safe return of all but one of the hostages was the answer to critics abroad who say General Zia should have stood firm against the terrorists.

The mainstream feeling in Islamabad and elsewhere is that, given the complexities of the affair, the President handled it as well as anybody could have.

What seemed at one time during the drama's 13 days to be a reverse for him has had, as far as he is concerned, a more than satisfactory outcome.

The unrest which has been growing in the country during recent weeks, leading to increasing questioning of the General's stability, has been dispelled. The rug has been pulled from the political groups which, last month, formed their Movement to Restore Democracy, calling for the President to step down and for the ending of martial law.

Perhaps most importantly, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) the late Mr Bhutto's vehicle, increasingly active, in spite of the ban on political activities, has been dealt a considerable blow as the President seized his propaganda victory.

The terrorists who commandeered the PIA Boeing, murdered a passenger and secured the release of 54 people from jail in Pakistan—all in the name of Bhuttoism—may feel they have secured an objective. But in Pakistan they have left political figures tasting ashes. They have damaged the PPP and its leading lights, Mr Bhutto's widow and daughter who, although not connected with the event, have been smeared.

The regime has made certain that in people's minds there is a clear link between the PPP and the terrorists. It has emphasized the reported part that Mr Murtaza Bhutto, the executed leader's son, played in organizing the conspiracy.

Politics and politicians do not enjoy high standing in Pakistan and this episode has served to deepen pessimism about the future of politics. The desire for a return to democracy is, in any case, a patchy one and by no means intense. As a result of the hijacking the democratic impulse in Pakistan has been severely jolted.

World View by Arrigo Levi

K factor still blocks Italian Communists

An Italian political leader has asked me and a few other "experts" on Eurocommunism this question: Do you feel that, as a result of the quarrel between the Soviet and Italian Communist Parties during the Soviet party congress in Moscow, that there will be some change in the K factor? Let me first explain this bit of Italian political jargon, then sketch my answer to the question.

The current theory about the K Factor runs as follows: The existence of a huge communist party as the leading party of the Left (for short: the K Factor) always prevents the Left from winning an electoral majority, while the communist party in question, due to its links with Moscow, is unacceptable by the others as a full-scale government partner.

So the question we were asked could be rephrased in these words: After the Moscow quarrel, will the Italian Communist Party (PCI) have more chances of winning an election, or become more acceptable as a government partner?

I shall angle the first part of my answer on facts, the second on perceptions. I believe it is a fact that there has been a qualitative change for the worse in the relations between the Soviet and Italian Communist Parties, mostly as a consequence of the Polish crisis. The Italian party has strongly supported Solidarity, has warned the Soviet Union against an invasion and has publicly declared that a Soviet intervention would be "absolutely unacceptable by the PCI" and would have "irreparable consequences" (on its relations with the Soviet party). The Russians have accused the PCI, in an official letter, of "objectively supporting antisocialist forces" in Poland.

The Moscow congress, where Signor Giancarlo Pajetta, leader of the PCI delegation in place of Signor Enrico Berlinguer, was not allowed to speak in a full session but only at a "sideshow" meeting, was just the occasion for publicizing the change for the worse in relations between Moscow and Rome.

Answering repeated Soviet attacks on Eurocommunism and its "antisocialist" policies, Signor Berlinguer capped up the quarrel by reaffirming in an important speech, after the congress, that "Eurocommunism is not a passing fashion but the start of a journey into the future". Its aim, he said, was "to invent and build a genuinely new socialism", as opposed to the "mythical visions" of socialism (of a Soviet brand).

I shall conclude, on facts, by saying that the PCI is openly identified now by the Russians as a heretical party, and that it confirms its heresy. But there is no excommunication on one side, no voluntary schism on the other. The PCI does not change its name, nor do the leaders of the Moscow church throw the PCI out of the communist camp (as they exclude the Chinese).

So, in spite of all changes, a special link of sorts still exists between the PCI and Moscow. The K Factor has not yet gone away and there remains an undeniable "uniqueness" of the PCI in the Italian political scene. Its diversity has not disappeared.

Whether it has become less diverse than before, is a problem of political perceptions, rather than facts. And perceptions are influenced by other developments, the most important of them being the state of tension between East and West and the coming to power, in Washington, of President Reagan.

Obviously, the main reason behind Moscow's decision to identify the PCI openly as a heretical party is the necessity to rally the faithful behind the banners of its own communism before a possible battle, or a renewed cold war.

But the existence of a cold war atmosphere also explains the need for the Atlantic Alliance to rally behind the banner of Western unity against the threat of Soviet expansionism. This banner inevitably still carries a lot of stars and stripes. But while a Social Democrat like Herr Helmut Schmidt can join such right-wing leaders as Mrs Thatcher or President Giscard d'Estaing in declaring his support for President Reagan's policies, Signor Berlinguer cannot do the same.

The PCI is ever more critical of Mr Reagan, and of the Christian Democrat-Socialist coalition's support for him. Love in a cold climate can be difficult: so today is any romance between the PCI and Italy's democratic parties.

For all these reasons, I do not believe that the PCI, in spite of its exacerbated relations with Moscow, will be more readily acceptable, in the coming period of international tension, as a government partner in Rome. For the PCI, Moscow may now seem more remote—but so does Washington.

The K Factor will be there, until the PCI refuses to choose sides. It will not find many partners until it decides to pursue its neo-socialist dream in a no-man's land between East and West.

Eighth whit[e] murdered in Zimbabw[e]

Salisbury, March 18.—[A] white farmer, Mr John Pau[l] Franklin, aged 36, was fo[und] murdered early today [near] Penhalonga near the Moz[am]bique frontier, bringing to ei[ght] the number of whites killed [in] Zimbabwe in the past th[ree] months.

Mr Franklin died of h[is] injuries after being attacked [on] opening his front door to [an] unknown intruder at 6.30 a[m,] police said.

Mugabe warning: Mr Rob[ert] Mugabe, the Prime Minis[ter,] said today that Zimbabwe's [re]lations with the United Sta[tes] would be harmed if Preside[nt] Reagan supported South Afr[ica] against the bulk of the cont[in]ent.

In the past 24 hours, Zi[m]babwe, Sierra Leone a[nd] Mozambique have all express[ed] concern about President R[ea]gan's possible African polici[es.] —UPI and Reuter.

MPs want end to Albanian gold dispute

By Our Diplomatic Staff

A small but determined gro[up] of MPs is pressing the Brit[ish] Government to settle its go[ld-] and-gunships dispute wi[th] Albania and restore relatio[ns.] "It is time this logjam w[as] removed", Mr Ivor Stanbroo[k,] Conservative MP for Orpingto[n,] said yesterday after being m[et] by Mr Peter Blaker, Minist[er] of State at the Foreign Offic[e,] that Britain and the Unit[ed] States would like to settle the claims with Albania.

Britain is willing to resto[re] relations now and talk la[ter] about $26m (£11.7m) in Alb[anian] gold being held in Ba[nk] of England vaults pendi[ng] settlement of compensatio[n] over the sinking of two Briti[sh] warships in the Corfu Chann[el.] Outstanding American claim[s] for compensation over pr[o]perty seized in Albania are stumbling block.

Leading article, page 1

Communist quit[s] position in Finnish coalition

From Our Own Correspondent
Helsinki, March 18

The Central Committee o[f] Finland's Communist Party an[nounced] today that Mr Arv[o] Aalto, the Minister for Employ[ment,] will leave the centre-left coalition of Dr Mauno Koivisto.

Mr Aalto, who is the party Secretary General and the lead[ing] Communist in the Govern[ment,] will be replaced by Mr Jouko Kojanoja, who is also a member of the Central Committee.

It is assumed Mr Aalto will now concentrate on preparations for the party's conference in May.

Conservatives poised for Ontario poll victory

From Our Correspondent
Ottawa, March 18

The voters of Ontario decide tomorrow whether to keep in office the Progressive Conservatives, who have ruled the province since 1943—but for the past two terms of office as a minority Government.

If recent opinion polls are any indication, the Conservatives under Mr William Davis, the Premier, may win a majority of seats in the legislature in Toronto.

Both the Liberals, the official parliamentary Opposition, and the left-wing New Democratic Party have campaigned hard on the issue of sluggish economic conditions in Canada's most populous and industrialized province.

Mr Stuart Smith, the Liberal leader, ... out of the fact make capi... with its population that Ontario... million—more than one of nine Canada's total—is a third of ... most of the training beh... provinces in economic growth.

It is far from clear, however, whether the Opposition's appeal has had a sufficiently explosive impact to wrench Ontario taxpayers away from their well-ingrained habit of voting Conservative.

The Conservative campaign has been more of mood than of substance, although like that of the New Democratic Party it has come up with a large number of economic development proposals. Including the Canadian $260m (£100m) in tax concessions contained in a mini-budget last November to combat the economic sluggishness, the Conservative pledges have exceeded $1,100m.

The signs are that the strategy is probably succeeding. A recent opinion survey gave the Conservatives 37 per cent of the popular vote, marginally lower than a few weeks earlier, the Liberals 22 per cent and the New Democratic Party 13 per cent.

Excluding those undecided and non-voter groups, the Conservatives came out of the survey with 51 per cent of the vote.

Trudeau package finds another foe

From John Best
Ottawa, March 18

The number of Liberal Party senators who are publicly opposing the Liberal Government's constitutional package rose to four yesterday when Senator George McIlraith announced his intention to vote against it.

Senator McIlraith, a former member of the Cabinet of Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and before that in the Cabinet of Lester Pearson, the late Liberal prime minister, condemned the proposal as an intrusion into provincial jurisdiction.

In a speech in the Senate, he quoted Canadian leaders dating back to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister at the beginning of this century, to support his argument that the Federal Government cannot act alone to change the provinces' jurisdiction.

Under a resolution now before the Canadian Parliament, Westminster would be asked to give Canada full control over its constitution, chiefly the 1867 British North America Act, after attaching an amending formula and a bill of rights.

Eight of Canada's 10 provinces oppose the unilateral federal measure on grounds that human rights are traditionally a provincial responsibility, and that the proposed amending process will inhibit their role in deciding future constitutional changes.

Senator McIlraith's decision to vote against the Government package, and similar ones announced earlier by three other Liberal senators, are not expected substantially to affect the outcome in Parliament.

The Liberals have more than enough voting strength to get the constitutional measure through both the Senate and the House of Commons. In the House, one Liberal MP has announced his intention to vote against the measure, but one member of the official opposition Conservatives, who as a party oppose the measure, has said he will vote in favour.

However, four members of the New Democratic Party, whose leadership is supporting the Liberals, have also come out against the Government's proposal.

Little sympathy: Tea but very little sympathy was offered by the Foreign Office yesterday to the first envoy from the Canadian provinces to meet a Foreign Office minister over provincial objections to Ottawa's proposed constitutional reforms (our Diplomatic Staff writes).

Federal Government officials are predicting that Mr Trudeau will soon use the guillotine to end the constitutional debate in the Canadian Parliament. This would mean, they say, that legislation to amend the Canadian constitution and lodge it in Ottawa rather than Westminster, could be in London awaiting endorsement by the second week in April.

The Trudeau Administration believes that if it can get the legislation into the British House of Commons before Easter, time will be found to debate and pass it before the summer break.

As the time draws near, gathering waves of federal and provincial rival politicians are expected to descend on Westminster and the Foreign Office to press their arguments.

Mr Roy Romanow, Deputy Premier of Saskatchewan which opposes the constitutional proposals, was the first to see the Foreign Office, but has got little satisfaction.

"We listened", the Foreign Office said afterwards, "but we have not changed our position."

Militant farmers put pressure on Warsaw for union recognition

Warsaw, March 18.—Militant farmers who have begun a fresh strike campaign to press for a free trade union today demanded talks with central government officials as Poland faced a new round of labour unrest.

The Warsaw authorities, who won some respite on the labour front last night with an agreement with free trade union leaders in the industrial centre of Radom, faced a challenge from the farmers and from a threatened national strike in the timber industry.

Amid the labour troubles, the Polish Democratic Party, one of two political groups linked in an alliance with the communists, ended a stormy national congress by dismissing most of its leaders.

In another development, Warsaw Pact land and sea exercises got under way in and around Poland. But Western diplomats in Warsaw said the exercises did not appear to be directly linked with the Polish crisis.

The exercises had been announced previously and the Polish media gave them unusual prominence today, apparently to emphasize that they involved only routine training.

In Bydgoszcz, northern Poland, militant farmers reported a statement in their latest attempt to force authorities to recognise a free Solidarity union for Poland's 3.5 million private farmers.

About 140 rural Solidarity activists are occupying the Bydgorszcz headquarters of the pro-communist Peasant Party. Talks with local authorities broke down yesterday with no progress having been made.

Mr Jan Kulaj, the elected leader of the self-proclaimed Rural union, said in a telephone interview from Bydgoszcz that he was insisting the Government send a delegation to begin talks.

A similar occupation strike in Rzeszow, southeast Poland, earlier this year on the issue of Rural Solidarity ended inconclusively.

Authorities maintain that there are already suffiicent institutions in the countryside for the farmers. But Mr Kulaj said: "It is Rural Solidarity which represents the social and labour interests of farmers."

The government was forced to turn its attention to the farmers and timber workers immediately after reaching agreement with trade union leaders from Radom.

There the workers agreed to end their strike threats after accepting a promise by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, that he would send a government commission to the city within seven days to examine their grievances, most of which originate from the supression of strikes there in 1976—Reuter.

Official union leaders questioned in Moscow

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 18

The leader of Poland's official trade unions, the rump organization depleted by the mass defection of members to Solidarity, has left Moscow after telling his Soviet counterpart what his organization was doing to restore things to normal.

The two-day visit of a delegation headed by Mr Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Conference Commission of Polish Trade Unions, was apparently arranged so that they could inform the Russians how they were coping with the industrial unrest and depletion of their ranks.

Mr Szyszka was probably also closely questioned by Mr Alexei Shibayev, head of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, about the causes for the workers' dissatisfaction with his organization—something clearly worrying the passive and virtually powerless Soviet trade unions.

Mr Shibayev is a colourless and relatively unknown figure on the Soviet political scene but recently the Russians have been trying to give trade unions here more visibility and have been urging them to be more active in standing up for their members' rights and confronting management when necessary.

The two sides spoke of strengthening their ties and of the international trade union movement, according to a Tass report today.

They may also have touched on the vexed question of the Polish trade union officials in Moscow studying at the institute run by the Soviet Trade Union Council. Set up to train cadres, the institute accepts officials from unions in other Warsaw Pact countries.

These Polish officials now find they have no job to return to and cannot be supported any longer by the official unions at home. It is understood the Russians have suggested they remain at the institute at Soviet expense.

Assurances given on Soviet block exercises

From Patrick Brogan

The United States is watching the Warsaw Pact manoeuvres, Soyuz 81, with much care and some nervousness. Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, last week described the manoeuvres as huge.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday that less concern was felt here than a few weeks ago that the manoeuvres might be used as a pretext for Soviet intervention in Poland, where the labour situation has again deteriorated. The Americans have asked the Soviet Union for reassurance on the matter.

They were told that the manoeuvres were not "huge", that they would involve command and control units and not large numbers of troops, and that the Soviet Union was, therefore, not obliged under the Helsinki Final Act to give advance notice of them.

That instrument lays down that manoeuvres involving more than 25,000 troops must be reported. Reports of smalelr operations are voluntary; the United States has always reported them, the Soviet Union never.

Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent writes: The Warsaw Pact has allayed Western fears that exercises now being held in Eastern Europe might be linked to an invasion of Poland.

The exercises involve the forces of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and are taking place in all four countries.

The Polish News Agency PAP has claimed that those taking part are Naval, Army and Air Force commanders of the Pact, together with special units.

The Polish Army newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci said that the purpose was to test the "organizational abilities" of the military staffs and the standard of troop training.

The Foreign Office in London was among Nato foreign ministries, which reminded the local Soviet embassies that no notification of large-scale exercises had been received from Moscow.

Western sources infer that the Warsaw Pact is conducting what is largely a command-post exercise, not involving any substantial troop manoeuvres. Similar tests of the Pact's efficiency are held every year.

To this extent they resemble Nato's two-yearly Wintex "paper" exercises, the latest of which, Wintex 81 is due to end next weekend after two weeks.

Wintex also involves few troops, but tests the efficiency of procedures for crisis management in all allied countries, leading up to a nuclear confrontation between the superpowers.

Its beginning in Britain was hampered by the strike of civil servants. The Ministry of Defence said last night, however, that the exercise was now proceeding as planned



An anti-English note struck during the St Patrick's Day parade in New York City.

Stormy meetings as rank and file push demands

Convulsion in Polish communism

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, March 18

The Polish Communist Party is in a state of turmoil over the issue of how far its reform should go. Stormy meetings throughout the country are thrashing out who will control what and the future image of the party.

Whether the scope of the reform will be acceptable within the eastern block is also raising anxiety.

Poland's neighbours are watching for signs of orthodox communism giving way to a revisionism which would threaten not only the main lines of dogma but also the party's control.

There is an edge to the intensity of the present debate because until some measure of agreement is reached between the various factions, the Polish leadership will be unable to convene the extraordinary party congress.

This is proving to be extremely difficult since what the leadership can offer by way of meeting rank and file demand is not the kind of compromise to satisfy the demands of the hitherto silent members.

They want the party to undergo structural changes and open the way to real influence and control from bottom to highest executive. In short, they are determined to destroy the ossified bureaucratic apparatus.

The Central Committee is to meet early next month when the new party programme, which includes statutory changes, is expected to be endorsed. Some 240 members of the commission preparing the congress have travelled throughout Poland, talking to party organizations for several months.

The congress cannot be held in the spring as had been indicated by Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party leader nor will it be held in June, as suggested a few weeks ago. It is now likely to take place after the summer recess.

Obviously the reform of the party is not only an issue between the higher echelons and the rank and file but among the leadership.

The party has lost its monopoly position and the question to which it must address itself is no longer that of preserving its monopoly but of safeguarding its leading position.

The argument advanced by Mr Kania is that the emergence of independent organizations, particularly the independent union, is not in itself a danger—the danger arises from political adversaries taking advantage of these organizations which the authorities have recognized and made legal.

Some of the leadership fear the loss of their privileged positions and with encouragement from Poland's neighbours exaggerate the danger from independent organizations.

But for the time being the influence of those party leaders who see an advantage in the loss of monopoly rather than a danger, seems to have grown. They are moderate reformists and Mr Kania is clearly among them.

The reform-minded spokesmen talk of changes but their ideas of party reform are inevitably affected by Poland's commitment to the Soviet block.

Even so most of the leadership is wholly convinced of the need for reform although the conservatives are entrenched in a powerful and huge bureaucracy supported by local party bureaucrats who are not going to give up their seats without a bitter struggle.

The grass roots majority, 99 per cent according to a recent poll, are pressing strongly for fundamental changes—somewhat sceptical of the leaders' sincerity in their professed desire to go along with this movement.

It is this majority with its demands for far-reaching democratization that is stirring anxieties even among the more liberal communists.

The leaders were obviously surprised by the response to the national commission to prepare the extraordinary congress.

Local committees, especially in industrial enterprises moved swiftly and they have inundated party headquarters with about 12,000 resolutions and 300 comprehensive projects for party reforms.

Although Mr Stefan Olszowski, a hardline Politburo member, believes such an influx of democracy would turn the party into a "debating club" without force to put its policies into action the grass roots want guarantees that they will have a say not only in political decisions but in choosing party leaders. And there is not much sign of them yielding.

The programme which the Central Committee is expected to approve next month will be released for a nationwide debate.

Bonn steps up aid to Poles

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 18

On the eve of a visit by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Warshaw, West Germany has stepped up its efforts to help relieve Poland's economic difficulties by increasing state guarantees on exports of West German goods.

Herr Kurt Becker, the Government spokesman, said Bonn had increased its export guarantees by 150 marks (£33m). Of this 20m marks was earmarked for exports of badly-needed foodstuffs and 130m marks for semi-finished products.

This comes on top of the 240m marks worth of guarantees it has already granted to Poland this year both directly and within the framework of EEC food aid.

Last year, West Germany guaranteed a third of a 1,200m marks loan raised after much persuasion, from West German banks, and rescheduled long-standing Polish debts and gave further export guarantees.

Herr Genscher is expected to be briefed on the Polish situation in talks with Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister and Mrs Jozef Czyrek, the Foreign Minister. He will also discuss the state of East-West relations, to which both countries are highly sensitive, and general international questions.

The talks are routine consultations which have been taking place since the two countries normalized relations a decade ago.

Mementoes of Mary Pickford go for £160,000

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, March 18

Charlene Tilton, the actress from the successful television show *Dallas*, spent $50,000 (about £22,720) on items belonging to the late film actress Mary Pickford during a three-day auction of treasures from Pickfair, the estate of Miss Pickford and her husband, Douglas Fairbanks.

Although a final figure was not available, Mr James Goodman, the auction gallery owner, estimated that the sale of about 2,400 mementoes and possessions brought more than $350,000 to the Mary Pickford Foundation Charity.

"Although bidding was slow in the first couple of days, the third day more than made up for a disappointing start", said Mr Goodman, who added: "We were satisfied with the outcome."

Yet many of the Hollywood items went comparatively cheaply. Some believe the auction lacked excitement because it took place in a gallery and not in the Beverly Hills estate of the silent screen star.

Among the prices paid by Miss Tilton were $6,000 for a Louis Vuitton trunk and vanity and $3,750 for a 14-carat gold six-piece vanity set which bore the initials "M.P." She also bought several other of Miss Pickford's possessions.

Bette Midler, the singer and actress, paid $2,200 for an oil painting of Miss Pickford, who died in 1979 at the age of 86.

Rudolph Valentino's green satin cape worn in the film *Blood and Sand* sold for $4,750. Miss Pickford's Lord Fauntleroy costume was auctioned for $2,200 and the dress she wore when she married Fairbanks went for $1,200.

Perhaps the best buy of the auction was the Chinese carved opium bed which went for $800.

Bidding was so slow on the first day that at one time the auctioneer remarked cynically: "You're not renting these items, you're buying them."

Ton of hashish seized in Italy

Trieste, March 18.—A ton of hashish valued at 5,000m lire (about £2.2m) was seized today by customs men on the Yugoslav-Italian border. It was in a refrigerated lorry.

The two Lebanese in the Kuwaiti-registered vehicle which was bound for The Netherlands, were arrested.—Agence France-Presse.

Holiday fire deaths

Prague, March 18.—Six girls, aged between 12 and 14, and two adults have died in a chalet fire at a mountain holiday resort near Ostrava, northern Czechoslovakia.



Where are they now? The United States Army wants to find three men who, as boys in 1945, pictured above, stopped General Eisenhower for a chat somewhere amid the cobbled streets of the Frankfurt area. The moment, shortly after the end of the Second World War, was captured in this photograph which the army has released from its files, to be published throughout West Germany, in an attempt to contact the trio. A spokesman for the Fifth Corps said a special dinner is planned. Any of the three found will receive copies of the photograph.

Doubts about Obote economic revival

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, March 18

President Obote's speech in Parliament yesterday announcing plans to revive Ugandan economy and appealing for an all-out effort to restore stability is being received sceptically by many Ugandans.

After 10 years of unrest and economic chaos under President Idi Amin and under a succession of interim governments, few of them appear convinced that Dr Obote can fulfil his promises to rebuild the country.

Several underground groups claim to be operating a guerrilla war to oust President Obote, whom they accuse of having manipulated the election last December.

The opposition groups are gaining support as a result of the growing shortages of essential goods—including petrol, soap, cigarettes, sugar and bread—and rising prices.

Dr Obote has criticized international oil companies for insisting on prompt payment for oil supplies—suggesting that they are treating his government more harshly than that of the former President Amin.

Exports of coffee, virtually the only source of foreign exchange, have recently risen with the easing of transport bottlenecks. Large quantities of goods bound for Uganda are held up at the Kenyan port of Mombasa because Uganda was unable to pay the port and storage charges there. But Kenya has granted Uganda a loan of £15m to enable it to move these goods, and some of the shortages are expected to ease soon.

Dr Obote has invited Asians who were expelled under the Amin regime in 1972 to return and take back the businesses and industries seized from them. So far there has been no big response to his invitation, and he is suggesting a time limit after which such businesses should be offered to buyers willing to operate them.

The Uganda Government banned four independent newspapers earlier this week. All had been outspoken in their criticism of the Obote Government.

Crop failure drives out Vietnamese

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, March 18

Bad harvests and continually deteriorating living conditions are driving more people out of Vietnam. With the arrival of 255 refugees over the weekend, the total number reaching Hongkong this year has risen to 859, nearly double the figure for the same period last year.

Virtually all are ethnic Vietnamese—both from the North and the South—who explain their flight on food rationing and a complete loss of hope for a better life.

Truong Dinh Dung, a graduate of the Electronic Engineering Polytechnic in Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), said that it was known that about 60 per cent of the people in rural villages and 10 per cent in urban areas are suffering from malnutrition and only civil servants are entitled to nine kilogrammes (19lb).

He said that Vietnam had not had sufficient crops in the past six years since the downfall of South Vietnam.

Significantly, most of the recent refugees came from North Vietnam.

But those from the South claim that they run the risk of being fired on at sight by coastal patrols in that zone.

Anticipating another influx Mr Karl Stump, the director of the Hongkong Christian Services, said today that it will be necessary to promote a new campaign for increased resettlement abroad.

Expelled Asians inquire about compensation

Ugandan Asians in Britain were wary yesterday of a suggestion by President Obote of Uganda that they would be welcome to return there provided they arrived quickly.

The Confederation of Indian Organizations, which represents many of the 26,000 Ugandan Asians who fled to Britain when they were expelled by the Amin regime in 1972, wrote to the Ugandan High Commission in London.

The Asians lost an estimated £500m in assets when they were expelled and the confederation wants to know what compensation would be available if any did want to start up business there again.

It also wants to know whether the Ugandan Government would offer dual Ugandan-British citizenship in case of trouble in the future.

Mr Kanti Nagda, the secretary of the confederation said: "We view the present declared policy of Dr Obote with some curiosity. We are interested to see if he is talking about compensation for what we lost, but the vast majority of Asians from Uganda have now made Britain their home, they like it here and they want to stay here."

Mr Denis Hills goes back to Uganda teaching

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, March 18

Mr Denis Hills, the British teacher and author who was sentenced to death by firing squad in Uganda in 1975 for calling President Idi Amin a "village tyrant", is returning to Uganda and hopes to teach in a secondary school there.

Mr Hills was saved from the firing squad when Mr James Callaghan, then Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, visited Uganda and asked President Amin to release him.

After a short stay in Britain, Mr Hills travelled to Rhodesia, where his experiences as a teacher featured in his recent book, *Rebel People*. He visited Kenya in 1979 to appear in the film: *The Rise and Fall of Idi Amin*.

He recently returned to East Africa using a barge to ferry his car from Zambia along Lake Tanganyika to Bujumbura, Burundi. He then drove through Burundi and Rwanda into western Uganda.

Mr Hills said he had received a warm welcome from Ugandans. He was offered a post at a Roman Catholic mission school at Kalongo, northern Uganda.

India doubles population in 30 years

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, March 18

India's population has risen to 683 million, according to a census held last month. The rate of growth, however, has declined in the last decade from nearly 2.7 per cent a year in the 1960s to 2.4 per cent.

Literacy has increased from 34 per cent to 36 per cent, or 46.74 per cent for men and 24.88 per cent for women.

Men still predominate, 353 million of them as against 330 million women.

The decline in the population growth is believed to be the result of steps taken by the Government in the first half of the 1970s. However, the excesses committed in the name of family planning during the emergency are blamed for the electoral defeat of Mrs Indira Gandhi in 1977. Hardly any politician has since supported family planning in public. In fact, the growth rate which came down to 1.9 per cent in 1978 has begun to rise again.

Jail for selling baby

Hongkong, March 18.—A man was jailed here for six months for selling his daughter of 20 months for the equivalent of just over £300 to pay gambling debts.

Mount Etna erupts

Catania, March 18.—Two rivers of molten lava poured from Mount Etna and firemen evacuated 250 villagers from their homes after the volcano erupted during the night.

Phnom Penh protects small firms

From David Watts
Singapore, March 18

Kampuchea's draft constitution shows evidence of experience gained not only from Laos but also from Vietnam. Its provisions, now being presented throughout the country, carefully avoid any suggestion of a return to some of the revolutionary measures of the Khmer Rouge era.

The constitution, of which only outline details are available so far outside the country, shows evidence of Vietnamese influence, not least in its length of 10 chapters and 93 articles.

The most striking of the economic provisions, drawing no doubt on Kampuchea's experience [illegible] problems [illegible] industries [illegible] of Laos and Vietnam [illegible] that it is [illegible] family and small business [illegible] allowed, particularly in agriculture.

[illegible] the private sector [illegible] barter in the [illegible] has recently [illegible] Kampuchea. Given that so much foreign food aid has been used to pay government officials and workers, it is likely that food supplies would have been more critical had it not been for the peasants' lively private enterprise.

In a meeting with foreign journalists in Phnom Penh recently, one official of the Heng Samrin Government said not only that land "allotted to families could be inherited" but also that workers would be able to buy extra land with loans from the state.

The draft, to be presented to a National Assembly after elections expected next month, says that the culture and languages of different nationalities will be respected and that there will be freedom of religion, except when it is used to undermine state security.

As far as a visitor to Kampuchea can gather, religion is being allowed to revive and places of worship are being cleaned and reopened—but only in so far as such work does not interfere with plans for national reconstruction. The Government gives this priority as the reason why no one is now permitted to pursue full-time religious study.

The provision of state security, however, makes it clear that the Government can move against religious quarters at any time on the pretext of a threat to the state.

Great play is being made, not only in the draft of the constitution, but also in presentations of it by government officials, of the equality it will bestow on women for "the first time in Kampuchea's history".

Although the draft makes no mention of the country's Vietnamese mentors, comments made by President Heng Samrin and quoted by Radio Hanoi could be interpreted as signalling the need for tolerance of a continued Vietnamese and East block presence.

The President was quoted as saying: "The draft constitution advocates unity and equality among the fraternal nationalities within the multinational community in Kampuchea . . ."

The constitution has been a year in preparation and, like the one recently introduced in Vietnam, will probably be discussed widely before implementation. Local elections, featuring selected candidates, have been held recently in parts of the country, and if the Vietnamese pattern has been followed the constitution will have been put forward for discussion at such meetings.

Prudence Glynn

Forgive me if I shout but I want to be sure you understand

"Man Made Soul", intoned the salesperson in the Fifth Avenue shop. This opening conversational gambit seemed a sufficiently radical view of the Creation to merit a reply, especially as America is riddled with weird cults and you never know what bizare theological titbits might be thrown your way.

However, just as I was deciding whether to stifle extraneous chatter with an icily British "Oh, really?", to rebut such dangerous opinion with a firm "Nonsense" or to jump right in with a provocative "and the Devil made Man", I noticed that the salesperson was not pointing to Valhalla or California but to the undersides of the scarlet sandals I was about to try on.

A further glance established that his remark was quite earnest, proving him not a theosopher but someone adhering to the equivalent of the Sales Description Act as best he might; it was apparent that a quip to the effect that I hoped God via Nature had had a hand in the uppers would have been open to misunderstanding.

It thus comes as no surprise to read that the Royal Society was brought to fighting talk last week over the linguistic analysis of two sentences. After all, there was nearly a nasty scene in the Fifth Avenue shop over one sparse attempt at communication. Had the salesperson said "the sole of the shoe is man-made" he would have been doing his legal duty and he would have been communicating in the same language.

English, but not as we know it

The main problem in Anglo-American relations is not that we do not love and probably do not need each other passionately as nations but that we nurse the totally wild belief that we speak the same language, as any British visitor soon discovers after studying American menus, official signs and bus stop notices. "Jesus starts here", said one New York placard, but where does He go? It's not all like the 137 to Sloane Square. In general conversation, leaving aside such classic misunderstandings as "I'll just go and knock her up", there are any number of well-intentioned phrases that can give offence.

One encouraging development in transatlantic communication is the imminent legalization here of Citizen Band radio. Its wondrous jargon takes on where Esperanto left off, for the simple reason that while Esperanto was a manufactured ideal, CB-speak is an arcane necessity; understand it not, and the law will get you. It has a zippy, inside track image which appeals to people increasingly forced into a communal mode.

Thus it may be that CB will prove Professor Noam Chomsky of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to be less batty than some think he is. It was his contribution to the Royal Society debate which seems to have sparked off the better bits of communication on that occasion. What he suggests, I understand, is that "language *is* a uniquely human characteristic, and that each person has programmed into his genes a faculty called universal grammar".

Of course they do. On a higher plane many readers must have experienced that extraordinary ability to know, intuitively, what somebody else was trying to tell them, whether in a foreign language or because they have been denied the conventional methods of speech formation.

The British have always been convinced that all languages other than their own are superfluous, and most of us do not bother to learn any. Communication is still possible, we have discovered, by shouting at foreigners, if necessary making some slight concession to their own incomprehensible tongues by asking, occasionally, "savvy?" or "comprendio?".

Behind our arrogance and infuriation over their failure to understand us, lies a desperate need to communicate, whether to get our baggage safely out of the airport, or to tell someone we love them. Small wonder that the CBI, in recent evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts, criticized the present educational system for failing to promote social and communication skills and emphasized the importance of modern language teaching being direted more towards effective, everyday communication.

Translating the bureaucrats

To me, failure to communicate means wretched children cuffed round the ear for asking Why? and dumped for hours in front of the talking box, avoiding the need to *say something* to them. It means incomprehensible official documents which frighten the recipients or lead to deliberate avoidance because they incite such fury. People are paid simply to translate this gobbledygook into plain English.

Communication via the accepted senses is much studied. Sight, sound, touch, taste and feel all have marked channels ranging from the practical to the erotic. Interestingly, they seem to march in pairs, save for taste, and that, perhaps, because taste represents food, the staple of survival.

What of touch and smell? On the sexual level, the most erotic, skin and skin coverings, velvet, silk and fur, are complemented by perfume and the basic scents of human excitement. At the artistic and even the prosaic, the sweep of craftsmanship in perfect wood and its evocative scent.

Sight and sound? Is not the piazza dull without the sound of its bells? Is not the dress, which tells so much about the person who wears it, completed by the voice? Smart chitchat in a little veiled hat; fairy stories at bedtime in an ample print smock.

Invited to speak last week at the Victoria and Albert Museum to the National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies I was torn between telling them that in Communicating the Heritage they should send it Pickfords and get postage sta[mps] designed to fit what they are supp[osed] to communicate. I resorted instea[d to] the natural desire to talk ab[out] language.

If one wanted to be simplistic ab[out] the ills of society it would be easy [to] point to the modern failure of pers[onal] communication. Hedged around w[ith] taboos about what can and what can[not] be said, done, thought, acted [or] imagined, influenced more by the me[dia] concept of perfection rather than our own bad temper or physi[cal] capabilities, we resort to introspecti[on,] electronic gadgets, cuffing the kids [and] divorce.

If Professor Chomsky can get acr[oss] his theory of universal grammar, j[ust] good luck to him. I don't care if it is semaphore, pidgin Spanish or extras[en]sory perception. All I care is that [we] communicate. Meanwhile I would [like] to be reincarnated with American as [a] second language.



Illustration by Jonathan Will[...]

Not the whole story

The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

Hand thrown pottery bowls, aided and abetted by macramé plant slings and scrubbed pine tables, appear to be essential to the consumption of whole foods, health foods and vegetarian victuals of all kinds. I particularly like craft pottery and scrubbed pine, though not indoor plants, especially when they are hung in knotted string things. What I cannot quite fathom is the logic of the link between rustic artefacts and self-consciously healthy eating.

It is the same with the business of brown flour. It is wholesome and delicious in appropriate recipes, but is it compulsory? Is it the right thing for strawberry tarts?

A vegetarian, defined as a person who eats no meat, can dine simply or splendidly on all that remains. Defined as a person who consumes no animal products at all, a vegetarian who eschews meat, poultry, game, fish of all types, eggs, butter, milk and cheese has greater problems creating pleasing meals. So do those, condemned by medical advice or self-inflicted conviction to exist with as little salt, fat, or sugar as it is possible to ingest while actually eating at all.

Of all the restrictions that non-meat-eaters impose on their eating habits, the least helpful and most easily discarded is the conventional pattern of meals. Eliminate nut cutlets masquerading as lamb chops and the lentil lookalike for liver. Forget that there is any such thing as a main course and many of the gastronomic difficulties are banished.

With the exception of some really good salads, the best vegetarian food I have eaten out has been Indian in a restaurant which offers an individual vegetarian meal. This one-man feast arrives all at once on a bright brass tray. There are small bowls of creamy dahl, bean curd curry, minty yogurt and perhaps spiced spinach, accompanied by rice and hot, freshly made bread, either pouris or parathas. The key to its appeal is not only good cooking. It is small quantities of a variety of harmonious elements, the culinary equivalent of mix and match dressing.

The following recipes lend themselves to this kind of meal.

Well flavoured dips or spreads are easily prepared, much nicer than mushrooms pretending to be pâté. Serve them with a good selection of crisp raw vegetables, or with hot pitta bread, toast, or crackers.

Creamed aubergine with walnuts
Serves six or more

450g (1lb) aubergines
1 clove garlic, crushed
55g (2oz) walnut pieces
4 tablespoons natural yogurt
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
Walnut halves or chopped parsley to garnish

Put the whole aubergines, stalks and all, in a shallow baking dish and bake them in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) for about 40 minutes, or until they are very tender. Leave them to cool.

Open the aubergines and scoop out the flesh. Discard the skins. Using a food processor, blender or pestle and mortar, blend the aubergine, garlic, walnuts and yogurt to a paste. Season it to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper.

Serve creamed aubergine with walnuts at room temperature garnished with walnut halves or chopped parsley.

Pepper dip
Serves 6

2 large green peppers
2 cloves garlic, peeled
6 tablespoons olive oil
2 tablespoons wine vinegar
½ teaspoon ground coriander
½ teaspoon ground turmeric
Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Halve the peppers and discard the stems and seeds. Cut the flesh into narrow strips and put it in a small, heavy based pan with the garlic, oil, vinegar, coriander and turmeric. Cook the mixture slowly, covered, for about 50 minutes, stirring occasionally to ensure that it does not stick. Purée the mixture by passing it through a coarse sieve or *mouli legumes*, or process it briefly. Season the dip to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Refrigerate it until needed, but serve at room temperature.

Hummus
Serves six or more

400g (14oz) cooked chick peas, (tinned are fine)
4 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
4 tablespoons sesame paste (tahina)
2 cloves garlic, crushed
Salt to taste
4 tablespoons olive oil
1 tablespoon or more chopped parsley

Using a food processor, blender, or a pestle and mortar, blend the chick peas (well rinsed if they are tinned), sesame paste, lemon juice and garlic to a smooth paste. Season the mixture to taste with salt, and add enough olive oil (or more lemon juice or water) to make a creamy dip. Serve at room temperature garnished with parsley.

Bulgarians make particularly mouthwatering spirals of phyllo pastry filled with cheese. The cheese they use for these savoury confections is called brynza and the pastries themselves, banista. If, like me, you can find no brynza, feta will do very well. Feta cheese and phyllo or strudel pastry are most usually sold in shops specializing in Greek or Cypriot foods.

Banista
Makes 12

340g (12oz) brynza or feta cheese
4 tablespoons natural yogurt
1 large egg
Freshly ground black pepper to taste
110g (4oz) butter, melted
12 sheets phyllo or strudel pastry

Crumble the cheese and rub it through a sieve. Add the yogurt and egg and beat the mixture to a smooth paste. Season it to taste with pepper and transfer the mixture to a piping bag fitted with a plain nozzle about 1cm (½in) diameter.

Brush two heavy baking sheets with melted butter.

Place a sheet of pastry on a clean cloth and brush it lightly with melted butter. Fold the pastry double by joining the long edges and brush the top surface with melted butter. Pipe a line of the cheese filling along one long edge of the pastry rectangle, leaving a space at each end. Using the cloth to lift the edge, roll up the pastry into a cylinder. Brush it with butter and curl the ends in opposite directions to make a curly S-shaped spiral. Transfer the pastry carefully to the baking sheet. Shape the remaining pastries in the same way.

Bake the banista in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for about 20 minutes, or until they are golden brown. Serve hot or warm. Newly baked banista freeze well and can be reheated from frozen.

Dear comrade. . .

Even in the country of "over-equality" of women a female research worker at the Methodological Institute of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences (roughly the equivalent of a reader in education at one of our modern universities) is not, as a rule, engaged in active correspondence with Mr Leonid Brezhnev or even one of his deputies.

But that is exactly what Dr Ruth Okuneva has done. In fact, she did more: she had a dramatic confrontation with Mr Anatoly Sazonov, Chief Instructor of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party (roughly adviser on ideology to the Politburo).

She put Sazonov in his place, handling him about as gently as Mrs Shirley Williams would handle Professor Alan Walters, Mrs Thatcher's economic adviser, if he were to invite her for an ideological discussion.

Let us start from the top. Ruth Okuneva wrote to Mr Brezhnev on April 12, 1980. Her letter was addressed to him as general secretary of the party; none of the presidential nonsense. She wanted to know how it was possible that in a communist country there should appear under official imprint — there is no other imprint — books, articles and pamphlets containing antisemitic propaganda taken straight out of Streicher's archives.

She also wanted to know who gave permission to print in school textbooks for boys and girls aged 10-12 that "Christianity was born in the East" without one single mention of the Jews, and how it was feasible to write a history of the ancient world without mentioning the Bible. She has also sent him 87 samples from various Soviet publications, for adults and children.

Some of the samples had three parallel texts on the subject of Jews: from the literature of the Black Hundreds (a pogromist clique in Czarist times), from the literature of the Nazis and from some Soviet publications of today. The three texts are almost identical.

That was more than Mr Brezhnev could overlook. He instructed Sazonov to meet Ruth Okuneva and see what was going on. That became clear during the confrontation. Sazonov said: "Your letter was studied by everyone in our offices (the Politburo), including *the highest ranking authorities*, and it received general approval." Not many citizens of the Soviet Union have ever had such a response to a critical epistle, at least not since the days of Lunacharsky, the Commissar for Culture in the Twenties.

The meeting between Ruth Okuneva and Anatoly Sazonov took place in his office on July 4, 1980, three months after the original letter to Mr Brezhnev. By Soviet standards (come to think of it, by any bureaucratic standards) it was a miracle of speed and efficiency.

I have before me Ruth Okuneva's verbatim transcript of the meeting. It had a hilarious opening.

Sazonov: Good morning, Comrade Okuneva, I have been waiting for you. Have you received one postcard from me or two?
Okuneva: Just one. And the telephone was wrong.
Sazonov: That's the way our technical staff works. So[rry] about that. Please tell [me] your first name a[nd] patronimic. (An invitation [to] be on equal and frien[dly] terms.)
Okuneva: Ruth Yakovlevna.
Sazonov: Well, Ru[th] Yakovlevna, your letter [is] very thorough. How long [did] it take you to compose it?
Okuneva: Two years.
Sazonov: This sort of treat[ise] should have been prepared [by] the whole staff of an institu[te]. Thank you. We find it ve[ry] interesting and useful.

Now we are getting a glimp[se] of the merits of Okuneva's cas[e].

Sazonov: You complain [in] your paper that we do n[ot] mention Jews. It is not o[ur] policy to single out any of o[ur] nationalities.
Okuneva: Fine. But then yo[u] have to be consistent. Why [do] you single out the Jews f[or] negative treatment? Contemporary Sovi[et] textbooks say that in the 190[5-]7 revolution the Jews wer[e] 'strikebreakers and traitors'. Lenin, writing about the sam[e] period, says: 'The Jewis[h] organization Bund was th[e] first Social-Democratic grou[p] in Russia'. Who is right?
Sazonov: Who is the author o[f] the textbook you have jus[t] mentioned, the one with th[e] reference to 1905?
Okuneva: One Abezedarsky. He lives in Minsk. Over t[o] you.

How is it possible to write a history of the ancient world without mentioning the Bible

At that point Sazonov and Okuneva got entangled in a funny argument. He asked her to say "we publish" instead of "you publish". But it suddenly dawned on him that "we publish" would cover all the repulsive publications which he seemed to dislike as much as Okuneva herself. Henceforth they used the passive voice — antisemitic hacks put him in a very embarrassing position.

Let me now quote some random examples from Okuneva's litany. *The Black Hundreds:* The Jews' role consists of conquering the world.

The Nazi theoreticians: The Jews are increasingly trying to conquer other nations.

Bolshakov in a Soviet publication: The Jews are obsessed with world domination.

The Black Hundreds: The Jews are conquering international capital.

The Nazis: Germany has fallen into the hands of Jewish bankers.

Skurlatov in a Soviet publication: The Jews have at their disposal the multinational corporations.

Let it be said that Dr Ruth Okuneva — who is, incidentally, half-Jewish and used to be a very good communist until she left in disgust for Israel — was given a very fair hearing at the highest level. And she made excellent use of it.

What next — a bonfire in Red Square?

J. J. Goldsmith

Present Laughter
Vaudeville

Ned Chaillet

How pleasant to have Mr Coward in the West End, again. And, again, how nicely Alan Strachan has engineered a Noel Coward transfer from Greenwich, intact with Donald Sinden as the dazzling actor Garry Essendine. Peter Rice's handsome set looks somewhat *cramped* away from the open stage of Greenwich, but it serves perfectly to showcase the farcical flurries of activity, for *Present Laughter* is Coward's droll riposte to French farce with characters hiding behind closed doors, his demonstration that England is more sophisticated about sexual comedy, and thus about sexual play.

The servants are understanding about the spare room, and the women who emerge from it in the mornings. Garry's wife, who left him years before, is considerate about his adultery and helpfully sends his mistresses on their way in her limousine. His secretary does her best to protect him from homosexually besotted young playwrights and prays for him to get bald and fat and it only becomes a comedy because it deals with English *manners*. Mr Sinden is all courtesy as he enacts the expected farewells to seduced debutantes, and too much of a gentleman to decline a brazen confrontation with his best friend's wife. The comedy is in the decorum, and in Coward's witty lines.

In the weeks since it first opened in Greenwich, the playing has grown more cheerfully conspiratorial. Dinah Sheridan, portraying Garry's wife, appears to have grown closer to her estranged husband. Instead of fondly indulging him from a distance, she more blatantly shares his jokes with a wink and it finally makes sense when she takes responsibility for his sexual misdemeanours. Polly Adams has fully blossomed as the predatory wife of his closest friend and partner and her circling in on Mr Sinden is accomplished with chilling, comic intent: she is definitely dangerous and does much to keep up the bad name of blonde women. Gwen Watford, too, as the patient secretary, is more a part of the extended family circle.

Such intimacy is a good buffer for the invaders, the playwright of Julian Fellowes and the misty debutante of Belinda Lang, and their performances are sharper in turn. The circling satellites around Mr Sinden are not ever eclipsed by his showmanship now that the play has moved into the Vaudeville and it is good news for the entire evening. But it is Mr Sinden's command of the centre that holds the evening together, although I doubt that his Garry would really decorate his walls with posters that misspelt his name.

Blood Pudding
ICA

Anthony Masters

I once had to review a new translation of Pietro Aretino, whose works include the most famous book of Renaissance pornography and a pious denunciation of the nudes in Michelangelo's *Last Judgment*. I recall that 500 pages of orgies and naughty nuns induced a boredom which, even for a critic, was exceptional. Lumière and Son's new Jacobean show has much the same effect.

Whoever controls their Arts Council grant had better stay away. The Titian courtiers in Hilary Westlake's production spend half their time in coitus and torture and the other half talking about it, but since their stories are mimed it comes to the same thing. I noted a castration, a disembowelling with plenty of pink and yellow spaghetti, gouged-out eyes sent home in a velvet wallet, tongues removed (two), sodomy and cannibalism, but I'm afraid I lost count of the rapes. Much is made of the ironic contrast with civilized elegance: the court moves from coranto to fellatio in a single movement, enemas are given during madrigals and a smiling minstrel continues his love song while the lady is strangled in front of him.

With the emphasis strongly on macho degradation of women, the boys in the cast can overact as appallingly as they like. But the absence of other ideas, or of any form or dramatic line to the script, makes it all too predictable, though when a lady had a penis grafted on her nose I was quite surprised, as no doubt she was herself.

Lumière and Son devise each show together with the arts centre or school who have invited them, in this case Ilkley College and Bradford University. Small wonder that the costumes, thanks to Ilkley textile students, would do credit to a better show, and Andrew McAlpine's velvet-draped palazzo hall is clever, evocative and unobvious. They do introduce a live piglet (a charmingly understated performance) and short of importing half a ton of Webster's verse there is little else they could have done. But what is it doing in an important London theatre?

Verdi Requiem
Albert Hall

Hilary Finch

With the last trump still ringing in our ears, London's second important Verdi *Requiem* in three weeks drew a capacity audience to the Albert Hall on Tuesday. And for those who had been with Rostropovich on the South Bank, Claudio Abbado's *Requiem* seemed transported, if only a footstep or two away, from the opera house into the cathedral.

The meditative, deeply absorbed, at times almost introspective quality of the playing and singing of the opening was to pervade the entire work this time.

One became less aware of the work's detailed expressive pointings, its often startling contrasts of dynamics and *tempi*, than of a long and finely modulated range of vocal and orchestral timbres, ebbing and flowing through a pervasively easeful rhythmic pulse whose impetus could catch and save the odd sagging tempo. I particularly enjoyed the delicately shaded colours of the Sanctus, the imaginative woodwind playing, and the flow of rhythmic life through the Recordare, Lacrymosa and Agnus Dei.

The last two were unusually effective largely because Tuesday's ensemble of vocal soloists was so much more tightly woven, less egocentric, more willing to listen to each other than is so often the case.

Mirella Freni sang from memory with a characteristic purity of tone and strength throughout her register and a directness and moving simplicity of conviction: the fine line of her "signifer sanctus Michael" seemed to grow out of the orchestral texture like a distant violin. Taking over at short notice from an indisposed Lucia Valentini-Terrani, Margaret Price, moving down a voice into the mezzo role, partnered Freni with intuitive intelligence, though at times her lowest notes failed to penetrate some of the thicker textures.

At times a little too eagerly spontaneous in pitch and rhythm in the context of this performance, José Carreras sang with beguiling immediacy, daring a fine mezza voce Hostias. Nicolei Ghiaurov's dry, though steady, bass suffered in contrast; but despite its lack of sustaining power and cantabile, it had a quality of its own which made us, even if not too much obsessed by death, always conscious of the skull beneath the skin.

Philharmonia/Maazel
Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths

Daniel Barenboim and Sir Georg Solti have long proved that it is possible to conduct Elgar without satisfying all the requirements for full British citizenship, but it is still a novelty when an American visits us with a programme only of English music, as Lorin Maazel did on Tuesday. A packed expectant audience waited, and then reeled, as only an English audience can reel, when the first work began.

I know from my programme that the score Mr Maazel had before him was that of Elgar's Introduction and Allegro, but what he made of it was so strange as to defy recognition. The tempo was laboriously slow and even then it was made to slacken still further at frequent intervals so that we did not miss any detail of the high spots as they edged past. Of course the whole bracing rush of the work was quite lost, and as if belatedly noticing this lack, Mr Maazel tried to make up for it near the end by adopting a stomping jollity that was no more appropriate.

The performance of Elgar's Cello Concerto that followed was less wilful, even though there were some tough, stabbed chords, blotches of red in a score that ought to be seamless grey-green.

What caused more discomfort was the interpretation of the solo part by Lynn Harrell, who played almost throughout with an excess of vibrato, a lingering for effects of pathos and a tendency to deal out sentiment by the scoop.

Occasionally in the second movement and again in the last, he was obliged to scurry so much by Mr Maazel's speeds that he forgot himself and became a dazzling virtuoso, nimble and delicate. Otherwise this was a reading that grossly exaggerated the threads of melancholy that run through this concerto, while missing entirely its patina of acceptance and the tenacity of its dactylic rhythm.

Much more successful was the concluding account of Vaughan Williams's fifth symphony, possibly because Bunyan, so essential to this work, has as big a place in the American soul as in the English, if not a bigger one. Mr Maazel may have given the scherzo an unusual transatlantic bounce, but in the other three movements he showed his understanding of the composer's principle that it is better to travel hopefully than to arrive, and better to stand still than travel at all. He was ably abetted by a Philharmonia in glorious form.

Giuseppe di Stefano: before and after Callas

London audiences had only a handful of opportunities of hearing the Italian tenor Giuseppe di Stefano in his prime. He sang only two roles at Covent Garden: Rodolfo in the 1963 *Bohème*, when illness forced him to be replaced in a number of performances by an aspiring rival, Luciano Pavarotti, and Cavaradossi in *Tosca*. There was the occasional concert and recital, then finally a stop-off at the Festival Hall in the winter of 1973 during that ill-fated world tour with Maria Callas. Otherwise it would have needed a ticket to La Scala or a pass to one of those recording sessions in Milan where together Callas and di Stefano made some of the finest opera sets to appear on the Columbia label.

But as if to make up for these absences he is back in London this week to promote a two-record set, *The Young Giuseppe di Stefano*, which EMI have just issued on their Treasury label (HMV RLS 756, £7.95). The recordings run from a trio of arias di Stefano sang in 1944, when, aged 23, he had escaped from the Italian army and was living in Lausanne, up to the Act II duet from Mascagni's *Iris* made in 1957. The *Iris* extract, with Rosanna Carteri singing well above her normal form, is so good that it is a great pity EMI did not go on to put the whole opera on disc. And as an aperitif at the beginning of side one there are two pop numbers by Bixio, a composer much in fashion at the end of the last war, which di Stefano made under the *nom de chant* of Nino Florio.

Why the disguise?

"I was still uncertain about my career at the time. I didn't know whether I would succeed in becoming an opera singer or whether I would have to accept being a *chansonnier*. It was in 1946 in Milan and a film was being made about a tenor—as far as I recall it was named after one of those Bixio songs, *Canto, ma sotto voce*. They wanted someone after the style of Luigi Infantino, who had done a lot of singing with the American forces and who was very popular in those days, to record four of the numbers. The fee was ten thousand lire a song, a lot of money to me at the time, and I got the job.

Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

"And that name? I am Sicilian by birth and Florio is one of the best-known brands of marsala. I happened to catch sight of a bottle in the bar of the restaurant where we were discussing the deal. The other part I got from one of my first singing teachers, whom I found by answering an advertisement in a Milanese paper. When I walked into the room he asked me my name and I replied proudly 'Giuseppe di Stefano'. He said, 'Well, *I* shall call you Nino'. He was a homosexual. But at least he got me my debut, which was singing in a restaurant."

Di Stefano grew up with little or no music in the home. The family, a poor one, left Catania in Sicily for Milan when he was a child. His mother had to go out to work and di Stefano learnt such vocal technique as he knew in the church choir. He did not hear an opera until he was 17 and then it was at the instigation of one of a group of friends

"There was a boy called Danilo, four years older than I was, a real opera freak, as the Americans would say. He was obviously impressed when I sang from excitement after winning and one day he suggested we went to La Scala. At the first interval I pointed to the tenor and said 'Eh, Danilo, I don't like this fellow'. It was Lauri-Volpi. I never changed my opinion. He was arrogant, pompous and rude. That evening—it was *Turandot*—nearly put me off opera for life. But we went again, and the next time, Donizetti's *Poliuto* with Gigli and Gino Bechi, was a revelation.

"Gigli was, of course, the reigning star of La Scala and I decided to model myself on him, and Danilo encouraged that by saying that the colour of my voice was similar. Later when I met Gigli he asked where I was studying and I answered 'At the Conservatory'. What I forgot to tell him was that I was specializing in the double-bass, so when Gigli came to look over the singing classes there was no di Stefano."

When di Stefano made his Scala debut as Des Grieux in Massenet's *Manon*, the role he had earlier used for his first appearances in Reggio Emilio and Rome, Tito Schipa was singing in *Elisir*. His allegiance switched to Schipa, whom di Stefano still believes to be the supreme technician. More than a touch of Schipa can be heard in two of the tracks on the Treasury record, both from Thomas's *Mignon*, one of Schipa's favourite operas, which di Stefano made on his first visit to the Abbey Road studios just before Christmas, 1947.

"I have always believed that the best technique is the one you do not hear. My way of being a tenor is to make people forget that I am a tenor, that is the summit of vocal art. When I heard Schipa singing in *Elisir* I realized that he had perfect musicianship and of course Nemorino is one of the most rewarding parts in the repertory. For sheer elegance, for melody wedded to words, it is difficult to surpass. You say that 'Quanto e bella' is difficult to sing when you come on cold? Never. It just warms up the machine. Why, I was singing Nemorino only a couple of months ago outside New York."

The name of di Stefano will always be linked with that of Maria Callas, not only by those with the Columbia recordings carefully preserved on their shelves but also by a mass of people whose closest contact with opera is through the gossip columns of the tabloids. When did they first meet?

"Maria would never agree to this, but the answer is in Sao Paulo in Brazil in 1951. She was so busy fighting Tebaldi at the time that I don't think she either knew or cared who the tenor was. Certainly she forgot about it and claimed that our first performance together was in Mexico in *I puritani*. We had a sensational dress rehearsal there and Maria declared that I never sang Arturo as well again. She might have been right, because I used a full open voice in the last act, which immediately afterwards was criticized by a *maestro sostituto* at La Scala, a man who has killed more singers than Hitler did in Auschwitz.

"Of course, over the years we had our disagreements. If you put a Greek and a Sicilian together what do you expect?"

Should they ever have embarked on that production together in 1973 of Verdi's *I vespri siciliani* which reopened the Teatro Regio in Turin?

"No, of course not. On paper it looked a fantastic idea commercially. But we had overlooked the fact that in Italy everyone is jealous. When the word got around about the amount of money being spent, every other opera house wanted the evening to be a flop. That, of course is what it turned out to be, even though it put Turin on the map.

"We only had two weeks' rehearsal. No one wanted to conduct it—they were all afraid. Eventually we persuaded Vittorio Gui, who was so old that he didn't give a damn. But even then he had to miss the first night. Maria thought she could teach singers how to make their entrance on stage by demonstrating it herself, but she forgot that no one could make an entrance quite like Maria. Of course, we did not like being a failure and I remember her saying as the wave of criticism hit us. 'I don't allow anyone to speak bad about Callas but Maria!'"

That was all almost a decade ago, and di Stefano, who celebrates his sixtieth birthday this summer, will again try his hand at directing when he goes to Lucca to produce Puccini's *Il tabarro*. But this time he will sing as well.

John Higgins

Arts agenda

■ As the British film industry continues to flounder, and comparisons are increasingly made with the flourishing Australian cinema, it is becoming apparent that a new film industry is also flowering in New Zealand.

Government funds and tax incentives were behind the upsurge in Australian film-making, and the establishment in 1978 of the New Zealand Film Commission, offering financial help for home-grown work, appears to be having the same effect across the Tasman Sea.

In May, Britain will be able to sample the fruits of this effort when the National Film Theatre presents its first season of New Zealand films. Most of the productions are low-budget and fairly commercial in approach; they include *Goodbye Pork Pie*, a comedy chase film; *Middle Age Spread*, which was recently seen on the West End stage; and *Sons of the Return Home*, a love story across racial barriers.

Production in New Zealand is continuing apace, with local film-makers being joined by foreign companies keen to exploit the new locations. Among the films on the way are two thrillers: *Bad Blood*, with the British director Mike Newell, and *Race to the Yankee Zephyr*, with David Hemmings directing and George Peppard and Donald Pleasence in the cast.

■ More than a quarter of a century after giving up acting, director Stuart Burge returns to the stage next month in a new production of *The Seagull* at the Royal Court, where he was until recently artistic director

Following 18 months directing *Sons and Lovers* for television, "a very heavy dose of working with machinery", he wanted a change and was asked to audition for the role of Sorin, which he will now play alongside T. P. McKenna, Anna Massey and Anton Lesser. Although he will not return permanently to acting, he hopes to continue taking the occasional part. "I am having a lovely time at the moment", he said.

The production is an adaptation of Chekhov, commissioned from the Irish writer Thomas Kilroy. Instead of pre-revolutionary Russia, the play is set in the west of Ireland in the late nineteenth century, amid the demise of the Anglo-Irish estates. "It's a perfect parallel", Burge said. "It really does work very well."

■ Contemporary arts fairs are now annual events in several European and American cities, but the Bath Festival is claiming a British first with the fair it is presenting from May 22 to May 25. It will include much work not normally seen in the provinces: the latest paintings, sculpture and prints from 36 British galleries—at least 3,500 works—will be on sale.

The idea seems popular with the galleries: all the space in the Assembly Rooms was booked months ago, and the organizers are already talking about doubling the space next year, when foreign galleries could also be invited.

■ After the ructions over appointing a British director for the Stratford Festival in Canada, a Briton has slipped calmly into the post of artistic director of the American Shakespeare Theatre, in Stratford, Connecticut.

Peter Coe, whose directing in Britain spans *Oliver* and the Chichester Festival, will be doing two plays in his first summer in Connecticut: *Henry V*, with Christopher Plummer, and *Othello*, with James Earl Jones. He is not unaware of the irony of the latter casting: the black American actor could not play Othello in the BBC television Shakespeare because Equity insisted a British actor must play the part.

He feels the American theatre, founded as the third Stratford, has rather lost its way, and he wants to restore its prestige with productions which are authentic rather than "gimmicky". Before then, however, he will direct the British premiere of the circus musical *Barnum*, with Michael Crawford as the master showman; it opens at the London Palladium in June.

■ Hard on the heels of the New Grove, another mighty publishing project is launched this month: the 62-volume *Catalogue of Printed Music in the British Library*. Costing £5,518, it will list, when completed, more than a million items, ranging from Italian motets of 1503 to the songs of Abba, and will enable scholars and musicians around the world to find out easily just what riches the library contains.

■ The dissident Czech playwright Pavel Kohout was stripped of his citizenship while working in the West, but that has not stopped him getting under the skin of the Czech government.

His lastest play in Vienna, *Maria Fights the Angels*, portrays the treatment of dissenters under communist rule, and last week the Czech Communist Party newspaper, *Rude Pravo*, devoted space to attacking a play which virtually none of its readers can ever see. The work was based on lies and slanders, it said. "The absurdity of Kohout's plays is at variance with the reality of Czechoslovakia." They probably did not like the acting either.

Martin Huckerby

Ron Carter Quartet
Round House

Richard Williams

During the Fifties and Sixties it became a tradition within the jazz world that members of Miles Davis's group went on to become important bandleaders in their own right. The most famous of them were saxophonists, like John Coltrane and Wayne Shorter, or pianists, like Bill Evans and Herbie Hancock; the fact that he plays the double bass, which is perhaps not commonly thought of as a leader's instrument, has not deterred Ron Carter from following a similar path.

During his tenure with Davis, which began in 1963 and lasted for half a dozen years, Carter participated in the development of one of the greatest rhythm sections in all of jazz. In the process he became a bassist of extraordinary gifts, possessing power, harmonic acumen, rhythmic flexibility and melodic imagination in fine proportions. His new quartet, itself the result of several years of experiment, is an excellent vehicle for his maturity.

Carter plays a piccolo bass, which is somewhere between the standard instrument and a cello in size and register; with the group. He employs a regular bassist, Leon Maleson, as well as a pianist, Ted Lo, and a drummer, Wilby Fletcher, and the combination is artfully deployed.

Most of the time, naturally, Carter plays the lead line, but he is wise enough to vary the ensemble's approach. Sometimes, most intriguingly, he joins Maleson behind the piano solos, playing double-time walking figures over the larger instrument's straight 4/4 or adding ornamental figures and chorded punctuation. One startling duet between the two string players on Tuesday found them opening like a pair of duelling saxophonists and ending in the manner of the Basie rhythm section, with Carter strumming over Maleson's steady stroll.

Care is lavished on arrangements, and it was rewarded in the hushed coda which ended a lengthy flamenco-styled piece and in a most graceful medley of two tunes from the Davis repertoire, "Some Day My Prince Will Come" and "All Blues". Mention should also be made of Fletcher's flowing swing and Lo's deft touch; this could become a very popular jazz group indeed.

Extra screening of Napoleon

An extra screening of Abel Gance's film epic *Napoleon*, with an orchestra conducted by Carl Davis, will be presented on March 22 at the Empire, Leicester Square; the three screenings previously announced have all been sold out at prices ranging up to £17.

Dancing Day
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

What a blessing in disguise it was when Ballet Rambert was left with a gap in its schedules for this season because there was not time to produce one of the intended creations. Instead, a new work by Christopher Bruce was given its first public performance at Sadler's Wells on Tuesday, one of the best things he has done so far, but one that might otherwise have bloomed unregarded.

As Bruce explained in a recent interview on this page, he made *Dancing Day* for students of the Rambert Academy, but you are not to suppose it a typical school piece. It is a set of dances, mainly duets, for a cast of six, set to songs by Holst which celebrate love, sacred and profane.

Following the music's example, Bruce's choreography is simple in structure, rich in texture. The settings are of old texts, and Bruce gives his movements a comparable medieval flavour by the visual associations of the poses; but there is nothing archaic in either music or dances. Composer and choreographer have both caught hold of the abiding qualities of the poems as their inspiration and starting point.

Neither has Bruce written down to his young performers. This is not a virtuoso piece, but it does need a sound command of movement and an expressive quality, both of which it gets. The three young men, Gianni Malfar, Richard Wherlock and Peter Coenan, are strikingly individual in appearance. The women, Fiona Lummis, Elizabeth Wright and Sara Newbold, share a gravely serene appearance but reveal separate personalities when they dance.

Dancing Day is an accomplished and attractive work, and shows Bruce stepping back into the mainstream of dance after some of his explorations of theatrical by-ways which did not always repay his efforts. The admirable dancing of his young cast matched well with that of the company's own dancers in *Dark Elegies* and Alston's uneven, perhaps underpowered but interesting *Rite of Spring*.

A cautionary play

Playhouse
ITV

Joan Bakewell

Let this play, *The Perfect House*, be a terrible warning to all loose-living casting directors who go to showbiz parties, pick up the first South American they meet and tumble under the duvet with him before they have had time to find out he is a terrorist looking for a hide-out.

"I've cast better than you . . .", our heroine cries in the only line that rings true. Certainly her name does not: Victoria Gainsborough is the creation of Patrice Chaplin who's also to blame for the thick plot and thin dialogue.

Victoria lives alone, smart, well-off and gullible, although not as gullible as an audience that can swallow this. On the night she is out picking up her Romeo there is also a man in her basement carrying cans of film and raiding the refrigerator for chicken legs and white wine. Another arrives apocalyptically at the front door and claims to be from the council. He keeps coming back, more and more often.

By now an Arab has been shot in London and, closer to home, a man is pouring blood all over Victoria's duvet. But cans-of-film catches sight of him, and bumping into someone on the landing, forces a swift evacuation of the gang. The set quivers with cheap chic. And when the lady gets back to her job she is so shocked that she has lost her professional judgment. Ann Lynn lost hers when she took the part.

The authentic Russian

Arkhipova/Sheppard
Wigmore Hall

Barry Millington

When a Russian artist brings us songs from her native land, many of us have to take the details, at least, on trust. But authenticity—in the sense of capturing the ethos, the motivating spirit of a song—is another matter, and there was no doubt that in the second part of her recital on Tuesday evening Irina Arkhipova was delivering the genuine article.

In her selection of seven Rachmaninov songs there was some degree of variety, but the characteristic mood of deep melancholy, puctuated by passionate outbursts, was unmistakable and powerfully conveyed by the singer. Equally effective were three Prokofiev songs, most notably the Bride's Song from *Alexander Nevsky*, a dark, brooding monologue which was tellingly unfolded by Mme Arkhipova.

I wish I could be as enthusiastic about the first half of the recital, but for me the virtues here were more sporadic; on the whole, I was not convinced by the interpretations offered. Brahms's "Die Mainacht", for example, seemed a celebration more of the human voice than of the bitter-sweet May night, though the surprising restrained treatment of the climactic phrase was one of the inspired touches I appreciated most. "Meine Liebe ist grün" also provided a vehicle for Mme Arkipova's *rich mezzo*—a voice resonant with sensation, to be sure; yet here much of the pleasure of the song was denied us by Craig Sheppard, who refined the glorious harmonies of Brahms's accompaniment into extinction.

Mr Sheppard did well, however, to keep track of the solo part in "Vergebliches Ständchen" (a very elusive lover, this one). He plays his accompaniments with great care and obviously much thought, but occasionally the care is exaggerated and the result counter-productive. In four Wof songs there were some enlightening contributions from both singer and pianist, and in the Rachmaninov and Prokofiev he was a magnificent partner. Indeed, I would not have grumbled if the traditionally structured programme had been sacrificed in favour of an all-Russian one.

Rostropovich and daughter

Mstislav Rostropovich will appear with his daughter Elena at this year's Benson and Hedges Music Festival at the Snape Maltings, Aldeburgh, which runs from September 28 to October 4. He will be playing cello sonatas by Britten and Brahms and a cello suite by Bach. Other artists appearing at the festival will include Benny Goodman, Sir Clifford Curzon and Pierre Fournier.

Football

Liverpool finish with plenty to spare

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Sofia, March 18

CSKA Sofia 0, Liverpool 1

If Liverpool ever harboured doubts that their work at Anfield had not given them ample insurance for tonight's second leg of their European Cup quarter final round, they were dispelled by an early goal from Johnson which took them through with a comfortable 6—1 aggregate.

Liverpool also had the satisfaction of becoming only the fourth club since 1956 to win a European tie here in the Levski Stadium.

Any optimism entertained by Sofia soon drained away. The home crowd gradually lost their voices on realising that Liverpool were such powerful masters that they would not offer them much generosity. Nor did they with the exception of a late penalty which Markov virtually placed in the hands of the invincible Clemence.

As if their lead was not sufficient guarantee of a semi-final round place, to the dismay of the locals Liverpool increased it early as the sun left the valley beneath the snow covered mountains. What was more, Sofia's initial football was not as well organized as it had been in the opening half at Anfield. They were clamped in a midfield grip by Liverpool and even though Yonchev's speed was again impressive, there was a carelessness about Sofia's football that made Liverpool's start much easier than they expected.

There was no question of Liverpool packing their own defence. Indeed, much of their attacking was enterprising, with Souness spreading delightful passes across the width of the field; Lee weaving and dodging past some hearty tackles and Dalglish soon shaking off the effects of a cruel challenge by Iliev. In addition, Case, replacing McDermott who had a calf injury, provided breadth and a target for Souness's long passes.

Sofia's first two serious attacks suggested that they would be a handful, but after Yonchev shot over and Iliev hit the side netting, Liverpool took over in classic style. After ten minutes Neal and Souness created a flowing movement on the right and Lee struck the solid, square post. The ball screwed back and Johnson easily pushed it over the line.

For some time Sofia appeared to believe in the impossible. Mladenov hopefully chipped the ball over Clemence but also over the bar, and Hansen had to backheel off the line after another menacing run by Yonchev, the scorer at Anfield and against Nottingham Forest. From one of Liverpool's more incisive breakaways Souness cracked a long shot past a post, drawing a gasp from the crowd of 60,000 who were aware of his reputation, knowing that he had scored three in similar fashion a fortnight before.

In truth, towards half-time Sofia's spirit departed, which was hardly surprising because even their away goal was now balanced and their defence lacking convincing organization. The fact that Irwin kept both a close and effective watch over the outstanding Bulgarian centre forward, Djevisov, who was rarely allowed to make an inch of space, did not help them. The only encouragement for Sofia came when Johnson, whose rapid attacking with Dalglish had caused so many difficulties, left the field. He was in pursuit of a long ball from midfield when he pulled up suddenly with a torn muscle. Heighway came on to replace him.

As the crowd whistled their derision at Sofia's lack of determination, so Liverpool's composure increased. Their defence continually blocked Djevisov and protected Clemence who was not often called upon to make anything more than elementary saves.

After an hour of superiority Liverpool really should have given themselves an even greater advantage when Souness and Lee improvised with passes that opened the left of Sofia's defence. Lee thumped a centre to the near post but Heighway failed to accept a fine chance although Arsov, the goalkeeper, was wrongly positioned.

Liverpool had to go straight back to illustrate two of Sofia's better attacks, Irwin conceding a free kick with a crude tackle on Djevisov, who had escaped from midfield and was approaching Clemence at speed. The referee took Irwin's name and Djevisov's free kick smacked against the wall of defenders and rebounded to Velkov whose equally powerful drive was brilliantly turned away in a mid-air dive by Clemence who was not to know that the linesman's flag was raised for offside.

To a background of quiet acceptance of the inevitable, Sofia raised a few forlorn and what sounded like sarcastic cheers when another free kick from Djevisov was acrobatically deflected over the bar by Clemence. As if to prove beyond all doubt that this was not Sofia's day Case then denied them on the line, placing a foot in the way of Markov's goalbound shot.

Not even a penalty, awarded when Alan Kennedy tripped Yonchev, could relieve Sofia of their wretched luck. Given his best sighting of the goal, Markov struck the ball much too close to Clemence who hardly had to move more than one pace to his left to block the shot. With that the crowd shuffled out into the mild night.

CSKA SOFIA: T. Arsov; G. Iliev, D. Dimitrov, Z. Vasiliev (sub, A. Kalburov), A. Rangelov, R. Zdravkov, I. Yonchev, S. Mladenov, S. Djevisov, P. Markov, N. Velkov.
LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, C. Irwin, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, D. Johnson (sub, S. Heighway), J. Case, G. Souness.
Referee: Mr R. Schoeters (Belgium).



The goal that settled it: Johnson (left) scores for Liverpool in Sofia.

Ipswich ease their way into treble challenge

By Clive White

Ipswich 3 Saint-Etienne 1

With a strolling performance which inspires optimism for their enormously demanding treble hopes, Ipswich Town duly took their place in the semi-final round of the Uefa Cup at Portman Road last night. In severing the French connexion of Saint-Etienne in this season's competition they reached a stage in Europe that has eluded them these past eight seasons.

The irony is that in the end it seemed to happen with consummate ease. But the ability to play comfortably within yourself is an art mastered by only a few and Ipswich are now a member of that select club. They achieved this victory, by an aggregate of 7—2, without the vital contribution of Mills, their captain, and Beattie, their warrior, not to mention the more prolonged absence of Burley.

Bobby Robson chose to give a local 20-year-old, Kevin Steggles, his debut on this European night in the right back position against such a frightening international figure as Rep. He emerged with credit despite a portion of the blame for the French goal. Before the end, with Ipswich coasting, O'Callaghan—a name for the more immediate future—and D'Avray, a South African, joined the fray to feel the atmosphere of European competition.

Yet there was a lack of passion on the Frenchmen's part; while blessed with finesse they were woefully incapable of an accurate counter-punch throughout this tie. More puzzling was the fact that their defence had not conceded a goal until Ipswich punctured it four times in the first leg.

The East Anglians, in no particular hurry to improve their aggregate, were able to ease themselves gradually into the game like a works manager who expected no trouble from his underlings that evening.

The first move of any consequence was not until the fourteenth minute when the imperious Thijssen decided the overall standard was not up to Ipswich's special level. With exquisite care he threaded a move together which involved himself twice, Gates, Wark and Muhren before it finally broke down. It was a signal to the rest of Ipswich to move up a gear. Searing shots by Gates and Wark demanded saves of the finest quality and Castaneda obliged.

The same could not be said of his defence which were as jittery and careless as they had been in the first leg. Lopez, the captain, was a small, unsteady figure at the heart of the defence. Twice in three minutes he went unpenalized, first when hauling Mariner to the ground and then appearing to handle the ball in the penalty area.

It came as no surprise when Ipswich went ahead after 74 seconds of the restart. Butcher firmly headed home Thijssen's free kick and this, and the rest of his fiercely competitive performance, was a happy way to celebrate his call-up to the England party.

Though Saint-Etienne pulled back the lead after 79 minutes it did not matter. It was then that Steggles failed to go with Rep as he sped on for a return pass. From his delightful cross Janvion headed home. A correct balance was restored by the faithful Wark, when he rammed in a penalty for his eleventh goal in Europe, after Larios had handled. Seconds from time Mariner completed the evening's entertainment, which never scaled the heights we expected when this draw was made.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; K. Steggles, S. McCall, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, J. Wark, A. Muhren, P. Mariner, A. Brazil (sub, K. O'Callaghan), E. Gates (sub, M. D'Avray).
SAINT-ETIENNE: J. Castaneda; P. Battiston, J. L. Zanon, B. Gardon, C. Lopez, G. Janvion, J. Zimako, J.-F. Larios, L. Roussey, M. Platini, J. Rep.
Referee: E Linemayr (Austria).

Cricket

Gooch offers England a crumb of comfort

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Bridgetown, March 18

It took the West Indies another two hours and 20 minutes to win the third Test match here today and thereby go two up in the series. They won by 298 runs, England's last five wickets falling for 58 runs. Gooch's 116 was a redeeming feature and Willey, Emburey and Jackman each had to be dug out; but it was an inevitable ending.

Nearly an hour passed before the first wicket fell. To hurry along the new ball Richards was soon bowling, but it had still not become due when Willey was leg before to Croft. Bairstow was was caught at the wicket in the same over and in Croft's next over Gooch was brilliantly taken by Garner low down in the gully.

Gooch's second Test hundred—the first was also against West Indies—should have heartened those who found batting in this match more than they could manage. Gatting, at No 3 for the first time, was nonplussed and Boycott had the unusual experience of surviving a total of only 10 balls in his two innings. No one in the match, not even Richards, played the ball with more time than Gower and Butcher, though all at sea in the the second innings, promised quite well in the first.

It is possible still to have the highest hopes for Gower and to be delighted with Gooch. When the first Test match in Trinidad ended, Gooch had been pretty well dissected by Holding and company. Here in Bridgetown he has come back splendidly; it was not often in this match that his bat was making anything other than the right noise.

Gooch batted five hours 10 minutes for his 116, playing and missing a certain amount today as even the old ball behaved in an occasionally extravagant fashion. The way Willey stayed with him—he batted for longer than most in the first innings too, as he did in Trinidad—prompted the thought that he might be better employed higher in the order. Though very open-chested when on the back foot, he does get into line; so, today, did Jackman and Emburey with admirable staunchness.

While surviving with Emburey for just over an hour, Jackman had a hair-raising time, ducking more bouncers than he would receive in the whole of an English season. As England's defeat moved inexorably closer, Alec Bedser was philosophical. After the war, he reminded us, 14 Test matches were played against Australia before at last the cloud's lifted.

When the confidence of a side is as low as England's now, what they really need is a break from the game—certainly when fast bowling is the reason. The symptoms could not be clearer. In Australia in 1974-75 England's batsmen, rather than coming to terms with Thomson and Lillee, were destroyed by them; so, in the following winter, were the West Indians.

A year ago, again in Australia, the same Australian batsmen who finished their Test series with England by making 477 and 103 for two were being bowled out for 156 and 259 in Melbourne and 203 and 165 in Adelaide by Holding, Roberts, Croft and Garner.

Like a prophet of doom I can see no convincing reason why the fourth Test in Antigua, starting on Friday week, or the fifth in Jamaica should bring much change of fortune. The best chance of a change may be if the pitches there are lifeless, which is not usually the case. To get into the right mood for the third Test match, after the ructions of the Jackman affair, was difficult enough; to do so for the last two, after the Barrington tragedy and a second overwhelming defeat, will be even harder.

The team flies to Montserrat tomorrow to play a four-day game against Leeward Islands, for which Botham stands down. Sadly though understandably, they will be pleased to leave Barbados; it holds some bad memories for them. Richards goes home to Antigua to get married—that at any rate is the plan—and Athey prepares for his first innings since he arrived from Australia to take over from Rose. It has been decided not to try and fill Ken Barrington's place in the party.

WEST INDIES: First Innings, 265 (C. H. Lloyd 100, H. A. Gomes 58; I. T. Botham 4 for 77). Second Innings, 379 for 7 dec (I. V. A. Richards 182 not out, Lloyd 66).
ENGLAND: First Innings, 122 (C. E. H. Croft 4 for 39).

Second Innings

G. Boycott, c Garner, b Holding	1
G. A. Gooch, c Garner, b Croft	116
M. W. Gatting, b Holding	0
D. I. Gower, b Richards	54
R. O. Butcher, l-b-w, b Richards	2
*I. T. Botham, c Lloyd, b Roberts	1
P. Willey, l-b-w, b Croft	17
†D. L. Bairstow, c Murray, b Croft	2
J. E. Emburey, b Garner	9
R. D. Jackman, b Garner	7
G. R. Dilley, not out	7
Extras (b 1, lb 3, nb 4)	8
Total	224

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—2, 3—122, 4—134, 5—139, 6—196, 7—198, 8—201, 9—213, 10—224.
BOWLING: Roberts, 20—6—42—1; Holding, 19—6—46—2; Croft, 19—1—65—3; Garner, 16.2—6—39—2; Richards, 17—6—24—2.
Umpires: D. Archer and D. Sang Hue.

Hockey

Kerly gives a fine impression as leader

By Sydney Friskin

England 4 Polan[d]

England won the first of [...] international hockey match[...] sponsored by Rank Xerox, agai[nst] Poland under floodlights at Cry[stal] Palace last night. The Poles [...] have to play much better to m[ake] a proper impression in the sec[ond] match which it is hoped will s[tart] promptly at 2.30 today.

It was a good enough perfo[rm]ance by England and Kerly m[ade] a fine impression in his first ma[tch] as the leader of the att[ack]. Unfortunately much of the inte[rest] had waned before the start, wh[ich] was exactly 32 minutes late. [It] reflects a sad lack of liai[son] somewhere when two teams ar[e] for an international match to [...] cover they clash with colours. [The] Poles had to change theirs.

The Poles, with their sup[erb] stopping and lightning runs al[ong] the flanks did pose a threat [but] their defence collapsed after [the] interval. England made the ea[rly] play but Poland forced the f[irst] short corner from which Tay[lor] saved well off Krus. Barber [eased] England's fears at rest by c[on]verting a short corner in the 2[...] minute. Westcott scored the sec[ond] goal with some help from Kheh[ar]. Barber converted a short cor[ner] soon after and followed up [by] converting another at the sec[ond] attempt.

ENGLAND: I. C. B. Taylor (Slough); J. L. Duthie (Southgate), M. D. [...]kinson (Neston), P. J. Ba[...] (Slough), R. D. A. Dodds (Cambr[idge] University), S. S. Khehar (Slou[gh]), D. G. Westcott (Oxford Universi[ty]), N. Hughes (Wakefield, captain), R. Brookeman (Southgate), S. K[...] (Southgate), C. Rule (Beckenham).
POLAND: Z. Josefiak; M. Krus, Masztaler, J. Wybieralski, J. Merlin, K. Bak, Z. Rachwalski, B. Twerdyk, Andrzecak, L. Torz, A. Mysliwiec.
Umpires: A. More and C. Hender[son] (Ireland).

London University 0 HA X[I 7]

A Hockey Association XI dra[wn] from the England Under-21 tra[in]ing squad achieved an easy [vic]tory earlier in the day over L[on]don University in their ann[ual] match at Motspur Park.

Berry scored the only goal [of] the first half. In the second h[alf] Daubeney converted a short c[or]ner; Berry scored the third, C[...] the fourth, Cubbage the fifth a[nd] Daubeney added two more, [one] from a short corner the oth[er] from a long one.

Slice of life for United is Burns's bitter irony

By Gerald Richmond

Manchester United 1 Nottingham Forest 1

Manchester United, without a victory since January, were held by Nottingham Forest at Old Trafford last night. It was United's 18th draw in the League this season and only an own goal by Burns saved a point for them.

There remains a sense of uneasiness about United's immediate prospects and there is certainly nothing for them this season, one in which, to be fair, injuries have played a crucial part. Forest tend to grow stronger as May nears and they returned to third position, having briefly surrendered it to Southampton 24 hours earlier. A place in European competition is Brian Clough's minimum requirement and, with a team reshaped in mid-winter, Forest are well on course.

United began with a ferocity which suggested that they had gained from their 3—3 draw against Aston Villa on Saturday. Almost immediately, Shilton was forced to spread himself at the feet of McIlroy and soon denied his former colleague Birtles, tipping the ball brilliantly against the top of the bar. Birtles should have done better when Macari caught Gunn in possession and gave him a clear run, but for 20 minutes or so United kept Forest in a state of seige. The finishing, though, did not match the enthusiasm with which players poured into the penalty area and Shilton's goal survived.

Mills was shifted out to the right and, gradually, Forest began to work their way into the game. Even so, they had not mustered a direct shot before they went ahead in the 38th minute. Mills collected a short free kick and his centre, flicked on by Ponte, was headed in by Wallace.

It needed an extraordinary goal to put United level on the stroke of half time. Bailey, with one of his huge punts, shifted the ball deep into the other half and when it was headed down, Burns sliced the ball over Shilton from all of 20 yards. It was ironic that Burns should give this one away, for in the first half his defensive skill especially was massively influential.

With the wind behind them, Forest pressed forward in the second half, and Mills's speed down the touch line brought them a string of corners. One centre from Mills was only a stud's length away from Wallace.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, A. Albiston, R. Wilkins, K. Moran, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, G. Birtles, J. Jordan, L. Macari, S. McIlroy (sub, M. Duxbury).
NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; B. Gunn, F. Gray, S. Gray, D. Needham, K. Burns, R. Ponte (sub, P. Ward), I. Wallace, G. Mills, C. Walsh, J. Robertson.
Referee: M. G. Peck (Kendal).

Later FA Cup Final

The 1982 FA Cup Final will be played on May 22, two weeks later than this year, because of the later start to the season.

Today's fixtures

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Bedworth v Corby (7.30).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE CUP: Fourth round replay: Tooting and Mitcham v Bishop's Stortford (7.0).
RUGBY UNION: Neath v Newbridge (7.0).
RUGBY LEAGUE: Slalom Lager championship: Warrington v Workington Town (7.30).
HOCKEY: International match: England v Poland (Crystal Palace, 2.30).

The bricklayer's wall too strong to be breached

By Stuart Jones

Newport 0 Carl Zeiss Jena 1

It must have been a curious sight for passengers on the nine o'clock train to Paddington last night. Somerton Park was overflowing. Never before has a third division side won their way through to the semi-final round of a European competition and 18,000 Welshmen came to see if it was possible.

Many went away wondering how history was not made. Newport County's performance in the quarter final of the Cup Winners' Cup was borne on the wings of pride but the little club that faced bankruptcy three years ago must be content only with gate receipts of £30,000. They conceded one goal to Carl Zeiss Jena and that proved to be enough.

Newport had done their homework, or so they thought, in East Germany in the first leg a fortnight ago. There against all predictions, including their own, they drew 2-2. Since Carl Zeiss had lost four players through injury and suspension, victory here at home seemed a possibility.

It seemed even more than that within the first 15 minutes while the East Germans tried to find their feet. For an international goalkeeper, Grapenthin appeared strangely afraid of heights. The 37-year-old former bricklayer was confounded by any cross that sailed towards him on the swirling wind.

Grapenthin was beaten three times early on by headers from Oakes, Davies and Oakes and three times he was saved by his defenders grouped on the line. On the ground, though, he spread his huge frame impressively to deny Lowndes and to save a fierce free kick from Tynan before the interval.

His opposite number, Plumley, was stretched but twice. Within a couple of minutes it was his turn to be grateful for an alert colleague after he had fumbled Burow's free kick. Another free kick was to prove his, and Newport's, undoing. Both captains played their roles. Oakes felled Overmann and Kurbjeweit, a veteran of 62 East German caps, fired a 25 yard shot underneath Plumley's body. It was almost his last job of the night to pick the ball out of the net.

Early in the second half the speedy Bielau broke away, fed Overmann and then fell to his knees as he saw Kurbjeweit scoop the ball over. He must have known that the rest of the contest was now going to take place in the East German penalty area.

Three more times a goalbound shot was hooked off the line and twice more Grapenthin saved his side.

In a contest that began with a welter of heavy tackles, it took the referee 40 minutes to caution Schilling, who had cut down Moore, and then he added the names of Relish, Burow and Overmann. Now all that is left for Newport is third division survival. One wonders how many will come back to see Walsall on Saturday.

NEWPORT: G. Plumley; R. Walden, G. Davies, K. Oakes, J. Relish, S. Lowndes, K. Elsey, N. Vaughan, T. Tynan, D. Gwyther, K. Moore.
CARL ZEISS JENA: H. V. Grapenthin; R. Schnuphase, G. Brauer, L. Kurbjuweit, D. Sengewald, W. Schilling, J. Burow (sub, K. Kuis), W. Overmann, A. Bieau, J. Rabb, E. Vogel.
Referee: H. Lund-Sorensen (Denmark).

Clay nominated to take Westwood place

Ernie Clay, the Fulham chairman, has been nominated by Sunderland and Cardiff City to be the new President of the Football League, following the resignation of Lord Westwood. Bob Lord, of Burnley, is deputising until the league's annual general meeting in June.

Mr Clay said: "The Football League has informed me of the nomination. It is very nice to know one has been put forward by two such famous clubs. It came as a bolt from the blue."

The man who introduced Rugby League to Craven Cottage this season has had his battles with the Establishment. Earlier this year, he fought a £15,000 fine imposed on his club by a joint Football League—FA commission for alleged irregularities. The fine was later cut to £1,000.

The vital first division fixture between the league leaders Ipswich Town and Aston Villa, who are second, has been rearranged for Tuesday April 14 at Villa Park. The match has already been postponed twice because of Ipswich's involvement in the FA Cup and the latest date depends on Ipswich avoiding an FA Cup semi-final replay against Manchester City.

New Zealand settle for draw

Auckland, March 18.—New Zealand squandered their chance of victory and settled for a draw against India on the last day of the third and final Test match. They won the series 1—0 by virtue of a 62-run triumph in the first match at Wellington.

New Zealand were in a strong position after dismissing India for 284 in their second innings, leaving a target of 157 in 240 minutes. They reached 83 for one, but when four wickets fell for 12 runs they abandoned the chase and finished on 95 for five. India's last six wickets added 87 and the innings ended just before lunch. Bracewell took three of the wickets to finish with five for 75.

New Zealand made a bad start when Edgar fell to Kapil Dev with only a single scored, but their hopes were raised by a second-wicket partnership of 82 between Wright and Edwards. The loss of 30 minutes during the afternoon to rain did not help New Zealand's cause and in addition they had to treat Kapil Dev and the left-arm spinners, Doshi and Shastri, with respect.

The balance tilted when Shastri sent back Edwards, who scored 47 after being promoted to No. 3, and Hadlee in quick succession. Doshi dismissed Howarth and Reid cheaply as New Zealand slumped before bad light stopped play with four of the final 20 overs remaining.

INDIA: First Innings, 238 (S. M. H. Kirmani 78; J. G. Bracewell 4 for 61).

Second Innings

*S. M. Gavaskar, c Wright, b Bracewell	33
C. P. S. Chauhan, c Cairns, b Bracewell	7
T. E. Srinivasan, c Wright, b Cairns	19
G. R. Viswanath, run out	46
D. B. Vengsarkar, not out	52
S. M. Patil, b Bracewell	57
Kapil Dev, c Edgar, b Cairns	11
†S. M. H. Kirmani, b Bracewell	1
R. Shastri, run out	9
S. Yadav, c Smith, b Bracewell	1
D. R. Doshi, b Cairns	2
Extras (b 23, lb 7, nb 15)	45
Total	284

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—50, 3—93, 4—143, 5—236, 6—260, 7—261, 8—277, 9—279, 10—284.
BOWLING: Hadlee, 21—3—65—0; Snedden, 13—4—41—0; Cairns, 35.4—16—46—3; Bracewell, 41—19—75—5; Coney, 4—1—3—0; Howarth, 6—3—11—0.

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings, 366 (J. G. Wright 110, J. F. Reid 74, J. V. Coney 65; R. Shastri 5 for 125).

Second Innings

J. G. Wright, not out	33
B. A. Edgar, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	1
G. N. Edwards, c and b Shastri	47
R. J. Hadlee, b Shastri	2
*G. P. Howarth, c Chauhan, b Doshi	2
J. F. Reid, l-b-w, b Doshi	0
J. V. Coney, not out	0
Extras (b 3, lb 4, nb 3)	10
Total (5 wkts)	95

B. L. Cairns, †I. D. S. Smith, J. G. Bracewell and M. C. Snedden to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—83, 3—87, 4—94, 5—95.
BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 10—6—15—1; Patil, 4—0—8—0; Doshi, 19—9—18—2; Shastri, 18—3—24—2; Yadav, 9.1—4—20—0.—Reuter.

Rugby League

England fire flickers briefly

By Keith Macklin

Wales 4 England 17

The Craven Park crowd helped breathe life into what otherwise would have been a mundane encounter at Hull last night for second place in the European triangular tournament. The roars of encouragement frequently stirred into action two sides who otherwise had little incentive. France hosting won the tournament.

On a muddy pitch open play was difficult but England did occasionally produce some attractive rugby. The long-striding centre, Joyner, scored the first of their three tries with a classic burst through hesitant defence. The second was a touch of old-headed magic between the half backs, Nash and Kelly, the former sending the latter through straight from a scrum. The third try was scored by the substitute back, Woods. Fairbairn kicked four goals for England.

Woods at scrum half and Dixon in the forwards attempted to produce some traditional Welsh fire, and it was a great night for Herdman. This strapping young man came on as Welsh substitute forward in the second half and thus won a Welsh cap within three months of becoming a professional with Fulham. He made one good 20-yard break and looked a distinctly promising prospect. Rule kicked two goals for Wales.

Rugby Union

Mobile Jeffrey claims a just reward

By Steve Elliott

UAU 15 British Polytechnics 3

Highly competent goal-kick[ing] from the Manchester Univers[ity] scrum half, Parker, playing on [his] own ground at the Firs, Fallo[wfield], helped the Universit[ies] Athletic Union to a convinci[ng] victory over the British Polyte[ch]nics yesterday, by a goal and thr[ee] penalty goals to a penalty.

Strong wind, driven rain a[nd] mud underfoot made constructi[ve] rugby desperately difficult and [in] the circumstances both teams mu[st] take credit for an entertaini[ng] match. The Polytechnics we[re] generally outplayed forward, pa[r]ticularly in the back row, whe[re] Nick Bennett and a wonderful[ly] mobile No 8, Jeffrey, were t[he] game's outstanding player[s].

The two penalties with whi[ch] Parker opened the scoring we[re] remarkable in that they we[re] kicked straight into the stro[ng] wind.

Tim Bennett kicked a penal[ty] but Parker restored the six-poi[nt] differential. As the weather im[proved], so did the standard [of] handling. Chesworth, catching [a] weak defensive kick near halfwa[y], put his backs into motion but [a] wonderful tackle by Holme pre[vented] a try by the speedy Smi[th].

A try came, however, after [a] diagonal chip by Chesworth. Th[e] Polytechnics defence could n[ot] manage to tidy the loose ball an[d] Jeffrey steamed up to get hi[s] boot to it, back on, then dribbl[ed] adroitly to the line to score a fin[e] opportunist try, which Cheswort[h] converted.

UNIVERSITIES ATHLETIC UNION: J. Unsworth (Hull); S. Smith (Lancaster), G. Hopkins (Swansea), P. Jenkins (Aston), J. Carr (Bristol), N. Chesworth (Durham), P. Parke[r] (Manchester); A. Bathie (UWIST), [...] Paterson (Bristol), N. Wheeler (Manchester), H. Parker (Newcastle), C. Pinnegar (Exeter), N. Bennett (Manchester), F. Emeruwa (Manchester), J. Jeffrey (Newcastle).
BRITISH POLYTECHNICS: E. Holme (Trent); J. Lane (Bristol), I. Aitchison (Liverpool), T. Bennett (Trent), M. Nelson (Liverpool); P. Gra[...] (Leeds), N. Malcolmson (Manchester), T. Jones (City of London), D. Bennet[t] (Bristol), S. Peters (Bristol), J. Brai[...] (Bristol), M. Foulkes-Arnold (Leicester), R. Huxtable (Liverpool), K. Mos[s] (Liverpool), G. Smallwood (Newcastle).
Referee: F. Hughes (Manchester).

England trio seeded

Desmond Douglas, John Hilton and Jill Hammersley, England's three top players, have all been seeded in the singles events at the world table tennis championships at Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, from April 14 to 26. Douglas is rated joint ninth in the men's singles.

Just an old sweet song

Dynamo 0 West Ham United 1

Tbilisi, March 18—A goal by Stuart Pearson, a substitute, three minutes from time gave the Englishmen scant consolation as they made their predictable exit from the European Cup Winners' Cup, the Georgians winning this quarter-final tie 4-2 on aggregate in front of 80,000 of their countrymen.

West Ham, with Paul Brush playing for the unfit Devonshire, made no immediate impression in their attempt to pull back Dynamo's 4-1 first-leg lead. The Georgians were happy to sit on their lead and let their visitors do most of the running.

Stewart moved from defence into attack and West Ham were brilliantly served by Brooking. After 20 minutes Khinchagashvili shot straight into the arms of Parkes from a corner.

Svanadze, latching on to a loose ball, stretched Parkes five minutes later with a fierce drive. The tall Kipiani commanded midfield and sprayed precise passes to his wings. But when the final shot beat Parkes it either skimmed the bar or thumped against the side-netting.

Dynamo were rarely in trouble until Pearson was sent on for Goddard 12 minutes from the end, as he had been in the Football League Cup Final against Liverpool at Wembley last weekend. Again the move succeeded, only this time Pearson himself was the scorer.

With three minutes left West Ham built up a move from their own half, Cross found the unmarked Pearson and he, picking his spot, hit the ball over Gabelia.

DYNAMO TBILISI: O. Gabelia; N. Khisanishvili, A. Chivadze, S. Khinchagashvili, G. Tavadze, Chiaya, Z. Svanadze, T. Sulakvelidze, V. Gutsayev, D. Kipiani, R. Shengelia.
WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes; R. Stewart, F. Lampard, B. Bonds, A. Martin, P. Brush, J. Neighbour, P. Goddard (sub, S. Pearson), D. Cross, T. Brooking, G. Pike.
Referee: W. Eschweiler (West Germany).

Europe old boys' reunion

Liverpool were joined by two other former winners, Bayern Munich, of West Germany, and Internazionale, of Italy, in the last four of the European Cup when the quarter-final second-leg matches were played last night. East European hopes of preventing a Western monopoly rest on Spartak Moscow, whose match in Spain against Real Madrid has been deferred until tonight. The teams played a goalless first leg in the Soviet Union.

While Liverpool and Bayern were expected to complete victory over East European opposition, Red Star, of Belgrade, having emerged from the away leg against Internazionale with a 1—1 draw, were tipped to survive in front of their own supporters.

But the 75,000 Yugoslavs were shocked when Carlo Muraro scored from outside the area in the thirteenth minute and heavy Red Star pressure failed to produce an equalizer.

In Ostrava Bayern extended their 2—0 home leg lead by lethal counter-attacks which had them 4—1 up in 38 minutes. The Czechoslovaks came back in the second half but had only one goal to show for their pressure as the Bavarians slowed the game down to protect their lead.

Liverpool, twice winners in the late 1970s, and their predecessors as champions, Bayern, who won the cup three years in a row, go into Friday's draw along with Internazionale, who triumphed in successive years in the mid-1960s.

Feyenoord, of Rotterdam, defeated Slavia Sofia, of Bulgaria, 4—0 and qualified for the semi-final round of the European Cup Winners' Cup on a 6—3 aggregate.

Stoke City achieved their first home win of the year thanks to goals from the defenders Doyle and O'Callaghan, when they beat Manchester City 2—1. McDonald opened the scoring with his fourth goal in three games for City in the twenty-sixth minute.

Squash rackets

Chichester catches Europe on the hop

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Britain's leading players, of both sexes, were spoilt for choice when considering what to do this weekend. The European team championships, to be played in Amsterdam from today until Sunday, coincide with one of the most distinguished of all mixed events, the Patrick Festival, sponsored by the sportswear company, at Chichester, from today until Tuesday.

The most obvious and unfortunate effect of this clash of fixtures is that the English men's team, confronted with the task of regaining the European championship lost to Sweden last year (which the Swedes have not allowed them to forget), consists of five men placed from sixth to tenth in the national rankings: Peter Verow, Ashley Naylor, Andrew Dwyer, Stephen Bateman and David Pearson. Theirs may still be the strongest of the 19 competing teams, but it does not represent the full weight of England's resources.

The European event is still making an uneasy transition from amateur to open competition. It does not yet have the status to distract the top men from an important prize-money tournament that could improve their international rankings. Chichester also presents them with the toughest possible preparation for the British Open championship, to be played at Bromley from March 30 to April 9.

The men's field competing for the £1,800 first prize at Chichester includes 15 of the 16 seeds for Bromley (the exception is Jonah Barrington). With a draw of 32 this means that even the celebrities cannot afford to coast through the early rounds. The easiest draw has gone to the player least in need of it, Geoff Hunt, the world champion.

Chichester's 16-strong women's field, contesting a first prize of £750, includes six of the last eight in the recent British Open championship. The two missing are the Guernsey teenagers, Martine le Moignan and Lisa Opie, who have travelled to Amsterdam with Barbara Diggens and Felicity Hargreaves to defend England's title against 14 challenging countries. In the European championships the men play five-a-side, the women, three-a-side.

Jahangir looking for an Open advantage

By Richard Eaton

Qamar Zaman, the world's No 1 according to the computer, and Jahangir Khan, the 17-year-old who beat him in the final of the Pakistan Open in Karachi in September, will contest the final of the Durham and Cleveland Open, sponsored by McEwan's Lager, at Stockton tonight. In last night's semi-final matches Zaman, the holder, beat Bruce Brownlee, the New Zealand No 1, 9—5, 9—2, 9—6 and Jahangir beat another Pakistani, Daulat Khan, 9—0, 9—5, 9—7.

The meeting will be their first since September. The result then was enough to convince many that the youngster was already the player likely to come closest to upsetting Geoff Hunt, the world champion, in the British Open starting at the end of next week. Perhaps he is, but after gaining a revenge win over Jahangir in Ireland on Saturday Hunt did not think so.

Hunt is not playing because, he says, he told the organizers long ago they had not been doing enough to attract greater prize money. Jahangir and Zaman will be competing for a first prize of £1,450 and a second of £966, but even more a matter for dispute will be psychological advantage for the British Open.

Both semi-finals were muted. Zaman beat Brownlee in the final of the Pakistan Masters immediately after his defeat by Jahangir. He has never lost to him and, despite last week's injury and poor form in Ireland, never looked like doing so yesterday. He was behind 6-4 in the third game but finished it in one hand despite a collision and fall on his first match point.

Jahangir trailed 7-4 to the unseeded Daulat in the third, and similarly, when the semblance of a threat appeared, snuffed it out instantly in one hand.

Results

European Cup
Quarter-final round, second leg
CSKA Sofia (0) 0 Liverpool (1) 1 Johnson
Liverpool win 6—1 on aggregate.
OTHER MATCHES: Banik Ostrava 2, Bayern Munich 4 (Bayern win 6—2); Red Star Belgrade 0, Inter Milan 1 (Inter win 2—1).

Cup Winners' Cup
Quarter-final round, second leg
Dynamo T (0) 0 West Ham (0) 1 Pearson
Dynamo win 4—2.
Newport (0) 0 Carl Zeiss J (1) 1 Kurbjuweit
Carl Zeiss Jena win 3—2.
OTHER MATCH: Feyenoord 4, Slavia Sofia 0 (Feyenoord win 6—3).

Uefa Cup
Quarter-final round, second leg
Ipswich (0) 3 St-Etienne (0) 1 Butcher, Wark (pen), Mariner; Zimako; 30,141
Ipswich win 7—2.
OTHER MATCHES: Sochaux 2, Grasshoppers Zurich 1 (Sochaux win 2—1); Cologne [illegible], Standard Liege [illegible] (Cologne win 3—2); Lokeren 1, AZ 67 Alkmaar 0 (AZ win 2—1).

First division
Man Utd (1) 1 Burns (og); Nottm F (1) 1 Wallace; 38,205
Stoke (1) 2 Doyle, O'Callaghan; Man City (1) 1 McDonald; 15,842

Third division
Exeter (0) 2 [illegible]; Rotherham (1) 1 Stancliffe; 1,401

Fourth division
Aldershot (3) 4 [illegible]; Tranmere (0) 1 Bramhall; 3,034

Scottish premier division
Celtic (1) 4 McLeod (2), Sullivan, McGarvey; Partick (0) 1 Park
Rangers (1) 1 McAdam; Dundee U (2) 4 Dodds, Bannon (2), Sturrock

Scottish first division
Dundee (1) 2 Geddes (2); Dunfermline (0) 0
Falkirk (0) 0; Motherwell (1) 1 Irvine
Hibernian (1) 1 McNamara; St Johnstone (1) 2 Brogan, Docherty

Scottish second division
Cowdenbeath (1) 2 Brogan (og), Hunter; Clyde (0) 0
Montrose (0) 1 Deedie; Meadowbank (2) 2 Davidson, McAllan
Stenhousemuir (0) 0; Brechin (0) 3 Kyle, Leslie, Urvin

WORLD CUP: Asian Group Two qualifying round: Qatar 0, Iraq 1.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Northwich Victoria 0, Scarborough 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Milton Keynes 0, Cheltenham 3. Southern division: Addlestone and Weybridge 3, Crawley 1; Dunstable 0, Hastings 1.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Workington 4, Witton Albion 0.
ANGLO-ITALIAN SEMI-PRO TOURNAMENT: Hungerford 1, Francavilla 1; Oxford City 2, Sanremese 2.
UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Final: Loughborough 1, Sheffield 1.
SCHOOLS MATCH: Willesden 1, Christ's Finchley 1.

Rugby Union
CLUB MATCHES: Cross Keys 6, Bridgend 10; Gloucester 12, Cheltenham 7; Lydney 10, Maesteg 16; Pontypool 62, South Wales Police 0; Swansea 17, Ebbw Vale 6; Broughton Park 16, Sheffield 6.
OTHER MATCH: BRNC Dartmouth 9, HMS Drake 7.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: UAU 15, British Polytechnics 3.
SCHOOLS MATCH: Walton, Staffordshire 0, Lichfield Friary Grange 26.

Rugby League
EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Wales 4, England 17.

Hockey
INTERNATIONAL MATCH: England 4, Poland 0.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: London University 0, HA XI 7.

Curling
PERTH: Women's world championship, sixth round: Canada 7, Denmark 5; Holland 5, USA 6; Switzerland 7, Norway 8; Scotland 6, Sweden 13; W Germany 9, Italy 10 (after extra end). Seventh round: Switzerland 5, Sweden 7 (after extra end); Scotland 5, Canada 8; W Germany 6, USA 8; Norway 4, Denmark 5; Italy 11, Holland 2. Eighth round: Norway 9, W Germany 8 (after extra end); Sweden 8, Denmark 5; Italy 5, Scotland 11; Switzerland 13, Holland 2; Canada 9, USA 2. Standings: Canada, Norway and Sweden, 7 wins; Switzerland, 5; Denmark, 4; Italy and Scotland, 3; W Germany and USA, 2; Holland, 0.

Cycling
NERETO (Italy): Tirreno-Adriatico race, fourth leg: 1, R. Gradi (Italy); 2, J. van Vliet (Netherlands), 45 seconds behind; 3, G. van Calster (Netherlands); 4, T. Fuchs (Switzerland), all same time as van Vliet.

Bowls
ARDROSSAN: Women's international indoor series: Ireland beat Scotland 96—151. Rink scores (Ireland skips first): M. Ross 12, J. Frame 23; F. Cameron 25, J. Duckrell 17; N. Glasgow 16, C. McFarland 25; E. Hamilton 0, F. Whyte 35; D. Fraser 8, M. Ross 26; E. Bell 15, J. Henderson 28.
Wales beat England 151—102 (Welsh skips first): M. Pomeroy 17, T. Barton 19; E. Thomas 26, V. Gordenough 15; E. Morgan 19, E. Logan 17; L. Nicholas 21, C. Wessler 18; I. Radford 23, N. Shaw 17; M. Jones 21, Miss M. Steele 17. Wales retained the championship.

Tennis
ROTTERDAM: World Championship Tennis tournament, second round (US unless stated): W. Fibak (Poland) beat C. Kirmayr (Brazil) 6—1, 4—6, 6—0; Tim Gullikson beat K. Warwick (Australia) 6—1, 3—6, 6—0; C. Mottram (GB) beat B. Taroczy (Hungary) 6—2, 6—3; B. Gottfried beat C. Lewis (NZ) 6—1, 7—5; S. Mayer beat R. Lutz 6—3, 6—1; F. Buehning beat L. Sanders (The Netherlands) 7—6, 4—6, 6—3; R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat M. Orantes (Spain) 6—1, 6—1; J. Connors beat T. Wilkinson 6—2, 6—1; G. Mayer beat K. Curren (SA) 6—2, 6—3; T. Gehring (WG) beat M. Albert (The Netherlands) 6—1, 1—6, 6—4. Third round: Ramirez beat V. Amritraj (India) 7—6, 5—7, 7—6; Gottfried beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia) 6—4, 6—2.
BOSTON: Women's tournament, first round (US unless stated): Mrs C. Lloyd beat Mrs I. Budarova (Czechoslovakia) 6—0, 6—1; Miss S. Hanika (WG) beat Miss R. McCallum 6—1, 6—1; Miss W. Turnbull (Australia) beat Miss Blount 6—7, 6—2, 6—3; Miss V. Ruzici (Romania) beat Miss G. Coles (GB) 6—2, 6—1; Miss V. Wade (GB) beat Miss B. Bunge 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; Miss L. Allen beat Miss K. Gompert 6—1, 3—6, 6—0; Miss S. Mascarin beat Miss K. Skronska (Czechoslovakia) 6—3, 6—1; Miss A. Smith beat Miss B. Stove (The Netherlands) 6—3, 6—1; Miss H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss B. Norton 6—3, 6—4.
NANCY (France): Grand prix event, first round (France unless stated): M. Edmondson (Australia) beat D. Bedel 7—6, 6—2; A. Panatta (Italy) beat E. Deblicker 4—6, 6—0, 6—1; P. Dominguez beat K. Eberhard (WG) 7—5, 7—5; S. Birner (Czechoslovakia) beat C. Roger-Vasselin, 0—6, 7—5, 6—4; T. Tulasne beat J. Hrebec (Czechoslovakia) 5—7, 6—4, 6—0; P. Portes beat B. Fritz 3—6, 6—2, 6—0; P. Slozil (Czechoslovakia) beat D. Beutel (WG) 6—1, 6—2.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	110	370	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	-3
Wind spoiling new snow							
Crans-Montana	50	150	Fair	Powder	Fair	Snow	2
New snow on icy base							
Flaine	150	540	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-1
Excellent skiing off piste							
Isola 2000	30	60	—	—	—	—	—
11 skilifts and 13 runs opened							
Kitzbühel	55	190	Good	Powder	Good	—	0
New snow							
La Plagne	135	250	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-5
New snow with icy patches							
Les Arcs	110	240	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	-2
Icy patches on lower slopes							
Wildschonau	20	120	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	6
Good all round skiing							

In the above reports supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

Racing

Silver Buck can beat old rivals in spite of unfavourable going

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

If all the runners declared take part, the field for this year's Cheltenham Gold Cup, which has been sponsored by the Tote again, will be the biggest in the history of the race which dates back to 1924. The size of the turnout reflects the open nature of the race, because there is no doubting that there is an if or a but concerning all the main participants.

For instance, Michael Dickinson has insisted all along that his runner Silver Buck must have good ground to be at his best but it was still soft underfoot yesterday. Then, there are his two rivals of old, Night Nurse and Jack of Trumps, to consider.

The question mark over the former champion hurdler, Night Nurse, concerns not only his ability to last three and a quarter miles on this sort of ground, but also his ability to jump well enough under pressure. Jack of Trumps, good horse that he is on his day, has been under a cloud for most of the season, and his form has to be taken on trust because he was affected so badly earlier this winter by a virus.

Silver Buck is the best horse in the field and he is my selection. He has beaten Night Nurse the three times that they have met and what he has accomplished before over distances that favoured Night Nurse, he should manage now over farther. When he won the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton in December, Silver Buck outlasted Diamond Edge, Chinrullah and Tied Cottage in that order. Night Nurse also ran in that race but his jumping under pressure let him down, and he did not last the course, whereas Silver Buck jumped like a stag.

In Dickinson's opinion, it is taking a risk to back him but it is one that I am prepared to take, because going for any of the others involves a greater risk. Chinrullah, for instance, ran yesterday; although the Irish are renowned for the unorthodox specially where the thoroughbred is concerned, I refuse to believe that what he went through yesterday was the ideal preparation for such an ordeal. Furthermore he is not certain to stay three and a quarter miles even when fresh.

Tied Cottage would be an extremely popular winner simply because sympathy was widespread last spring when he was disqualified on purely technical grounds several weeks after winning this race by eight lengths. Tied Cottage will certainly revel in the conditions underfoot but may be just short of Gold Cup-winning form.

Joan Moore, who took over the training of Tied Cottage on the death of her late, and much respected husband, Dan last year, would love to prove me wrong.

Little Owl is another who will not only stay, but love the ground, although his jumping may let him down. Admittedly, his is an imposing record, but most of his victories were against second rate opposition. Ironically his only fall so far was here at Cheltenham a year ago. Midnight Court, the hero of this race three years ago, has been bedevilled by leg trouble in the meantime. He also fell in his last race at Newbury and it will take all of John Francome's and Fred Winter's considerable magic if he is to be nursed back to win a race of this nature.

And so to the supporting programme, which begins with the Triumph Hurdle, again sponsored by the *Daily Express*, in which 30 four-year-olds, the maximum that the safety limit permits on this course, will face the starter. To choose this, of all races for the best bet of the day must be tantamount to lunacy in the eyes of some, yet I believe that the rich prize will be won by the long time favourite, Broadsword whose aptitude and enthusiasm has been such a joy to behold this season.

Of course, short odds in such a crowded scene are not palatable, yet in Peter Scudamore Broadsword certainly has the right pilot for the occasion, second only to Francome this season. "Better now than we have ever had him", was how his trainer, David Nicholson described Broadsword yesterday. It looks as though his danger lies in Ireland, where 10 of his rivals are trained. Our Irish Correspondent says that Kolme, Here's Why, and Mansky are the pick of their runners.

An excellent field will go to the post for the Foxhunter Challenge Cup, which boasts Christie's as its sponsor these days. The winner ought to come from a short list comprising Grittar, Honorable Man, Persian Scimitar, Queensberry Lad, Shannon Bridge, and Spartello. Persian Scimitar will be a tough nut to crack.

The Ritz Club National Hunt Steeplechase could go to Sunset Cristo, the only horse to beat Silver Buck this season. Sir Titus is a possible winner of the County Handicap Hurdle and Beacon Light, a fresh horse who has been saved for the occasion, looks a good bet to win the Cathcart Challenge Cup.



Drumgora and Frank Berry (left) at the last fence on the way to victory over the favoured Anaglogs Daughter in the Queen Mother Champion Chase yesterday.

Willie Wumpkins arrives on time

By Michael Seely

Willie Wumkins stole the show at Cheltenham yesterday. The crowd went mad as Jim Wilson brought the 13-year-old home 12 lengths clear of Wait and See to claim the Coral Golden Hurdle final for the third successive year.

The cheers were even louder as the pair returned in triumph to the unsaddling enclosure. But perhaps the biggest round of applause was reserved for the announcer's voice declaring that the winner's starting price was 13-2. At least two hats were thrown in the air at this point.

The surprisingly generous odds were on offer because of the support for Fauloon, who was backed down from 7-1 to favouritism at 3-1. Willie Wumkins was born to run at Cheltenham. He loves the heavy ground, the undulations of the track and, above all, the stiff, uphill finish.

Willie Wumpkins has now won four times in six appearances at the National Hunt festival. His first victory was gained back in 1973 when trained by Mrs Pilkington's nephew, Adrian Maxwell. On that occasion he won the Aldsworth—now known as the Sun Alliance Hurdle.

Despite his great age, the fact that he is suffering from navicular disease and that he also has a leaky valve in his heart, Willie Wumpkins still retains much of his ability. In 1979 he beat Little Owl, who is such a strong fancy for this afternoon's Gold Cup

Those who are looking for further pointers to Little Owl in the Gold Cup could do worse than study the result of the Sun Alliance Chase. David Elsworth's mare, Lesley Ann, made short work of those highly regarded novices, Easter Eel and Wayward Lad, when winning this important prize by eight lengths. On this track in January Lesley Ann had been defeated six lengths by Little Owl when in receipt of 5 lb from Peter Easterby's hope.

It was not a happy afternoon for punters. The only favourite to oblige was Political Pop in the Mildmay of Flete Challenge Cup. This victory gave Dickinson his first winner at this year's festival while Robert Earnshaw, the successful jockey, was making his first appearance at Cheltenham. But even this victory was tinged with sadness for Dickinson as the stable's other runner, Kenlif, dropped dead after the race.

A foretaste of what lay in store for backers came when Dunaree, 6-4 favourite for the Sun Alliance Hurdle, was brought down by Singing Amah at the first flight. The race was won by Gaye Chance

Another shock came in the Queen Mother Champion Chase when Anaglogs Daughter, the odds-on favourite, was completely outpointed by her compatriot, Drumgora. With a magnificent ride by Frank Berry, Drumgora gave his trained, Arthur Moore, his first triumph at Cheltenham.

This victory was carrying on a family tradition as Moore's late father, Dan, won two Gold Cups with L'Escargot as well as other important races on this track. Anaglogs Daughter's trainer, Bill Durkan, said that the mare would now miss this afternoon's Gold Cup.

The 111th running of the four-mile National Hunt Steeplechase went to Lucky Bane. Steve Bush rode the six-year-old for Toby Balding: "This will be a National horse one day", the Weyhill trainer said afterwards. Another magnificent afternoon's racing was watched by a crowd of 22,800, an increase of over 1,000 on last year's attendance.

Piggott's partner

Lester Piggott, who has yet to ride a winner of the Lincoln Handicap, is to partner the Irish-trained Folk Hero in this year's race.

Cheltenham programme

[Television (BBC 2): 2.15, 2.50, 3.30 and 4.05 races]

2.15 DAILY EXPRESS TRIUMPH HURDLE (4-y-o : £15,825 : 2m)

... from Drumburn (11-0) and Imperium (11-5). 9 ran. Newbury, Feb 13, 2m 100yd hurdle, good. Fledge (11-0) won 4l, 4l from Homeson (11-0) and Ballstop (11-0). 21 ran. Newbury, Mar 7, 2m 100yd hurdle, soft. Frasass (11-4) won sh hd, 4l from Columbium (11-1) and Wadi Ali (11-1). 8 ran. Haydock, Nov 26, 2½m hurdle, good. Here's Why (10-6) won 1l, 1l from Kolme (11-2) and Dunaree (12-0) with Disco Dancer (10-6) 8th. 20 ran. Naas, Feb 28, 2m hurdle, soft. Homeson (10-12) won 25l, 2l from Sir Gordon (11-6) and York Cottage (10-11). 12 ran. Sandown, Mar 13, 2m hurdle, soft. Previously, see Fledge. Hopeful Shot (12-0), 9th to Luxuriate (10-2). 20 ran. Newbury, Mar 6, 2m 100yd hurdle, yielding. Previously, see Apple Wine. Intinto (11-1), won hd, nk from Fearless Imp (11-8) and Sir Gordon ... further 2l. 9 ran. Leopardstown, Feb 14, 2m hurdle, yielding. Ra Tapu (10-10), won 15l, 1½l from Capitano (10-10) and Lox (10-10) with Fledge (10-10) 7l away 4th. 12 ran. Kempton, Feb 28, 2m hurdle, yielding. Synarria (9-7), won nk, 2½l from For Auction (10-8) and Going Straight (11-2). 20 ran. Fairyhouse, Feb 21, 2¼m hurdle, yielding. The Very Thing (11-10), 8th to Kolme (11-4) with Synarria (11-0) 6th. Punchestown, Feb 7, 2m hurdle, heavy. Previously (10-8), won 2l, 5l from Little Walter (10-4) and For Auction (11-4). 11 ran. Leopardstown, Jan 10, 2m hurdle, yielding. Tie Anchor, see Mansky. Previously, (11-2) won hd, 8l from Little Walter (11-2) and Here's Why (10-9) with Kolme (11-5) 5th and Synarria (11-5) not in first nine. 14 ran. Leopardstown, Dec 26, 2m hurdle, yielding.

2.50 CHRISTIES FOXHUNTER CHASE CHALLENGE CUP (Amateurs : £6,393 : 3¼m)

202	0u0-p42	Coolishall (B. Munro-Wilson), Munro-Wilson, 13-12-0 B. Munro-Wilson
203	1-31221	Dancing Brig (CD) (T. Clay), Clay, 10-12-0 .... T. Clay
204	1140fp.	Florida King (T. Hunnable), Hunnable, 9-12-0 .. D. Turner
205	1123-01	Grittar (F. Gilman), Gilman, 8-12-0 .... Saunders
206	111	Honourable Man (Mrs P. Russell), Mrs Russell, 8-12-0 T. Don
207	24-122	Lord Dawson (D. White), White, 7-12-0 .... Mrs R. White
209	0043/11	Persian Scimitar (D) (Mrs V. Robertson), Mrs Robertson 8-12-0 N. Bush
210	111p-41	Queensberry Lad (W. MacMillan), MacMillan, 9-12-0 G. MacMillan
211	10/2002-	Royal Guide (C) (N. Rainford), Rainford, 10-12-0 R. Mann
212	1111-12	Shannon Bridge (R. Brazier), F. Winter, 9-12-0 O. Sherwood
213	2212p/2	Sparkford (C) (Mrs P. Morris), Mrs Morris, 10-12-0 J. Bryan
214	2p-p	Spartan Scot (Mrs H. Wellon), H. Wellon, 10-12-0 T. Houlbrooke
215	1124-41	Spartella (D) (W. Barnett), Barnett, 9-12-0 .... M. Mann
216	2f1-	Sporran Lad (G. Cook), Cook, 8-12-0 .... P. Webber
217	1f23-02	Sun Lion (R. Waley-Cohen), N. Henderson, 11-12-0 R. Waley-Cohen
218	f02/1-1p	The Wrestler (D) (R. Staight), Staight, 11-12-0 Dr G. Staight
219	2/1-0ff	Whiggie Geo (A. Sanderson), Sanderson, 9-12-0 .. N. Tully

3-1 Persian Scimitar, 7-2 Shannon Bridge, 5-1 Honourable Man, 7-1 Dancing Brig, 8-1 Grittar, 12-1 Queensberry Lad, 14-1 Whiggie Geo, 16-1 Spartella, ...

3.30 TOTE CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP CHASE (£44,258 : 3¼m)

320	0-030f4	Tied Cottage (Mrs D. Price), Mrs J. Moore, 13-12-0 L. O'Donnell

7-2 Silver Buck, 9-2 Little Owl, 5-1 Jack of Trumps, 13-2 Tied Cottage, 7-1 Royal Bond, 10-1 Night Nurse, 14-1 Diamond Edge, 16-1 Midnight Court, 20-1 Chinrullah, 33-1 others.

FORM: Jack of Trumps (12-7), 3rd, btn 3l, 6l to Anaglogs Daughter (12-5) and Luska (9-7) with Chinrullah (11-13) 7th. 13 ran. Leopardstown, Mar 4, 2½m chase, heavy. Little Owl (11-10), won 12l, 15l from Fairy King (11-0) and Mr Kidd (11-0). 4 ran. Haydock, Mar 7, 2½m chase, heavy. Midnight Court (11-10), fell in race won by Dramatist (11-0). 7 ran. Newbury, Mar 7, 2½m chase, soft. Night Nurse (12-0), 2nd, btn 2l, to Tragus (10-7) with Royal Judgement (10-12) 3rd, btn 15l, and Approaching (10-12) 4th, btn further 2l. Diamond Edge (11-12), 5th, btn 5l and Fair View (10-7), 6th, btn 3l. 8 ran. Sandown, Feb 7, 3m 118yd chase, yielding. Royal Bond (12-0), 4th, btn 18½l, to Last Suspect (9-11). 11 ran. Leopardstown, Feb 14, 3m chase, yielding. Previously won 3½l, 4l from Royal Dipper (11-7) and Light the Wad (11-7). 7 ran. Ascot, Jan 17, 2½m chase, soft. Silver Buck (11-11), won 3l, 2l from Artifice (11-11) and Spider Man (11-11), with Master Smudge (11-11) 4th, btn further 4l. 7 ran. Wincanton, Feb 26, 3m 1f chase, good. Previously (11-10), won 5l, 5l from Anaglogs Daughter (11-10) and Diamond Edge (11-7), with Chinrullah (11-10), 5l away 4th, Tied Cottage (11-10) 2l 5th, btn 20l and Night Nurse (11-10), unseated rider. 8 ran. Kempton, Dec 26, 3m chase, good. So and So raced in France at the end of last year, winning a 2m 7f chase at Fontainebleau on Sep 28, but fell in his last race, a 3m 5f chase, at Auteuil on Oct 25. Tied Cottage (12-0), 4th, btn 16½l, to The Mighty Mac (10-2). 7 ran. Fairyhouse, Feb 21, 1½m chase, yielding. Previously (11-10), fell in race won by Little Owl (13-3). Fair View (10-7), unseated rider. 6 ran. Haydock, Jan 24, 3m, soft.

4.05 RITZ CLUB NATIONAL HUNT CHASE (Handicap : £9,476 : 3m 1f)

402	311111	Sunset Cristo (Miss C. Hawkey), R. Hawkey, 7-11-10 C. Grant
403	0242	Megan's Bay (J. Craig), E. Carter, 8-11-6 .. P. A. Charlton
404	112f23	Tarbank (C) (L. Thwaites), F. Walwyn, 8-11-5 K. Mooney
406	4223p1	Jack Madness (CD) (P. Hopkins), J. Gifford, 9-11-3 R. Champion
408	22f331	Highway Patt (J. Tainton), D. Nicholson, 8-10-13 P. Scudamore
409	302001	Prince Rock (C) (M. Buckley), P. Bailey, 13-10-13 R. R. Davies
410	123301	Gandy VI (Mrs E. White-Spunner), J. Thorne (12-10-9 R. Hoare
411	1f4220	Go Metric (D. Crossman), D. Ringer, 9-10-6 .. S. McNeill
412	1f21p1	Bregawn (M. Kennelly), M. Dickinson, 7-10-6 Mr T. Thomson Jones
413	230341	Current Gold (A. Picken), G. Richards, 10-10-3 N. Doughty
417	233022	Luska (J. Brophy), P. Mullins, 7-10-1 .... T. Finn
419	21/011-f	Bideford (Mrs M. Monk), S. Mellor, 8-10-0 .... A. Carroll
420	f21310	Colonel Christy (D) (Mrs H. McLaughlin), H. O'Neill, 6-10-0 G. Gracey
422	111/p-pp	Town Counsellor (Mrs L. Browning), D. Browning, 8-10-0 R. Rowell
424	302101	China Cottage (B) (B. Peppiatt), P. Bailey, 8-10-0 T. Carmody
427	uu3433	Milan Major (S. Marsh), G. Lockerbie, 9-10-0 .. C. Hawkins
428	30p2p0	Endurance Trust (Miss P. Neal), Miss Neal, 11-10-0 W. Smith

4-1 Sunset Cristo, 5-1 Tarbank, 6-1 Highway Patt, 7-1 Prince Rock, 15-2 Current Gold, 8-1 Luska, 10-1 Jack Madness, 14-1 Bregawn, Gandy VI, 16-1 China Cottage, 25-1 others.

4.40 COUNTY HANDICAP HURDLE (£7,238 : 2m)

5.15 CATHCART CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (£5,904 : 2m)

601	132112	Beacon Light (D) (H. Joel), R. Turnell, 10-11-9 A. Turnell
603	401233	Drumgora (D) (D. Monahan), A. Moore, 9-11-9 T. McGivern
604	0p212r	Duc de Bolebec (D) (Major L. Marler), G. Fairbairn 8-11-9 R. Barry
605	102f21	Hot Tomato (D) (Mrs M. Barker), J. Edwards, 9-11-9 P. Blacker
607	111311	Stopped (CD) (T. Ludlow), F. Winter, 9-11-9 .. B. de Haan
610	f11014	Durham Town (D) (M. Henriques), Henriques, 12-11-6 Mr A. Wilson
611	313320	Lord Greystoke (CD) (E. Etherington Jnr), G. Richards 10-11-6 N. Doughty
613	p04030	Tonedale (D) (C. Fergus), G. Mackenzie, 9-10-13 .. —
614	0-01puf	Triangle (M. Morris), J. Clark, 9-10-13 .... A. Webb
615	023231	Saint Taffy (B) (Mrs L. Drescher), J. Webber, 5-10-5 Mr P. Webber

11-4 Drumgora, 7-2 Beacon Light, 5-1 Stopped, 7-1 Hot Tomato, 8-1 Lord Greystoke, 10-1 Durham Town, 14-1 Saint Taffy, 16-1 Duc de Bolebec, 20-1 others.

• Doubtful runner

Cheltenham selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.15 BROADSWORD is specially recommended. 2.50 Persian Scimitar. 3.30 Silver Buck. 4.5 Sunset Cristo. 4.40 Sir Titus. 5.15 Beacon Light.

Hexham programme

2.0 OAKWOOD CHASE (Handicap : £820 : 2m)

2.30 FALLOWFIELD HURDLE (Handicap : £596 : 2m)

3.5 CHOLLERFORD CHASE (Handicap : £1,014 : 3m)

3.45 COASTLEY HURDLE (Division I : Novices : £475 : 2m)

18	3-pp	One Tree Hill (B), H. Burns, 7-11-3 .... D. Nolan
20	00	Fyghams, J. Edwards, 4-10-1 .... A. Broughon 7
22	00	Gibbs Garden, R. Jeffrey, 4-10-4 .... C. Pimlott
24		Theseus, Mrs K. Broad, 4-10-4 .... —

10-11 Comerce, 6-1 Furry Rock, 7-2 Castleholm, 8-1 Hodson Hero, 10-1 Another Joyful, Fyghams, 12-1 One Tree Hill, 20-1 others.

4.15 PLOVER HILL CHASE (Novices : £905 : 3m)

2	005410	Estate Agent, M. W. Easterby, 8-11-10 .... C. Tinkler
3	p-2f2p1	Meadsgrove, T. Usher, 7-11-10 .... D. Atkins

4.45 COASTLEY HURDLE (Division II : Novices : £477 : 2m)

10	4000-00	Manesty, D. MacDonald, 6-11-3 .... J. J. Goulding 4
13	0/03000	Marshall Field, J. Fitzgerald, 7-11-3 .... M. Brennan 7
15	0003	Metrolands, J. Edwards, 6-11-3 .... P. Warner
17	0430-0	Nosilla, K. Tuer, 5-11-3 .... C. Pimlott
18	00-00	Orangeman, V. Thompson, 8-11-3 .... Mr M. Thompson 7
21		Tanlaw, C. Lamb, 5-11-3 .... T. G. Davies 7
22		Zanny Zest, W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-3 .... Mr E. McIntyre 4
25	02140	Sunlit River, W. Haigh, 4-11-0 .... R. Lamb

3-1 Danny Bidder, 7-2 Metrolands, 4-1 Sunlit River, 6-1 Manesty, 7-1 Double Wish, 8-1 Tanlaw, 12-1 Nosilla, 20-1 others.

Hexham selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Border Brig. 2.30 Tough Guy. 3.05 Indian Emperor. 3.45 Comerce. 4.15 Estate Agent. 4.45 Danny Bidder.

Cheltenham results

2.15 (2.16) SUN ALLIANCE HURDLE (Novices: £14,168: 2½m)

GAYE CHANCE, b g, by Lucky Brief—Artiste Gay (Mrs M. Curtis), 6-11-8 S. Morshead (7-1) 1
Bee Sting, b g, by Deep Run—Dandyville (P. Harris), 5-11-7 H. Davies (22-1) 2
Passing Parade, b g, by Seiko—Pandoro II (Mrs S. Straine), 5-11-7 .... N. Madden (16-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-4 fav Dunaree (b), 7-1 Sean Ogue, 16-2 Donegal Prince (4th), 10-1 Easy Fella, 16-1 Kilbritain Castle, 20-1 Corrib Ranger, 33-1 Singing Amah (f), 50-1 Great Developer, 66-1 Light Snacks, 100-1 Ellen Mavourneen, Laurenstan, Royal Kiwi (p), Run To Me (p), Winning Brief, Admiral Blake, Eddie (p), Mount Temple (f), Gallant Jonloh (p). NR: Dec's Delight, Another Story, Eddie Wee. 21 ran.

TOTE: Win, 59p; places, 17p, 45p, 70p. Dual F: £6.50. CSF: £14.72. T. F. Rimell, at Severn Stoke. 1l, ½l.

2.50 (2.54) QUEEN MOTHER CHAMPION CHASE (£20,852: 2m)

DRUMGORA, ch g, by Daybrook Lad—Kinneagh (D. Monahan), 9-12-0 ...... F. Berry (25-1) 1
Anaglogs Daughter, br m, by Above Suspicion—Anaglog (A. Durkan), 8-12-0 M. Mulligan (10-11 fav) 2
Stopped, ch g, by Cracksman—Gift Bounty (T. Ludlow), 9-12-0 B. de Haan (11-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 6-1 Chinrullah, 11-1 Rathgorman, 12-1 Dramatist, 20-1 Corrib Chieftain (4th), 33-1 Light the Wad, 50-1 Socks (p). NR: Hot Tomato, Tonedale.

TOTE: Win, £4.51; places, 71p, 21p, 12p. Dual F: £3.24. CSF: £4.59. A. Moore, in Ireland. 7l, 2½l.

3.30 (3.31) CORAL GOLDEN HURDLE FINAL (Handicap: £9,294: 3m 1f)

WILLIE WUMPKINS, br g, by London Gazette—Quinine (Mrs T. Pinkington), 13-10-8 Mr A. J. Wilson (13-2) 1
Wait and See, b g, by Biskrah—Cool Spirit (R. Mann), 6-10-0 bl S. Morshead (25-1) 2
New Top, b m, by New Brig—Peg Top ...

4.40 (4.42) NATIONAL HUNT CHASE CHALLENGE CUP (£6,226: 4m)

LUCKY VANE b g by Lucky Brief —Cronovane (Miss B. Swire), 6-12-7 ...... Mr S. Bush (13-1) 1
Feature b or br b by Sovereign Gleam—Kilcarn Victress (T. Curtiss), 7-12-0 ...... Mr O. Sherwood (13-1) 2
Colonial Lad ch g by Colonist II—Mandella (Duke of Alburquerque) 8-12-4 Marquess de Cuellar (7-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 jt favs Compton Lad (f), Right Mingle (p), 11-2 Tam (b), 13-1 Morning Heather, 16-1 Double Crossing (f), Trichromatic (u), Williamson, 20-1 Caboodle (f), Crespinian (f), Handy Mark (f), 33-1 Midnight Panic (f), Poker (4th), 50-1 Ballywell (p), Barsedo (f), Brave Charlie (p), Snub (p), Young Hawk (p), Young John (p). 21 ran.

TOTE: Win, £3.06; places 83p, 30p, 18p. Dual Forecast £8.09. CSF: £16.98. G. Balding at Weyhill. 1l, 25l.

5.15 (5.15) MILDMAY OF FLETE CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Handicap: £5,607: 2½m)

POLITICAL POP b g by Politico —Nailing (Mrs A. Starkie) 7-12-0 ...... R. Earnshaw (15-8 fav) 1
Beeche Giorod ch g by Blue Cliff —Hogestown (Mrs G. Bielby) 10-11-4 R. Smart (7-1) 2
Collars and Cuffs br g by Country Retreat—Langton Queen (Brig. C. Harvey) 7-10-1 bl P. Scudamore (11-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Henry Kissinger, 13-2 Kenlif, 11-1 Carrow Boy, 16-1 Guvenor's Last (p), Will Boreen, 20-1 (f), 66-1 Avonmore, 100-1 Mac. 12 ran.

First acceptors

TEMPLEGATE HURDLE: Baron Blakeney, Ballsis, Celtic Isle, Charlies Swill, Chinrullah, Connaught Ranger, Corrib Chieftain, Daring Run, Derring Rose, Donegal Prince, Double Wrapped, Dunaree, Ekbalco, For Auction, Foxbury, Gay George, Golden Vow, Greasepaint, Heighlin, Hill of Slane, Hopeful Shot, Irish Gauntlet, Little Walter, Majestic Bay, Marties Anger, Melandon, Mountrivers, Mourndyke, No Bombs, Orient Sunset, Passing Parade, Pollardstown, Potato Merchant, Proiko, Ready Up, Reggie Driffield, Richder, Rimondo, Royal Gaye, Silver Tycoon, Sir Gordon, Starry Idol, Starfen, Swanee Prince, Viconte, Walnut Wonder, What a Sham, Woodford Prince. To be run at Liverpool on April 4, over 2m 5½f.

Golf

Scottish players of mature vintage go down well on the greens

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Scotland maintained the lead in the Avia Watches women's foursomes tournament on the Red course of the Berkshire yesterday. Gillian Stewart and Pamela Wright have fallen away, to be replaced by two players of more mature vintage, Belle Robertson and Winnie Wooldridge.

Mrs Robertson and Mrs Wooldridge are on 151 (a remarkable 71 yesterday), Angela Uzielli and Wilma Aitken on 156 (79) and two couples share third place, Miss Stewart and Miss Wright (82) and Vivien Saunders and Claire Hourihane (78).

Mrs Robertson's place at the pinnacle of golf has long been established. Mrs Wooldridge, too, is an old favourite but of the tennis court under her maiden name (Shaw) rather than the golf course. Since giving up tennis she has eaten away at her golf handicap and now plays off two.

Mrs Robertson provides the muscle of the partnership, Mrs Wooldridge the deft short game, or at least that is how it looked yesterday. They frittered away two shots in the first six holes but thereafter were mistresses of all they surveyed. Mrs Wooldridge wedged dead at the ninth, holed from 15 feet at the 14th, wedged to four feet at the 17th and holed yet again from 15 feet at the last. Two over par thus became two under

Miss Stewart and Miss Wright did not play all that badly but odd strokes disappeared in the irritating way they sometimes can when club selection goes awry. Miss Wright is a remarkably solid hitter for her 16 years, but she could not quite find the range with her irons yesterday and somehow she and her more experienced partner could never quite repair the damage. They dropped a shot at six holes going out and never got within striking distance of a compensating birdie.

Mrs Uzielli and Miss Aitken held on to second place in spite of a thoroughly unconvincing short game. The sight of the green seemed to be an invitation to take three more, either with the putter or with the help of a flimsy chip. Mrs Uzielli, for the second day running, missed from within a foot, but it still could not banish that dazzling smile.

The Bonallacks, playing with the young Scots, began on a rising crescendo of calamity. They opened 6, 7, 8 against a par of 5, 3, 5. The strain on Glenna, the daughter, was severe, but a fairway wood pin high at the fourth put her in better heart and another covering the flag off the next tee confirmed that she was back on course. Even so, she and her mother disappeared without trace.

QUALIFIERS: 151, Mrs B. Robertson and Mrs W. Wooldridge 80, 71; 156, Mrs A. Uzielli and Miss W. Aitken 77, 79; 157, Miss G. Stewart and Miss P. Wright 75, 82; Miss V. Saunders and Miss C. Hourihane 79, 78; 159, Mrs J. Chapman and Miss ... McIntosh 80, 79; 160, Mrs G. Caldwell and Miss B. New 82, 78; Mrs S. Birley and Mrs V. Morgan 81, ...; Mrs C. Pierce and Miss C. Waite ..., 77; 161, Miss V. Marvin and Miss C. Baker 82, 79; Dr G. Costello and Miss S. Gorman 82, 79; Mrs T. Thomas and Miss M. McKenna 79, 82; Mrs P. Benka and Mrs S. Sutton 78, 83.

Rowing

Admission of women will be Leander's great debate

By Jim Railton

A special general meeting of the Leander club will be held on April 26 to consider the admission of women as members. An undertaking was given last year that this would be done if a formal proposal for the admission of women were received after the club's committee had studied the implications of giving women full membership.

But John Garton, the president of Leander, has written to members telling them that, although the majority of the committee was originally in favour of the admission of women, after careful consideration, a majority was now against it.

Two leading personalities in the sport, *The Sunday Times* rowing correspondent, Richard Burnell, and Peter Coni, chairman of the Henley committee of management, have tabled a motion: "That with effect from June 28, 1981, the rules of the club be amended by adding the following sentence at the end of rule 1: 'Men and women shall be eligible to be admitted to membership of the club in any category'."

Women are certainly making an impact on the sport. This year Susan Brown will become the first woman to compete in the Boat Race; women will compete at Henley Royal Regatta for the first time in two trial races: and Penny Chuter is coach once again of the men's heavyweight eight.

Surprisingly, since Leander has 2,011 full members, the special meeting will be held at the clubhouse, Henley. Such a debate, surely, would require Henley Town Hall at least.

Miss Brown, the Oxford coxswain, would normally be automatically eligible for election but for the fact that she is a woman.

In the results of the Schools Head of the River, published yesterday, the winner of the junior 15 fours pennant was King's College School, Wimbledon, in 8mins 40secs, and not Forest School.

CCPR

Call for hard look at big two dispute

By John Witherow

An independent inquiry into the dispute between the Sports Council and the Central Council of Physical Recreation over the administration of British sport was called for yesterday by the outgoing chairman of the CCPR, Mrs Mary Glen Haig.

She told the annual general meeting of the CCPR that "there exist three powerful forces in British sporting affairs: the Government, the Sports Council and the CCPR, and this is bound to create a situation of duplication of effort, of overlap of responsibilities, of wasteful, costly and unnecessary rivalry."

She felt a solution could be with an "independent evaluation of the way in which sport at national level is administered".

The CCPR, who represent 220 sporting bodies, and the Sports Council, the Government-appointed organization responsible for funding sport in Britain, have been at odds for some time. The Duke of Edinburgh, the CCPR president, has so far unsuccessfully called for greater financial independence for sport and for an elected Sports Council.

The Duke, who chaired yesterday's meeting, could not resist a snipe at the CCPR conference last November when delegates decided against proposals for marked changes.

"I accept that those who want the system to continue as it is, and those who for their own reasons are content to let it continue as it is, are more numerous or more influential than those who see the anomalies and recognize the damage which will be done to British sport by the present system in the long run", he said.

The newly elected chairman, Keith Mitchell, director of the English Basketball Association, said one of his top priorities over the next two years would be to resolve the dispute between the two bodies and to reduce Government taxation of sporting organizations.

"Political issues, sponsorship problems and financing and taxation of sport are all matters which I think the CCPR should give urgent attention to," he said.

Boxing

Minter will put up good show against Hamsho

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

It is becoming a case of anything you can do I can do better. For after Alan Minter's impressive defeat of the tough Philadelphian, Ernie Singletary, on Tuesday, Tony Sibson, the European and Commonwealth champion, wants to show what he can do against the same man.

It is all a part of the psychological fisticuffs that have broken out between the two middleweights who could meet in the autumn if they do not go their separate ways in search of world honours.

Sibson wants to make quick amends for his failure to round up the clever and slippery Andre Mengelana, of Zaire. Singletary would fill the bill or, as Sam Burns, Sibson's manager, says "any top-class American so long as he is someone who comes to fight".

The Minter we saw on Tuesday should have a good chance of beating Mustapha Hamsho, the world No 2, and coming away with a promised £100,000, if the Syrian will let him do what he did to Singletary with that two-handed deterrent. Hamsho is incredibly tough but has neither the polish nor explosive ability of the Americans. When I saw him in America he looked ponderous and unimaginative and a ready-made target for Minter's stunning jabs.

In South Africa some black leaders have rejected the call by the Azanian People's Association for the boycott of Peter Mathebula's WBA flyweight title defence against Santos Laciar, of Argentina, according to Johannesburg newspapers. Nthato Motlana, president of the Committee of Ten of Soweto, is reported to have said that Mathebula did not deserve to be boycotted.

Real tennis

Tennis Blues on the wrong side of the net

By Roy McKelvie

Oxford and Cambridge shared the two doubles matches played in the University real tennis match at Lord's yesterday. The four singles matches will be played today.

Cambridge drew first blood when Simon Kverndal and Andrew McDonald beat Peter McQuibban and Talbot Taylor by 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. No one hit th ball hard and rallies were won on errors rather than winners. Oxford replied with William Hollington and Jeremy Fricker beating Richard Jordan and Michael Taylor by 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. The two Cambridge men are tennis Blues. There was little wrong with their eyes and reflexes, but their strokes, the long backswing and follow-through with the ball hit flat bore no resemblance to those needed in this game.

This Cambridge pair were at a considerable disadvantage especially with the experienced Hollington on the other side of the net. His partner Fricker, proved an excellent volleyer, and would be better on the floor if he bent his knees. But he did cut the ball and defended the galleries when Cambridge, realizing their only hope was to hit as hard as they could, attacked him at the service end.

Results: Oxford names first: P. J. McQuibban (Eltham and Wadham) and T. Taylor (Tuft's University Boston, and Trinity) lost to A. J. B. McDonald (Malvern and St John's) and S. R. Kverndal (Haileybury and Sidney Sussex) 3—6, 1—6, 4—6. W. A. Hollington (Haileybury and St Edmund Hall) and J. Fricker (Harrow and Balliol) beat R. D. Jordan (Brentwood and Trinity) and M. V. Taylor (Guildford RGS and Downing) 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

For the record

Weight lifting

LVOV: Bantamweight: N. Zakharov (USSR) 126kg (world best).

Rugby Union

FUKUOKA (Japan): All Kyushu 7, Australian Universities 21.

Ice hockey

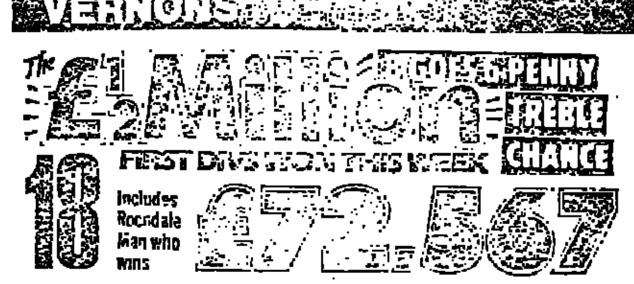
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Quebec Nordiques 4, Detroit Red Wings 5; Montreal Canadiens 5, New York Islanders 2; Buffalo Sabres 3, Los Angeles Kings 1; Vancouver Canucks 4, Pittsburgh Penguins 3.

Ski jumping

OSLO: World Cup 90-metre event: 1, H. Bulau (Canada), 258.5 pts; 2, A. Kogler (Austria), 257.0; 3, R. Ruud (Norway), 255.0; 4, J. Puikkonen (Finland), 242.9; 5, J. Saetre (Norway), 238.7; 6, T. Leverstad (Norway), 234.5. World Cup standings: 1, R. Ruud, 201; 2, A. Kogler, 200; 3, H. Bulau, 167; 4, H. Neuper (Austria), 166; 5, J. Saetre, 143; 6, J. Puikkonen (Finland), 137.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Cleveland Cavaliers 122, Atlanta Hawks 107; New York Knicks 114, Indiana Pacers 89; Boston Celtics 112, Washington Bullets 91; New Jersey Nets 126, Philadelphia 76ers 120; Los Angeles Lakers 114, Dallas Mavericks 109; Chicago Bulls 116, Milwaukee Bucks 105; San Antonio Spurs 94, Utah Jazz 89; Denver Nuggets 124, Seattle Supersonics 112; Portland Trail Blazers 127, San Diego Clippers 112.



Ronald Butt says that Mrs Thatcher's strength is that her critics are inside not outside the Cabinet—they cannot disown her without virtually ejecting the Tory Party from power

Mrs Thatcher, safe in her two-Cabinet stronghold



Sir Keith Joseph, Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe : no question of a super Cabinet

On the night Mrs Thatcher announced the membership of her first shadow Cabinet in 1975, one of her enthusiastic supporters lamented to me her wholesale retention of Mr Heath's former colleagues. "That was her only chance to get a Cabinet of her own choice, and she's missed it." As a result, in his opinion, she would remain enmeshed and would never really be in charge. I thought and said at the time that he was wrong, and I am even more convinced of that now.

With a sizable proportion of the senior members of the Tory Party highly critical of the direction of the Thatcher-Howe economic policy, the safest place for them to be, from Mrs Thatcher's point of view, is inside not outside the Cabinet. Now, of course, this makes for a divided Cabinet, as we have seen with the resistance of other ministers to the extent of the cuts in Government spending proposed by the Chancellor last autumn, and their dislike of the Budget now. Indeed, it would hardly be going too far to say that we now have two Cabinets in one, and there is no disguising the fact that the notion of collective responsibility has taken quite a hammering.

But does it matter? Is such disunity bad for government, and ought the Budget and economic policy to be placed much more firmly under the Cabinet's collective control? It is an old Budget tradition, going back to Gladstone's time as Chancellor, when all individual taxes were brought together in a single Budget, that the Chancellor has usually kept his Budget under wraps until almost the last minute, unveiling it to his Cabinet colleagues when it is too late for them to make any effective objection.

The principal jusification for this has traditionally been the prevention of any possibility of tax change leaks beforehand, and Mrs Thatcher seems to be stressing this aspect by order- of any possibility of tax change leaks on this occasion. But the fundamental reason for secrecy has always been the wish of Chancellors to guard themselves from being forced by colleagues (sometimes with a Prime Minister's connivance) to make changes.

Some Chancellors, particularly towards the end of the nineteenth century, have, however, voluntarily consulted their colleagues about tax changes, occasionally even acting on their opinion when it was a choice between one tax and another. Sometimes they have even felt obliged to retreat or to resign on a Budget proposal.

It was over a comparatively minor difference with the Secretary of State for war, concerning a small economy required of his department, that Lord Randolph Churchill resigned in 1886, without even appealing to the Cabinet. In doing so he destroyed his career. He expected to be swept back to office by popular demand, but no such demand arose for, since the Budget discussions were secret, the public had little idea about the particular point on which he had resigned.

Neither the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, nor Gladstone in opposition thought that Churchill should have had his way in the matter. Salisbury, not sorry to see the back of a difficult colleague acknowledged that a principal reason for the resignation was Churchill's "resolution to make the interests of his Budget overrule the wishes and necessities of all the other departments". When Churchill argued in the House that the Treasury could only control expenditure by cutting totals without prescribing what should happen about details (an older version of cash limits), Gladstone thought it quite wrong that the Chancellor should have "any ruling authority on the great estimates of defence. If he had, he would be master of the country"—but he did have a special right "to indicate his own views by resignation".

So we have nothing very new in the present Cabinet arguments. The essential question is whether spending ministers have a right to force the Chancellor to find taxation (or to borrow against his better judgment) for whatever expenditure they absolutely insist on, and whether he in turn has the right to make them cut spending to fit his economic policy or, if they will not, to accept such taxes as he thinks necessary.

Obviously, in a sensible Cabinet, there have to be compromises—indeed, there was compromise over spending cuts last autumn, when the Chancellor accepted less than he wanted, and there is compromise now as the other ministers grit their teeth and swallow the Chancellor's disliked Budget. But in today's circumstances, there is a fundamentally important question at stake, which was not so prominent in the past and which is much more significant than arguments over this or that tax. This must, in the end, tip the balance of the argument in the Chancellor's favour, as long as he retains his office—and keeps the backing of the Prime Minister. That is his right to take personal responsibility for economic policy.

There is always tension between collective Cabinet responsibility and individual ministerial responsibility. Although all ministers must, if they do not resign, take public collective responsibility for policies they dislike, the real core of parliamentary government is that each individual minister must take personal responsibility for the success or failure of his own policy and must, in the last resort, be free to act as he thinks right until he is turned out of office.

If the Prime Minister wishes him to go, or the majority of the Cabinet will not serve with him, he has to resign, and his party must take the consequences. Otherwise, he must be free, after taking the expert and departmental advice available to him but not to his colleagues, to take the final responsibiliy.

In the last analysis, the Chancellor cannot insist that a defence minister makes cuts that, in the considered view of that minister, would endanger the realm; but equally, other ministers acting on political rather than economic criteria and probably more inclined than the Chancellor (since they are free of the pressures of expert advice) to be swayed principally by the urge to win the next election, ought not to force him to economic policies that conflict with his own judgment.

Collective Cabinet responsibility has always been an amorphous concept. Something still remains of the old parliamentary convention that the chief personal responsibility of each minister is an individual one, and is to the Crown and to Parliament—with the Prime Minister now inheriting the role of the eighteenth-century Crown, since nobody disputes that when the Prime Minister loses confidence in a minister he has to go.

There could, in theory, come a point at which Sir Geoffrey Howe cannot force the majority of his colleagues to accept an economic policy (or individual economies) which they think wrong, and when they will have their way because without them the Prime Minister cannot maintain an effective government—but such an ultimate crisis is nowhere on the horizon. The bargaining will therefore go on.

There is no question of a new inner Cabinet or super Cabinet emerging, containing Mrs Thatcher, Sir Keith Joseph and Sir Geoffrey Howe as some kind of supreme triumvirate. The whole essence of the inner Cabinet as we used to know it in Macmillan's and Wilson's day is that it had to represent a collective of very senior ministers representing some degree of all sections of opinion, and dealing with all aspects of policy.

What we have now is something like a return of eighteenth-century political fashion, with a Cabinet of differing factions, in which Mrs Thatcher has ceded a great deal of autonomy to other ministers in foreign, defence and home affairs, provided that she and the economic ministers she has nominated keep charge of balancing the economy, which she regards as the paramount issue. In this, she has the advantage of a coherent interest group, whereas her critics are not, at least as yet, organized in rivalry.

Her strength is that these critics are inside not outside the Cabinet, and they cannot disown her now without virtually ejecting the Tory Party from power. This they will not do. Equally, she will not push them beyond the point of tolerance. There will be compromises, made easier (so economic ministers hope) as the business cycle turns up and inflation diminishes, but the economic direction of the Government will remain where it is, in the hands of those who have the Prime Minister's confidence.

Bernard Levin

Tipping: where I beg to differ

An exceptionally unpleasant story not long ago, which nobody came well out of, concerned a dispute over a tip to a museum attendant; it was suggested that the tip had been solicited but not given. I say nobody came well out of the episode, but really, I have never been able to see how it is possible for anybody to come well out of the business of tipping, which must be one of the most odious practices ever invented; I wish we could do away with it altogether. (A favourite travellers' tale—more exactly, fellow-travellers' tale—about the Soviet Union relates that tipping there has been abolished, but the claim is quite untrue, tips being expected and accepted in the same circumstances — restaurants, hotels, taxis—as they are elsewhere. I discovered this rapidly on my sole visit there; the only normally tippable figure who refused one was the driver of the Intourist car, and he was under the eye of my guide, who was the usual *apparatchik*. The moment her back was turned I proffered the roubles again, when they were accepted with alacrity and, I swear, a wink.).

An American once defined for me the nature of the distastefulness involved in tipping: "We never tip an equal", he said. He was right; the giving of a tip proclaims a superiority on the part of the giver, its acceptance admits an inferiority on the part of the recipient. The fact that both superiority and inferiority are imaginary is unfortunately irrelevant: it is the attitude they share that counts.

I know people who do not limit themselves, as I do, to saying that they wish that the practice did not exist; they simply refuse to bow to it. I see the point; if nobody is prepared to start . . . But the snag lies not in fact that they are causing ill-feeling among the tippable but in the economic reality, which is that many recipients of tips rely on them for a substantial part of their income, and that indeed the income is frequently calculated on the assumption that it will be increased by tips. This must be true of taxi drivers, for instance, who do not own their own vehicles, and in a general sense even of those who do; also of waiters, though I imagine the tip is not so vital a part of their income as it used to be. More and more hotels and restaurants in Britain (it has long been standard practice on the Continent) put an automatic service charge on the bill, though I am afraid that I for one still feel constrained, though most uneasily, to distribute largesse none the less, and I have never yet had it refused.

I did have a tip refused in Sydney, though, and in the most encouraging circumstances. I was met at the airport by a representative of the organization which had arranged my visit, and he accompanied me to my hotel in a taxi. After I had registered, a porter showed me upstairs, carrying my suitcase, and when I offered him money he declined it cheerfully, on the ground that "the other bloke" had fee'd him in advance. The attendant at the men's cloakroom in the old Caprice restaurant would never accept a tip, and this civilized behaviour on his part was carried out with a remarkable demeanour, which left him full of dignity without causing embarrassment in the tipper.

It is not easy to see the precise distinction between paying for goods or services we buy from a shopkeeper or other supplier and paying for the service provided by the employee of a restaurant or hotel; but I am sure that the instinct is sound which distinguishes between them, and which rightly thinks it no shame to pay for a pound of apples or the work of a window cleaner while no less rightly feeling degraded by paying a doorman for whistling up a taxi.

One problem is that the custom is so deeply embedded it seems impervious to an attempt to change it: as I sa hotels which now include a se vice charge are no less rife wi tipping than before, but there worse than that, for I have see tipping going on without dem from either side of the tran action though both participan are standing beneath a si which sternly forbids the pra tice altogether. And althou tipping is a mark of, and rei forcement for, class division it is just as widespread countries (like Italy and t United States) where class we understand it in Britain do not exist.

No doubt some pestilent bus body will soon suggest that should be forbidden by legis tion, a cure 10 times wor than the disease. My own fe ing is that although pressure abolish it must come both fro the hand that proffers t money and the hand that tak it, is in the latter that the so tion lies. It is not much u icily refusing to tip if the pe son we would have tipped is steeped in the attitude impli by taking a tip that he will fe resentful at the omission. Aft all, if the tipper insists on h superiority to the tipped, t tipped has a perfect remedy hand; the very action of refu ing the tip automatically refus the place below the salt.

Even leaving these consider tions aside, the practice resul in much embarrassment a confusion. For instance, French theatre usherette e pects a tip, but an English o does not; the former will indignant and the latter b wildered if they find themselv treated like their counterpar on the wrong side of the Cha nel. German taxi drivers fi the practice so odd that if y tip them they simply think y have made a mistake with u familiar currency; if, thus e couraged, you go to New Yo and fail to tip a cabbie (despi the fact that no New York ta driver knows where anything not excluding the Empire Sta Building) you will learn som extremely interesting vernac lar expressions. (Although have seen guide books so pra tical that they tell you wh colour the telephone boxes ar I have never come across on that tells you in what circum stances to tip and in whic not to.)

> An American once defined for me the nature of the distastefulness involved in tipping: 'We never tip an equal', he said

"You never tip an equal." That is where it begins an ends, and a pretty nasty te minus it is, too, when you thin about it. For it suggests th if A has more money than he is worth more as a huma being: worse, it suggests th that view of the matter is hel by B, even if it is not held b A himself. But must the huma race be divided into the beggar and the begged-from? For tha put bluntly, is what the habi amounts to; a man is paid wages to serve dinner in a restaurant, and when he has done the work he is paid for, he holds out his hand, metaphorically if not literally, for *baksheesh*. (In French and German, incidentally, there is a further twist to the spiral of implied contempt; the word for a tip in both languages suggests that the only thing the recipient will spend it on is drink.)

It goes back a long way, this habit; Shakespeare is full of underlings soliciting tips. And the attitude behind it is found in the oddest places; even Mr Dooley succumbed, saying "When I give a tip 'tis not because I want to but because I'm afraid iv what th' waiter'll think". Until the waiter stops thinking it, there seems little we can do.

The inspired general fighting a nation's apathy

Trevor Fishlock on Bangladesh 10 years after its birth

Dacca

Ten years ago this month, in an eruption of wild excitement and desperate fighting, the people of East Pakistan at last, and inevitably, tore themselves free of West Pakistan and declared their republic of Bangladesh.

Years of unrest and weeks of high tension culminated on March 25, 1971, in the Pakistan army's determined move to crush the Bengali liberation movement. Dacca was a bloodbath and the whole country was mired in wretchedness.

In the small hours of the 26th, Zia ur-Rahman, a young army major and Bengali nationalist, decided to resist Pakistan. "We revolt", he told his men. Later that day he went on the air to declare independence, a liberation secured the following December by India's decisive intervention.

For its flag Bangladesh chose a red disc on a green ground, described officially as "the sun of independence rising after the dark night of blood-drenched struggle".

For all the brave rhetoric, Bangladesh's painful gestation and horrific parturition were followed by years of miserable infancy. Political turmoil was set against a backdrop of the most terrible and degrading poverty, aggravated by cyclone, flood and famine, with population growth hopelessly out of control.

There have always been compelling grounds for pessimism about Bangladesh, a whole country in intensive care. But today the case for optimism is stronger. Bangladesh is beginning to haul itself up by is bootstraps, and no one is tugging harder than Zia ur-Rahman, who was at the heart of the liberation struggle, emerged as leader after the coups of 1975 and has been President for almost four years.

The motif of his presidency is the Bell helicopter in which he dashes about the country to excite people with his vision of a developing Bangladesh. Although by no means a fanatic or lapel-grabber, he is an exhorter with a simple, unshakable faith in the value of collective effort. He believes that one of his main functions is to urge and inspire.

Grow more, he says to 90 million people in one of the world's poorest and most densely populated countries. Build more; irrigate more; dig more. Two children are enough.

He applies lessons learnt in the army where he found that motivated men could overcome difficult obstacles. Motivation and mobilization are two of his favourite words. He dislikes taking no for an answer and likes to set targets.

"Mass mobilization", he said to me, "that is the key. When I came to power the economy was in bad shape. There was no law and order, no adminisrration, no money in the bank, no foreign exchange. There had been drought and famine.

"Now we are working to double food production in five years, removing illiteracy by seeing that educated people teach others and stopping our population growing by aiming for a hundred thousand sterilizations a month."

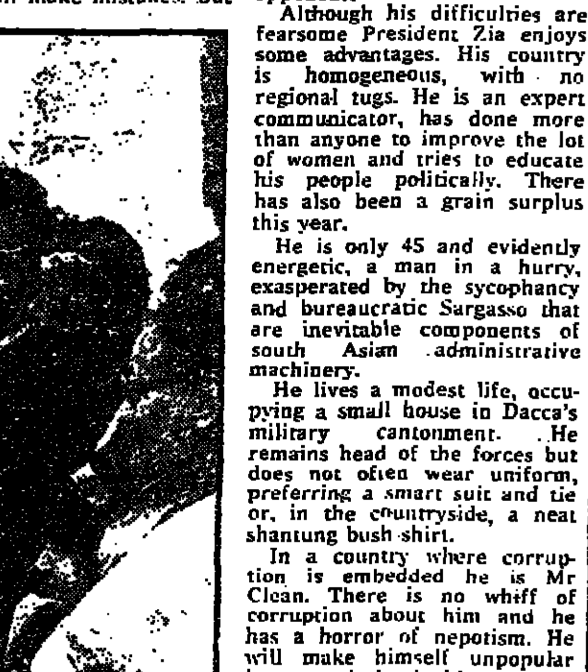
Most observers in Dacca admire the President's enthusiasm and feel he has correctly identified the problems, not least an apathy which has caked his people's existence for years. But few share his confidence that production and population targets can be reached.

"I know people say my targets are too ambitious, but we are proving we can do it. Just look at the land and see how we are digging the irrigation canals and growing double crops. At the same time we are finding natural gas and the stone we need for building. We did not realize what we can achieve with our own hands. The possibilities are vast."

In the political system he set up after 18 months of martial law, President Zia works, as a rough analogy, much as President Giscard d'Estaing does in France. Two years ago the Bangladesh National Party, which he launched, won two-thirds of the parliamentary seats. In re-establishing democracy and encouraging the growth of a press which is largely free (though partly dependent on government advertising), and certainly free to criticize him, President Zia provided a necessary political dimension for a vociferously political people.

"Martial law was a stopgap. I was warned that democracy would not last, was too risky. Of course there are risks and people will make mistakes. But we are trying to grow leadership from the bottom to the top. At the moment there are too many parties for an effective opposition to be created, but we will gradually stabilize and build an opposition which is good and critical."

Part of the President's strategy is the development of village councils, a way of decentralizing decision-making, of transmitting the "die for your lives" encouragement and of preventing the build-up of resentment which could be harnessed by political opponents.



President Zia ur-Rahman (dark glasses) : a man in a hurry

Although his difficulties are fearsome President Zia enjoys some advantages. His country is homogeneous, with no regional tugs. He is an expert communicator, has done more than anyone to improve the lot of women and tries to educate his people politically. There has also been a grain surplus this year.

He is only 45 and evidently energetic, a man in a hurry, exasperated by the sycophancy and bureaucratic Sargasso that are inevitable components of south Asian administrative machinery.

He lives a modest life, occupying a small house in Dacca's military cantonment. He remains head of the forces but does not often wear uniform, preferring a smart suit and tie or, in the countryside, a neat shantung bush shirt.

In a country where corruption is embedded he is Mr Clean. There is no whiff of corruption about him and he has a horror of nepotism. He will make himself unpopular in some circles in his expected attack on corruption: there are plenty of people on the make. But President Zia, as he has demonstrated, can be a very tough man.

LONDON DIARY

£15,000 hearing for poll reform Jenkins

Proportional representation, a subject close to the social democratic and Liberal heart, had what one of its campaigners called "its coming-out" at Tuesday night's rather grandly named Constitutional Reform Banquet at Guildhall in the City.

The City Committee for Electoral Reform, the local branch of the "all party no party" national campaign, had laid on Roy Jenkins, the only commoner speaking among four lords, to announce to his audience that proportional representation was now only an election away, assuming the Social Democrats force their way into Parliament.

He was too polite to say outright that, if the opinion polls hold up, the new alliance with the Liberals will be the main beneficiary. The closest he came was to admit: "It would, of course, strengthen the moderate centre—and is there so much wrong with that?"

Whether because of this prospect, or simply because of the magnificent surroundings, there was a full house of some 450, at £35 a head, with at least 100 more turned away. The speakers had some difficulty in battling against the somnolent fare, which ran the gamut of soporifics from sparkling wine aperitifs to liqueurs, not to mention a relaxing string quartet sawing away discreetly in the corner.

Part of the problem was that Lord Scarman, though in crusading form, went on much too long as the warm-up speaker; the other difficulty was that the acoustics of Guildhall's echoing vaults dissipated most of Jenkins' invocation.

Overhead during a particularly incomprehensible part of Jenkins address: "Do you think you are looking at a future prime minister? inquired one diner of another. "I don't", retorted the other, before light-fingered Hypnos once more stole in to lower his eyelids.

Hedunit

Harry Keating, *The Times* reviewer of crime fiction, has been awarded a notable stab in the back by his fellow-writers on other papers. Between his shoulder blades rests the 1981 Gold Dagger Award of the Crime Writers Association, awarded by a panel of nine critics for his novel, *The Murder of the Maharajah*, a period piece set in the thirties to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Collins Crime Club.

It is Keating's second successful stab at the award, his first being in 1964 with *The Perfect Murder*. That time he walked away with only the dagger; this time, thanks to Arts Council help, he picks up a £500 cash prize as well.

The major award for nonfiction has gone to Anthony Summers for his book on the Kennedy assassination; Liza Cody has taken the John Creasey Award for *Dupe*, judged the best first novel; and veteran author Elizabeth Ferrars has collected a special Red Herring award for having churned out no less than 50 outstanding crime books. Too bad, Dick Francis and P. D. James; better luck next year.

Late tip-off

Denis Howell, the shadow environment spokesman, is expecting his second apology in a week from Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary.

The first concerns details of the Water Bill now before Parliament, but the second is a considerably hotter potato. Regulations concerning section 17 of the Control of Pollution Act were rushed through Parliament and became law on Monday, and Heseltine said that all interested parties had been consulted.

But it now transpires that the weighty Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution was not brought into the picture until it was too late.

Under the new legislation, only 30 per cent of the three and a half million tonnes of waste being tipped each year now need be notified. Many local authorities, I hear, are afraid that unscrupulous waste disposers could include small quantities of toxic waste such as arsenic or cyanide in loads which need no notification—and therefore could dump them anywhere.

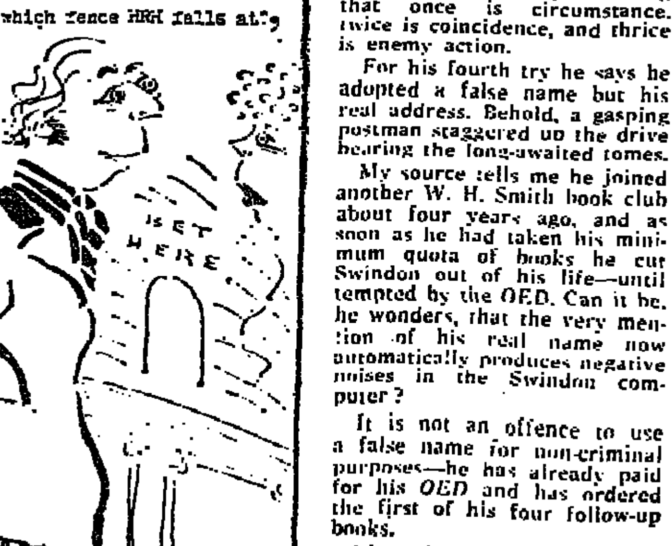
"The Government really must look at this again", Howell remarked yesterday. "They got the Order through the House, but now it is clear that the critical people have not been sufficiently consulted."

Nom de livre

A Clerkenwell reader tells me of a small but significant victory over a computer.

For nearly three years he has tried to take advantage of one of those handsome introductory offers made from time to time by one of the many W. H. Smith book clubs run from an address in Swindon. The General Interest Book Club is again offering the complete *Oxford English Dictionary* this very week, with magnifying glass, for £15 post free, a saving of £54. All you have to do is to take four more books from the club during the year, as the small print clearly explains.

Our determined reader claims that he first tried his luck three



years ago and heard nothing. He tried again some months later; still nothing. When his third attempt failed he changed his tactics, obviously believing that once is circumstance, twice is coincidence, and thrice is enemy action.

For his fourth try he says he adopted a false name but his real address. Behold, a gasping postman staggered up the drive bearing the long-awaited tomes.

My source tells me he joined another W. H. Smith book club about four years ago, and as soon as he had taken his minimum quota of books he cut Swindon out of his life—until tempted by the *OED*. Can it be, he wonders, that the very mention of his real name now automatically produces negative noises in the Swindon computer?

It is not an offence to use a false name for non-criminal purposes—he has already paid for his *OED* and has ordered the first of his four follow-up books.

The principle on which these clubs work, which to be fair is clearly stated in their literature, is that you automatically receive the book of the month unless you take positive steps to the contrary. The trick is not to remain inert but to pick the four best books going as soon as possible and then resign. Having finally secured his *OED*, my man plans to do just that.

PPEasy

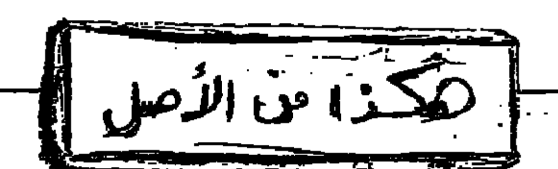
Michael Foot was in good form at a Parliamentary Press Gallery lunch yesterday.

He reminded his press audience that while at Oxford he studied politics, economics and philosophy. "I was pretty good at economics", he confessed modestly. "I used to read Professor Keynes and Professor Hayek, and I could tell the difference between the two."

He added that he got good marks for currency and credit. But he was obliged to confess: "I got leakage from the examiners. Even in those days leaks came from the proper quarter."

I have been looking at a motorists' touring map of Morocco, which includes a useful table headed: "Mileage chart in kilometres."

Alan Hamilton



TIMES PAST THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

UNIVERSITIES UNDER STRESS

The Government's spending plans for the universities and the rest of higher education reverse the direction all governments have taken since the end of the Second World War. For the first time these institutions look forward to a cut in their real income over a period of years. The trauma is severe, the cries of pain loud and genuine. Three questions arise. Is the Government justified in reducing the level of expenditure on higher education in present circumstances? Is the result going to be as awful as vice-chancellors at first suggested—chaos, bankruptcies, collapse? How, if these cuts are exacted, should they be made to fall?

Higher education—seated in universities, polytechnics, colleges and institutes doing some first degree work—has been one of the growth points of public provision. The early postwar expansion was validated and boosted by the Robbins report of 1963. The pace slackened in the mid-seventies. Last year this Government promised "level funding". Now it proposes "diminishing income".

Taken in the context of the nation's economy and the Government's plans for managing it the decision makes sense. The gross domestic product has been falling since early 1979. Some recovery is expected by the Treasury later this year, but it will at best be flattish. Few expect much growth in the economy for several years. Meanwhile, public expenditure as a proportion of national product has been rising under a government politically committed to reduce it. Moreover, the size of the age group from which these institutions recruit most of their entrants begins a long and steep decline in two years' time, while the proportion of the age group which goes in for higher education has been declining for some years—for higher education as a whole, that is, not for the universities.

About the participation rate, university expansionists say that (a) positive steps should be taken to bring it up to the level of other advanced industrial countries; (b) that it is likely to rise anyway because birth rate in the professional and managerial classes did not fall along with the rest in the 1970s, and because the proportion of women entering higher education is still rising. If they are right there could be further pressure on the Robbins principle of places for all who are qualified *and want them*. They also say that a nation struggling to maintain its place in the industrial world cannot afford not to expand its higher education facilities. That piece of apparent commonsense is unsupported by causal evidence. One may just as confidently assert that the industrial and commercial needs of the country would be better met by turning out fewer graduates and many more men and women trained and retrained to a high level of technical competence.

Will the cuts have the devastating results alleged? The expenditure white paper shows a fall in value of recurrent grants to universities of some 8 per cent over the three years to 1983-84. Add what the universities think they will lose by the withdrawal of grant in respect of overseas students. Add, too, a spot of "incremental drift" and other erosions which experience has taught the universities to expect, and they reckon that the full cut will amount to 15 per cent over three years. That comes after a period in which a great deal of pruning has already been done. The Department of Education puts it at nearer 11 per cent: cash limits may actually work in the universities' favour this year, and it has to be admitted that the vice-chancellors have already been caught out exaggerating the immediate effect of government decisions about overseas students' fees. But even if 11 per cent is nearer the mark, that also would hit the universities hard.

How then should the cuts be made to fall? Part of the trouble is that some of them fall where they will as a consequence of the decisions of potential overseas students and without regard to the needs of particular institutions. That makes the University Grants Committee's task of the rational apportionment of diminishing resources more difficult. But there is still much the UGC can do to make or mar the outcome.

A policy of equal misery would be a mistake, and it seems that the UGC has already rejected it. It might be all right if there was still plenty of fat to cut. But that is not the position. The universities have already gone a long way in reducing unit costs, saving on maintenance, chipping at staffing standards, freezing vacant posts. The contraction now will affect academic activity, teaching or research. That being so, the UGC must make judgments of where the least damage (or most benefit?) will be done by reducing academic activity. It happens that the UGC is in a *better than usual position to* make those judgments, having completed exceptionally thorough visitations in anticipation of the problems of level funding. Its reconnaissance will serve as well for the more severe problems of diminishing income.

The broad object surely should be to reinforce success; to concentrate resources where things are done best both within and between institutions; and to encourage differentiation within the university system with the consequent acceptance of different levels of funding. Research has become so much a badge and staff of the academic career that it would hardly do to expel it altogether from anything continuing to call itself a university. But different types of research could with some advantage be brought to characterize individual institutions—basic, applied and contracted, and that most honourable of "research" activities, the cultivation of scholarship.

To achieve the necessary savings it will almost certainly be necessary to close departments, even faculties, and to concentrate postgraduate studies. The closure of whole institutions is better avoided if possible. It would have a Doomsday feel about it not justified by the crisis either in the nation or in the universities themselves. Redundancy costs, whatever proves to be the true position about "tenure", would be heavy and should be treated by the Government as an item for additional funding, as in the coal and steel industries.

These judgments called for from the UGC would be better founded if they were related to similar events in the large non-university sector of higher education. It is a defect of the system that the only body in a position to take an overall view is the Department of Education, which is not equipped to do so; and that there is no corresponding body for the 350 or so other institutions engaged in higher education with which the UGC can coordinate its plans.

There are changes to be made in the structure and spread of higher education which are both desirable in themselves and compatible with a lower total cost to public funds. The Government's sudden jolt makes them at once more urgent and more difficult to accomplish. The desirable changes are institutional and therefore organic and therefore of measured pace. The Government is imposing sudden and rapid contraction instead. The loss of the quinquennial system of university finance, killed by inflation, leaves the universities exposed to spasms in the central *control of the public finances*. That is something which public policy expressly and wisely guarded against during the first three quarters of this century.

GIVE ALBANIA ITS GOLD

Albania is the only state in Europe with which Britain has no diplomatic relations. This was never a good thing but it did not matter very much when Albania was a satellite of Stalin's Russia. Nor did British interests suffer noticeably when loyalty was switched to Mao's China. Even now Albania is not high on anyone's agenda. It remains a small, poor and isolated country. Potentially, however, it is of considerable political and strategic importance. If it were to swing back into the Soviet orbit and provide bases for the Soviet navy the power balance in the Mediterranean would be affected, and Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy would be unsettled.

At the moment there is absolutely no sign of this happening. Albania is as relentlessly hostile to the Soviet Union as it is to China, which withdrew all aid in the mid-seventies. It presents itself as almost the sole remaining custodian of true Marxism-Leninism as exemplified by Stalin before the great revisionist "betrayal" by Mr Khrushchev. It is proud to be alone in its purity and independent of foreign credits (helped by near self-sufficiency in oil and substantial exports of chrome). It is not going to crawl to anyone, least of all to Britain. It is, however, putting out feelers to Yugoslavia, Scandinavia, and some of the smaller European countries. It seems to want friends and contacts, and is becoming slightly more flexible. At the same time the Soviet Union is seeking friends in Tirana for the time when a change of line might be possible. For Britain to have no presence in Tirana is becoming more of an anomaly.

The obstacle is a complex of two intertwined disputes. One is about the Albanian gold, now worth roughly $26,500,000, which was seized by the Allies from the Germans at the end of the war and now happens to be held by the Bank of England on behalf of the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold. It has not been returned because there are claims on it by the United States, Italy and Britain. These are not accepted by Albania, which demands the return of the gold in full with interest.

The American claim relates to property nationalized by Albania after the war. The British claim, which constitutes the other element of its dispute with Albania, goes back to the Corfu incident of 1946, when two British warships were sunk by mines in the Corfu channel and forty-four British seamen died. The International Court awarded Britain about £900,000 in 1949, arguing that whoever laid the mines (probably Yugoslavia) Albania was responsible for shipping in the Corfu channel, which is recognized as an international highway. Albania refused to pay.

Britain is reluctant to write off this now very small claim because it would set a bad precedent in other international disputes. It cannot return the gold unless Italian and American claims are settled—and there is an Albanian lobby in Washington which makes this difficult. Even if the three claimants could agree to take portions of the gold to meet their claims and return the rest to Albania they would need Albanian agreement if they were not to be accused of seizing their portions.

About a year ago Britain made what it felt was a significant concession by offering to open diplomatic relations with Albania without first settling these disputes. The Albanians were not interested. They wanted their gold back. Since then there have been regular contacts between Britain and Albania, some of them in Belgrade. Experts profess to see a glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel in the form of an agreement for offsetting some of the gold against claims. Britain should now pursue this light with more energy, flexibility and generosity than it has shown so far.

THE EVIL OF HARASSMENT

Manifestations of racial intolerance take many forms more virulent than the harassment of black and Asian council tenants by white occupiers of the same estate. There is, however, something particularly unpleasant about acts which, though relatively trivial in themselves — a brick through the window or a racialist slogan on the wall — engender fear and insecurity where people ought to feel most safe and comfortable, their own homes. The report published by the Commission for Racial Equality on racial harassment on local authority housing estates alleges that most councils do not even carry out their basic legal obligations to try to eliminate the incidence of harassment, let alone take any positive action to promote racial tolerance and understanding.

Of course, harassment cannot be considered in isolation. It raises complex questions of housing policy. The CRE report suggests that black families alone or among very few others on an otherwise white estate are often the target for racially motivated hooliganism. Yet it cannot be right to create ghetto estates. The sensitive relationship between minority groups and the police is another issue. Do they come quickly enough when called to investigate a racially inspired crime, and how much priority do they give to catching the offender? Stir into the mixture the effects of unemployment—on both black and white—cultural alienation, and urban deprivation, and the evil of racial harassment seems depressingly insoluble.

There are, however, some tools at the disposal of local councils which they can use without reference to other authorities, without falling foul of any higher policy principles and without extra cost or manpower. Local authorities hold the ultimate deterrent in being able to terminate the tenancies of occupiers who grossly and consistently breach their tenancy agreements. Most such agreements *make no particular* mention of racial harassment, but there are other clauses which might cover such conduct. The threat of eviction should not be made lightly, but it should be made nevertheless to those tenants known to be perpetrating racial outrages, and, if necessary, it should be carried out. Local authorities should also more often insist on their legal entitlement to claim compensation for damage done to council property by, for instance, the daubers of racialist slogans. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to identify the racial activists, and perhaps an even greater difficulty, in practice, is that many of them may be children. It would be pious and unrealistic to encourage local authorities to evict parents because of the activities of their wayward children.

Above all, local authorities must begin to demonstrate greater active concern for the welfare of their tenants from ethnic minorities. The apparent indifference of their council can often be as distressing to a beleaguered Pakistani family as the harassment from which they have claimed protection.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

University role in the economy

From Professor M. G. Rushridge

Sir, While I understand the point of view expressed by Mr Christopher Bland (March 14), I must protest at his implication that universities are part of the "non-productive" sector of the economy. We produce trained manpower and we produce ideas, both of which are essential for the survival of the private sector of the economy.

I might also point out that the "lead time" for each product is unusually long in industrial terms, and when, in four or five years' time, Mr Bland finds that he cannot get the manpower he needs, I hope he will remember his letter as one which contributed, in however small a way, to the impending decimation of the university system.

Yours faithfully,
M. G. RUSBRIDGE,
Department of Pure and Applied Physics,
University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology,
PO Box 88, Manchester.
March 16.

Sale of 'The Observer'

From Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, CH, and others

Sir, Unlike the sale of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* by the Thomson Organisation, the sale of *The Observer* to Lonrho was announced by its owners, Atlantic Richfield, without any advance notice either to the directors and staff of the paper or to the public.

As a result, no opportunity for any alternative buyers to make themselves known has been allowed. This difference in the two cases should give extra weight to the case for referring *The Observer* sale to the Monopolies Commission.

Yours faithfully,
BUTLER,
ROY JENKINS,
DAVID STEEL,
9 Cavendish Avenue, NW8.
March 18.

Budget contentions

From Mr G. Douglas Vaughan

Sir, In his letter to you (March 17), Professor Kaldor accuses the Prime Minister of failing to understand how a capitalist economy works. He argues, in relation to the Budget, that when resources are underutilised an increase in demand will increase production and not prices.

Between 1969 and 1979, total domestic expenditure increased by 308 per cent at current prices but by only 23 per cent at constant prices. Thus 7.6 per cent of the increased money demand resulted in an increase in output and 92.4 per cent in an increase in prices. The comparative figures for Government current spending show an almost identical picture. During this period, unemployment averaged 4.3 per cent of the labour force—hardly a full employment level.

The outcome supports Professor Kaldor's contention even less when the decade is split into two. In the first half, with unemployment averaging 3 per cent, the proportion of the increase in nominal domestic demand ending up as an increase in prices was 83.6 per cent. In the second half of the decade, with unemployment averaging 5.8 per cent, the proportion dissipated in inflation was 94.4 per cent.

One wonders which capitalist economy Professor Kaldor has been looking at.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS VAUGHAN,
The City University Business School,
23 Goswell Road, EC1.
March 17.

From Mr I. R. McCrae

Sir, In today's *Times*, your second leader asks "Where Else Would You Find The Money?" and supports the preposterous increase of 20p in petrol duty. Some two years ago you made the equally stupid suggestion that petrol duty should be increased in order to do away with the vehicle road tax. I wrote in protest then as I do now.

Once again you are sitting in an ivory tower in New Printing House Square. Do please remember that transport costs in rural areas are already expensive and a car is no luxury. The proposal is inflationary and will increase the cost of most goods in this part of the country where we are almost completely dependent on road deliveries.

To say that the only way to find the money is to raise the duty on petrol and diesel is nonsense. Is it not possible for this Government to put its own house in order? Index linked pensions should certainly be stopped and why this annual wage and salary increase in both private and public sectors?

By all means increase wages for more work and salaries for more responsibility, but it is not a divine right to expect more for the same or even less which seems to happen annually under every government whether of the left or the right.

I am also disturbed to see no loud protests from the various tourist authorities over the petrol duty. Perhaps, of course, they are frightened they might embarrass their paymaster, this very silly Government.

Yours faithfully,
I. R. McCRAE,
Fodderty Lodge,
Dingwall, Ross-shire.
March 16.

Worlds apart

From Mr Richard Law

Sir, I wonder whether Dr I. D. Hill (letter, March 12) has heard of Galileo? It was he, I believe, who took the first steps towards exploding the illusion that our planet was the absolute centre of the universe.

It is, of course, quite possible for two galaxies to be moving apart at a relative velocity of 1½ times the speed of light as long as both are moving and are moving in roughly opposite directions. After all, cars still crash into each other at relative velocities in excess of 100 mph, despite the 70 mph speed limit.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD LAW,
11 Colville Terrace, W11.
March 12.

Independence of the state audit

From the Comptroller and Auditor General

Sir, I endorse Mr Garrett's conclusion (March 10) that the proposals made by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) are of constitutional importance; and his criticism that your leader writer "Parliament and the public purse" (March 5) failed to understand the essential differences between public audit and the scrutiny of present and prospective policy legislation.

2. He is also correct in pointing out that the present public audit arrangements, although they cover all Government departments and closely related activities, do not cover the nationalized industries or most public corporations. In my own papers and evidence to the PAC, which have been publicly available for some months, I made the case for an extension of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (C&AG) role into this area, and for a merger of the Exchequer and Audit Department (E&AD) and the district audit of local authorities. But I recognized that the former is a very different type of activity from that of Government departments, that both are controversial proposals, and that the whole subject needs more informed discussion than it has yet received.

3. Elsewhere Mr Garrett gets it wrong. Leaving aside the question of coverage, ours is *not* "an exceptionally weak system of state audit compared with those of other western countries". While I have made it abundantly clear that further development is required, the E&AD has carried out value for money studies for many years. And, thanks to the close cooperation between the PAC and an independent C&AG, the actual effectiveness of this work is second to none.

4. That is the critical point against which to judge Mr Garrett's comments on the appointment of the C&AG, recruitment of his staff, and so on, in support of the proposition that "the House of Commons must take control of the audit". That proposition fails to recognize the importance of the independence of the C&AG or the problems of achieving it. For while the C&AG cannot be a law unto himself and must be subject to some external check on his budget, his is a non-political post and he should not be subject to political or other pressures either from the Executive or from Parliament.

5. These conflicting requirements are met at present mainly (a) by giving the Executive some responsibilities for his budget and for the numbers and gradings of his staff (although he recruits them himself), (b) by recognizing that if these responsibilities were exercised in a way which would impede his duties to Parliament, he could and would appeal to the PAC, (c) by providing that although the C&AG is appointed on the advice of the Executive, he is subject to dismissal by Parliament, (d) by accepting that the C&AG, and he alone, controls the audit in accordance with whatever powers and responsibilities he is given by Parliament in legislation, and (e) by the C&AG being receptive to suggestions from PAC about areas or aspects of public spending which his staff might investigate.

6. Maybe the checks and balances represented by this mix of legislative provisions and conventions could be improved. I have made some suggestions to this end myself. There is no good case for sweeping them—and the C&AG's independence—away.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS HENLEY,
Exchequer and Audit Department,
Audit House,
Victoria Embankment, EC4.
March 16.

Deep-sea mining issues

From Mr Martin Chorich

Sir, With reference to your leading article of March 10, "Running risks with sea law", I am afraid it is *The Times*, not the Reagan Administration, who does not understand the issues at stake in the current law of the sea negotiations. While it would be desirable for the world's nations to agree on a legal regime for the oceans, the current law of the sea conference has gone far beyond a simple codification of customary international law and has instead proposed that sea law become the centrepiece of a "new international economic order".

Many features of the current negotiating texts are completely unprecedented, so it is little wonder that the new Administration would choose to review the negotiations. Just because some commentators expect a completed treaty to emerge within six weeks, that is not a compelling reason to believe that the final product will be a good one.

It would do no good for the Reagan Administration to passively accede to a treaty draft which would only be rejected by the United States Senate. Judging from the Senate's recent record on the Panama Canal and Salt 2 treaties, any sea law treaty would require enthusiastic support from the Reagan Administration to receive ratification by the Senate.

Far too much has also been made of the alleged mining company influence over United States sea law policy. This should not obscure the fact that the current negotiating texts envision the establishment of a United Nations cartel to control seabed resources. It is more than arguable that the proposed deep seabed mining regime harms the interests of developing countries, as it scares off those who might take up sea bed mining as a commercial proposition.

The treaty texts also prescribe an extraordinarily complex and cumbersome International Seabed Authority apparatus to oversee seabed mining and has even adopted the aim of protecting countries producing land base sources of potential sea bed minerals—a proposal benefiting such "less developed" countries as Canada and Australia. A far more simple and more remunerative system would involve royalty payments by sea bed mining firms to a designated international body. This proposal, alas, was rejected long ago by conference members who seemed to prefer bureaucratizing the seas instead of using them for the common benefit.

While I hope a treaty can be salvaged from the current confusion, I am not persuaded that failure to enact one would be the disaster *The Times* suggests. Customary law has actually worked rather well in assuring peace and legality on the seas, and those parts of the new treaty which reflect international consensus will also become customary law. Already, many innovations of the proposed treaty, including the 200-mile economic zone, definitions of "innocent passage", and the regime of straits have become state practice.

Ultimately, any failure to achieve a new law of the sea treaty must rest on those who saw the negotiations not as an attempt to define international consensus, but as an opportunity to begin building a global welfare state. That it fell to the Reagan Administration to assess the millenarian schemes of the sea law conferees is an accident of history made possible by the astonishing prolixity of the law of the sea delegates themselves. Unless a new sense of practicality descends on the conference, the "common heritage of mankind" will amount to no more than a stack of proceedings left behind by the more visionary delegates to the conference.

Sincerely yours,
MARTIN CHORICH,
48 Crouch Hall Road, N8.
March 10.

Africans' food supply

From Professor H. W. Singer

Sir, In connexion with your article by Nicholas Ashford, "Sanctions could cut Africans' food supply", (March 11), here are a few facts with which few people would disagree:

1. There is a prospect of a very substantial maize surplus in Zimbabwe.

2. Zimbabwe cannot afford to give food away, but needs the cash and finance from selling its maize surplus.

3. Financial aid to Zimbabwe is desirable from a western point of view, for political as well as other reasons.

4. Some of the countries around Zimbabwe, eg, Zambia and Tanzania, are in urgent need of maize and in imminent danger of famine.

5. Regional cooperation in Southern Africa, of which the sharing of Zimbabwe maize by Zambia, Tanzania, etc, would be a concrete example, is desirable, and is in principle supported by the western countries.

6. There is already an international mechanism, centring around the UN/FAO World Food Programme in Rome for such "triangular transaction" (ie, buying surpluses from developing countries for the benefit of other developing countries), although the amount of financing available for such triangular transactions is absurdly small.

If these six facts are accepted, and put together, is there not now a very strong case for the international community to act to make the Zimbabwe surpluses available for distribution in neighbouring countries? Formidable logistic problems of transport and distribution will also need financial support from the international community. If we can only organize such action now, all the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle would fall into place. The benefits, measured in whatever terms, would be immense.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. SINGER,
The Institute of Development Studies, at the University of Sussex
Brighton,
Sussex.
March 11

Celebrating a royal event

From Mr W. M. Sutherland

Sir, I refer to the announcement reported in your paper on Friday, March 13, that the Government has decided that July 29 should be a public holiday this year. Whilst I would venture that there is little support in the country for the views expressed by Mr Hamilton and his supporters and that the vast majority of British people wish Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer a joyous day on the occasion of their marriage, the Government's decision to make this day a public holiday has severely undermined its credibility with regard to its declared policy of support to manufacturing industry.

The problems associated with taking a holiday midweek and its disruptive effect on most manufacturing processes must have been obvious to those involved. Furthermore the day falls within a period during which a large number of firms will be on holiday anyway and there will consequently be almost irresistible pressure from workpeople so affected to take an additional day of holiday at some other time.

It is my understanding that the CBI was not formally consulted on this decision and as it involves employers in considerable additional expenditure for further loss of production during these most difficult times I find this lack of consultation quite extraordinary. This finding is further compounded by the timing of the announcement, which was made two days after a Budget speech in which the Chancellor asked the nation to face up to the realities of its present economic position.

It is certain that this decision and the manner in which it was effected will be the cause of much dismay in the manufacturing sector.

Yours faithfully,
W. M. SUTHERLAND, Director,
National Metal Trades Federation,
Fleming House,
Renfrew Street,
Glasgow.
March 13.

Use of an MP's privilege

From Mr Julian Fellowes

Sir, Thoroughly revolted as I am by the Paedophiliac Society with all its professed aims, I feel I cannot be alone this week in being almost as disgusted by the spectacle of a Tory MP dangling his victim over the slavering jaws of the media.

The feeblest student of human nature must surely be aware of how slight the connexion between pornography and practice need be. To flirt with fetishes is hardly rare in the best circles, but if every man who had ever bought a "bondage" magazine seriously desired to be trussed up and cudgelled, Whitehall would surely prove a violent place indeed. This unfortunate, true to type, we are confidently told has not committed an illegal sexual act, but merely spent the years accumulating his sad and grimy collection.

And now for this pathetic offence—an offence so slight that it is beneath the official notice of the law—the wretch, dependant on the whim of scrupulous Mr Dickens, is to have his life, public and private, more thoroughly smashed than if he had murdered his kinsman in broad daylight.

It is particularly depressing that this Salem-like justice should be meted out by a Conservative since, while that party's hold on the moral vote is ever slight, their one faint, convincing battle cry has always been the importance of championing the rights of the individual against the so-called good of the faceless, heartless state.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN FELLOWES,
71 Brouncker Road, W3.
March 17.

Civil Service loyalties

From Mr John Evershed

Sir, Sir M. Clifford (March 11) suggests that civil servants should have the same fiduciary relationship towards the State as do members of the Armed Forces. I would suggest that the relationship is if anything closer still, more like that between a lawyer and his client. The higher Civil Service is paid to advise, and the relationship can only work if the mutual loyalty and confidence of ministers and officials is unquestioned.

Some civil servants claim that it is the Government that has broken the relationship by singling out the Civil Service for especially rough treatment. But, as in other matters, there is a danger of confusing the Government's rhetoric with its record. Its action in suspending pay research is no different from that of every single administration in the last 20 years.

And, while it is true that the Conservative Party is ruder, and more publicly rude, about the Civil Service than previous administrations, the reality is that the Government has cut down on political advisers, and is reported to have been readier than its predecessors to trust official judgment on appointments and organization.

For higher Civil Servants to strike against the Government's political judgment on the proper cash limit for the public service is like a barrister making a speech against his client. There are many politicians who are only too keen to have a greater say in the appointment of "politically reliable" advisers; nothing could give them a better excuse.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN EVERSHED,
Avenue Montana 23,
1180 Brussels.
March 11.

Moorland conservation

From Dr M. L. Parry

Sir, Yet another move to safeguard our moorland by amending the Wildlife and Countryside Bill has been rejected in the House of Lords. But the narrowness of the defeat (97 to 91), and the large measure of support the amendment received from landowning peers, indicates the growing anxiety that if we leave our moorland without some statutory protection then we risk losing it to the plough.

The complacency of the Government is extraordinary: it maintains that Exmoor is a special case and that nowhere else is the reclamation of moorland a problem. This simply does not square with the facts: 13,540 acres of the North York Moors have been ploughed up since the park was designated, compared with 13,800 acres of Exmoor; and a further 30,800 acres of moorland have been converted to plantation in the North York Moors, far more than in Exmoor.

It is an irony that the inadequate level of protection proposed in the Bill stems from a concern for Exmoor where, arguably, the action has come too late. But our major concern should be to prevent a loss of moorland occurring on a similar scale elsewhere in the future. That is why we need to give National Park Authorities the power to preserve their open moorland and this is precisely what the Wildlife and Countryside Bill fails to provide.

Yours faithfully,
M. L. PARRY,
Moorland Change Project,
Department of Geography,
The University of Birmingham,
PO Box 363,
Birmingham.
March 17.

Manifest absurdity

From Mr Oliver Weaver

Sir, Labour MPs and now a Conservative MP cannot both be justified in refusing to stand for immediate re-election as Social Democrats on the ground that they have remained true to the manifesto upon which they were elected while the party, and not they, have changed. Such an argument involves either the Labour and Conservative manifestos being the same, or the Campaign for Social Democracy being all things to all men.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER WEAVER,
Kennel Farm,
Albury End,
Ware,
Hertfordshire.
March 17.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 18: The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria this morning drove to St James's Palace in a carriage procession, accompanied by a Captain's Escort, with Standard, of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Captain John Gorman, The Life Guards, and received High Commissioners of the Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors in London.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was entertained at luncheon by the Prime Minister on behalf of Her Majesty's Government at 10 Downing Street and afterwards had talks with the Prime Minister and Government Ministers.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria drove to Westminster Abbey, where The President laid a Wreath on the Grave of the Unknown Warrior.

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was entertained at a Banquet by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London at Guildhall.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent were present.

His Excellency Mr J. D. Gibson and Mrs Gibson were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as High Commissioner for Fiji in London.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs Aird had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen held a Council at 12.40 o'clock this afternoon.

There were present: the Lord Soames (Lord President), the Right Hon Francis Pym, MP (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster General) and the Right Hon Paul Channon, MP (Minister of State, Department of Education and Science).

The Hon Sir Michael Fox (Lord Justice of Appeal) was sworn in a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

At the Council The Queen pricked the List of High Sheriffs for England and Wales.

The Lord Soames had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.

After the Council the Right Hon Francis Pym, MP, had an audience of The Queen when Her Majesty pricked the List of High Sheriffs for the Counties of Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Lancashire.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, this morning presided at the Council's Annual General meeting at Fishmongers' Hall and afterwards opened the Eastway Sports Centre of the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority at Quarter Mile Lane, Leyton, London, E10.

Major Justin Fenwick was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 18: The Duke of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Pioneer Corps, today visited 70 and 144 Companies undergoing training on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present this morning at a Service of Thanksgiving on the occasion of The Centenary of the Church of England Children's Society at St Paul's Cathedral.

The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 18: The Duchess of Kent, Honorary Colonel Yorkshire Volunteers, today received Lieutenant Colonel Michael Wilson on relinquishing command of the 2nd Battalion and Lieutenant Colonel William Ibbetson on assuming command.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
March 18: Princess Alexandra was represented by Miss Mona Mitchell at the Memorial Service for Queen Frederika which was held in the Greek Cathedral of St Sophia, Moscow Road, London this evening.

Marriage

Mr N. R. Gunn
and Miss L. C. Stogdon
The marriage took place on Saturday, March 14, at Witchampton, Dorset, of Mr Nigel Robert Gunn, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Gunn, of Hillingdon, Middlesex, and Miss Lucy Christian Stogdon, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Stogdon, of Witchampton, Wimborne, Dorset.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr H. C. Byatt to be British Ambassador to Portugal.

Mr B. L. Strachan to be British Ambassador to Algeria.

Mr I. H. Lightman to be promoted to deputy secretary, Welsh Office, with responsibility for health and social policy, in succession to Mr O. H. Morris.

Mr Patrick Cormack, MP, to be a member of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts.

Dr J. E. M. Whitehead to be Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. D. de Haan
and Miss E. K. Dreyer
The engagement is announced between Andrew David, son of Mr Albertus de Haan and the late Lady Gillian de Haan, of Manor Farm, Drayton, Oxfordshire, and Emma Katherine, youngest daughter of Commander and Mrs Christopher Dreyer, of Newton House, Faringdon, Oxfordshire.

Mr D. Scott
and Miss M. Barraclough
The engagement is announced between David, youngest son of the late Mr R. I. M. Scott and Mrs C. A. Weston, of Swan House, Lyddington, Leicestershire, and Moy, only daughter of Air Chief Marshal Sir John and Lady Barraclough, of Buckland Monachorum, Devon.

Mr R. A. Barnett
and Miss J. M. Myers
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs A. E. Barnett, of Southport, Merseyside, and Jean, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Myers, of Formby, Merseyside.

Mr T. G. C. Berridge
and Miss S. A. E. Prior
The engagement is announced between Toby, younger son of Mr R. G. M. Berridge, of Exmouth, and Mrs B. Reid Wand, of Harley Street, W1, and Sandra, eldest daughter of Mr M. W. Prior, of Sible Hedingham, and Mrs M. A. Lawrence, of Gt. Maplestead.

Mr G. Goulding
and Miss A. V. L. Nater
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, son of Mr and Mrs E. Goulding, of Long Eaton, Nottingham, and Alexandra, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Nater, of Broadhayes, Honiton, Devon.

Mr A. G. Mellon
and Miss C. A. Sweet
The engagement is announced between Alexander, only son of Mrs H. J. Mellon, of Hastings, Sussex, and the late captain Denys Mellon, and Carol, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Douglas Sweet, of Tavistock, Devon.

Mr D. S. Patey
and Miss S. J. Brown
The engagement is announced between David, son of Dr Geoffrey Patey and Mrs J. C. Patey, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. K. Brown, of Versailles, France.

Mr J. S. Wallace
and Dr E. C. Lawton
The engagement is announced between John Sale, younger son of the late Mr W. H. Wallace and Mrs Bessie Wallace, of Ashwell, and Elisabeth Caroline, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. E. Lawton, of Gerrards Cross.



Part of the Zoffany painting that made a record £138,000 at Sotheby's yesterday.

Record for Zoffany is broken

By Frances Gibb

One of the few paintings by Zoffany to have survived from when he was in India, a portrait group of "Colonel Blair with his family and an ayah", made an auction record for the artist of £138,000 at Sotheby's yesterday.

It is thought to be the first time that one of the artist's Indian portrait groups, which date from 1783 to 1789, has come up for auction, and competition was strong. The previous auction record for Zoffany was £40,000, set at Christie's in 1978.

Yesterday's anonymous buyer was English. About half of the artist's dozen pictures surviving from that period are in the Calcutta museum and the other half mostly with the families for which they were painted.

The work, which measures 38½ in by 53½ in, depicts Colonel Blair, Governor of Chumar Fort, who probably met the artist on a visit to Lucknow in 1786, with his family against a background of three paintings.

They are Indian landscapes, also by Zoffany, which gives the work particular documentary interest because none of his landscapes from India is known to have survived.

Also in yesterday's sale was Zoffany sent to Sotheby's from Australia without history or attribution. It was identified as "A scene in the Champ de Mars on 12th August with the Duke of Orleans" and had not been heard of since the artist's studio sale in 1811.

It made £4,000, a little below the expected price, paid by the Regensburg Museum, Germany.

Other good prices in the sale of seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century British paintings were £85,000 (estimate £40,000-£50,000) paid by Richard Green, the London dealers, for a "Portrait of Mr and Mrs Bonner", by Arthur Devis, dated 1750, which has been on loan to the Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle.

Natural history and travel books fetched unexpectedly high prices at Christie's yesterday, with 187 lots totalling £517,425, and 4 per cent unsold.

A copy of John Gould's "Birds of Australia" in eight volumes, with more than 600 hand-finished coloured lithographed plates, went for £46,000 (estimate £20,000-£25,000) to Burgess, the London dealers.

Another good price was £24,000 (estimate £15,000 to £18,000) for a copy of "*Birds of Asia*" in seven volumes by John Gould and R. Bowdler Sharpe, with 530 hand-finished coloured lithographed plates.

A big surprise at Phillips yesterday was the price of £1,100 (estimate £40 to £60) paid for a "*Luzo*" box-form roll film camera made by Redding and Gyles about 1986. The camera has a perioscopic lens and a shutter on the front with variable speeds, all dis in a mahogany and brass case.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a luncheon given yesterday at 10 Downing Street in honour of the President of Nigeria and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The other guests were:
Professor I. S. Audu, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, Alhaji Shehu Musa; the Nigerian High Commissioner and Mrs Yolah, Mr Iliya Audu, Alhaji Idris Ibrahim, Dr Chuba Okadigbo, Chief Olu Adebanjo, Alhaji Y. W. Sada, Mr Michael Prest, Dr D. S. Tafida, Mr Charles Igoh, Mr B. A. Bur, Alhaji M. L. Ratindadi, Mr J. D. Sokoya, Alhaji Aminu Dantata, Chief Mathias Nwafo Ugochukwu, Dr Emanuel Urohbo; Lord and Lady Carrington, Mr John Nott, MP, Mr John Biffen, MP, and Mrs Biffen, Viscount and Viscountess Head, Lord and Lady Caradon, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Lord McFadzean of Kelvinside, Sir Maurice and Lady Laing, Sir John and the Hon Lady King, Sir Peter and Lady Masefield, Mr and Mrs E. C. Anyaoku, Mr and Mrs Adam Thomson, Mr and Mrs George Hughes, Mr and Mrs G. H. Wilson, Mr James Johnson, MP, and Mrs Johnson, Mr John Ward, MP, and Mrs Ward, Mr John Major, MP, and Mrs Major, Mr Bob Dunn, MP, and Mrs Dunn, Mr and Mrs E. C. Hudd, Professor Roland A. Oliver, Mr Michael Crowder, Sir Mervyn and Lady Brown, Sir Peter and Lady Preston, Mr and Mrs D. M. Day, Squadron Leader Adam Wise and Mr Michael Alexander.

Company of Master Mariners
The Master of the Company of Master Mariners, Captain P. A. Ogden, RNR, presided at a luncheon given by the company on board Headquarters Ship Wellington, Victoria Embankment, yesterday. The Rev W. J. D. Down, general secretary of the Missions to Seamen, also spoke.

Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor
Sir Roger Falk was host at a luncheon given by the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor at the Royal Society of Arts yesterday. At a council meeting held earlier the following were present:
Sir Anthony Wagner (knight principal), Sir Gilbert Inglefield (deputy knight principal), the Bishop of London (prelate), Sir Arthur Driver (registrar), Sir John Howard (treasurer), Lord Fraser of Kilmorack, Lord Harvington, Sir Rex Niven, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Sir Amar Maini, Sir John Tilney, Sir William Harris, Sir Alexander Durie, Sir Austin Bide and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Colin Cole (Garter King of Arms).

British Council
Dr P. A. I. Tabourdin, deputy director-general, British Council, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at the Hotel Inter-Continental in honour of Mrs M. Bhalla, Secretary of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

Tallow Chandlers' Company
The Tallow Chandlers' Company entertained the Masters and Clerks of livery companies at luncheon in their hall yesterday. The Master, Mr N. H. M. Anderson, presided and Mr A. A. Berry, Master of the Vintners' Company, also spoke.

Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders
A luncheon for the court and livery of the Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders was held at Armourers' Hall yesterday. The Master, Mr G. R. Christophersen, presided, and the guest speaker was Sir Leo Pliatzky.

Dinners

Corporation of London
On the occasion of the visit of the President of Nigeria to the City of London yesterday the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London presented an address of welcome and afterwards a banquet was held at which the Duke and Duchess of Kent were present. The Lord Mayor was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies. Among others present were:
Professor I. S. Audu, Alhaji Umaru Dikko, Alhaji Shehu Musa, the High Commissioner for Nigeria and Mrs Yolah, Alhaji Idris Ibrahim, Mr Iliya Audu, Dr Chuba Okadigbo, Chief Olu Adebanjo, Alhaji Y. W. Sada, Mr Michael Prest, Dr D. S. Tafida, Mr Charles Igoh; the Ambassador of Sudan, the Ambassador of Cameroon and Mme Pondi, the Ambassador of Togo and Mme Alavon, the Ambassador of Gabon and Mme N'Dong, the Chargé d'Affaires of Liberia, the Earl of Inchcape, the Bishop of London and Mrs Ellison, the Lord Chamberlain and Lady Maclean, Lord and Lady Nelson of Stafford, Lord and Lady Grey of Naunton, Lord and Lady Blake, Lord and Lady Barber, Lord and Lady Duncan-Sandys, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Lane, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Denning, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Hon Mrs Younger, Mr Leon Brittan, MP, and Mrs Brittan, the Chairman of the GLC and Mrs Brook-Partridge, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, the Solicitor General and Lady Percival, Sir Mervyn and Lady Brown, the Deputy Secretary-General of the Commonwealth and Mrs Anyaoku, the Masters of City Livery Companies, representatives of HM Government and Parliament, City institutions, local government, the Civil Service, members of the Nigerian community in London and people having cultural and business relations with Nigeria, aldermen, common councilmen and officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies.

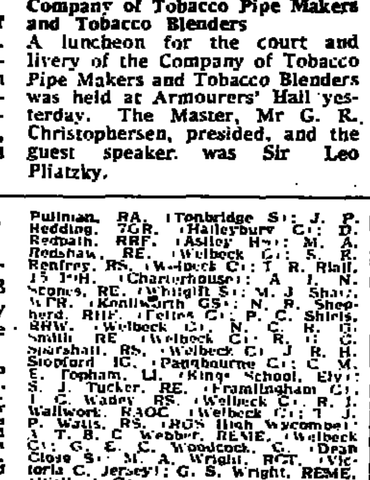
Faculty of Anaesthetists
The Faculty of Anaesthetists held an anniversary dinner last night at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The principal speakers were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Desmond Pond and Dr J. F. Nunn. Other guests included:
Professor J. R. Anderson, Sir Douglas and Lady Black, Professor and Mrs P. Bramley, Dr and Mrs E. A. Cooper, Dr and Mrs V. F. Hall, Mr and Mrs H. G. Hanley, Professor and Mrs A. J. Harding Rains, Dr and Mrs J. P. Horder, Mr J. B. Humphrey, Mr J. B. Kinross, Dr and Mrs J. W. Laws, Professor Sir Robert and Lady Macintosh, Lady Murley, Professor Sir Geoffrey Organe, Sir Alan and Lady Parks, the Rev J. and Mrs Richardson, Dr D. Rubenstein, Mr M. Kinchin Smith, Lord and Lady Smith, Professor and Mrs A. A. Spence, Sir John Stallworthy, Dr and Mrs P. W. Thompson, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt, Dr and Mrs P. O. Williams, Dr and Mrs W. D. Wylie and Sir Henry and Lady Yellowlees.

Glaziers' Company
Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Mrs Jenkin were the guests of honour at a livery dinner held at Glaziers' Hall yesterday. The Master of the Glaziers' Company, Mr Patrick Edge-Partington and the Wardens, Mr M. E. Snow and Mr J. J. L. Corkill, and their ladies received the guests. In the absence of the Lord Mayor, Sir Edmund Stockdale replied to the civic toast. The Master, the Renter Warden, Mr Malcolm Francis and Mr Stewart Bates, Q.C., also spoke.
Others present included:
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Brian and Lady Stanbridge, his Honour Arthur and Mrs Cohen, the Master of the Painter-Stainers' Company and Mrs Shannon, the Master of the Glass Sellers' Company and Lady Cunningham, the Master of the Scientific Instrument Makers' Company and Mrs Davies, the Master and Mistress Cutler in Hallamshire and the Provost of Southwark and Mrs Frankham.

Sandhurst commissions

The following officers have completed Regular Career Course 23 at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and have joined the regiments or corps shown:
C. D. B. Atkinson, RH, (Wellington C); G. I. Auger, ACC, (Tiverton GS); D. N. Bailey, REME, (Welbeck C); A. M. Barnes, R. Hamps, (Purbeck Upper S); A. M. B. Barr-Sim, RS, (Fettes C); N. D. J. Beazley, RA, (Bedford [illegible] ... Pullman, RA, (Tonbridge S); J. P. Redding, 7GR, (Haileybury C); D. Redpath, RRF, (Ashley H); M. A. Redshaw, RE, (Welbeck C); S. R. Renfrey, RS, (Welbeck C); T. R. Riall, 15/19H, (Charterhouse); A. J. N. Scones, RE, (Whitgift S); M. J. Shaw, WFR, (Kenilworth GS); N. R. Shepherd, RHF, (Fettes C); P. C. Shiels, RRW, (Welbeck C); N. C. R. G. Smith, RE, (Welbeck C); R. I. C. Starshall, RS, (Welbeck C); J. R. H. Stopford, IG, (Pangbourne C); C. M. E. Topham, LI, (Kings School, Ely); S. J. Tucker, RE, (Framlingham C); I. C. Wadey, RS, (Welbeck C); R. J. Wallwork, RAOC, (Welbeck C); T. J. P. Watts, RS, (RGS High Wycombe); A. T. B. C. Webber, REME, (Welbeck C); G. E. C. Woodcock, G, (Dean Close S); M. A. Wright, RCT, (Victoria C, Jersey); G. S. Wright, REME, (Welbeck C).

The following officers have completed the seventeenth direct entry graduate course at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst and their commissions are confirmed in the regiments or corps shown:
[illegible]



Memorial service

Queen Frederika of the Hellenes
A memorial service for Queen Frederika of the Hellenes was held yesterday in the Greek Cathedral of St Sophia, Bayswater. The Archbishop of Thyateira and Great Britain officiated. Among those present were:
Ex-King Constantine and ex-Queen Anne-Marie (son and daughter-in-law), Queen Sophia of Spain and Princess Irene (daughters), Crown Prince Paul, Princess Alexia, Prince Nicholas, Crown Prince Felipe of Spain, Princess Elena of Spain and Princess Christina of Spain (grandchildren), Prince George Wilhelm of Hanover, Queen Ingrid, Queen Mother of Denmark, Major Richard and Lady Katherine Brandram, Sir Paul Brandram, Prince Michael of Kent, Prince Georg of Denmark, Lady Elizabeth Shakerley, Sir Robert and Princess Christina von Eyck, Prince [illegible], Prince Tomislav of Yugoslavia, Princess Katarina of Yugoslavia, Princess Margarita of Yugoslavia, Count and Countess Christian Rosenborg, the Spanish Ambassador and Senora Arias-Salgado and the Earl of Selkirk, QC.

Birthdays today

The Rev Sir Herbert Andrew, 71; Lord Baker, 80; Lord Glenkinglas, 68; Miss Elizabeth Maconchy, 74; Sir Peter Masefield, 67; Mr Philip Mason, 75; Mr Kenneth Robinson, 70; Major J. H. Rutherford, 86; Sir Leonard Scopes, 69; Mr Norman Yardley, 66.

Science report

Diet: Vitamin A may cut risk of cancer

By the Staff of *Nature*

The incidence of cancer is lower in groups of people who eat food containing large amounts of the vitamin A precursor, beta-carotene, than in those with a lower intake. And cancer-incidence is relatively low in people with high blood levels of vitamin A (retinol, produced in the body from carotenes).

Those, at least, are the contentions presented in a review published today; but that does not mean that simple changes in the diet will necessarily have any dramatic effects on an individual's chances of developing cancer.

The question of how our environment affects the incidence of cancer can be approached in two ways. One is to look for chemicals, foods, medicines, social habits, anything that might be associated with an increased risk of cancer. That can lead to important results and very real benefits, such as the decreased incidence of lung cancer following the fall in the number of cigarette smokers. The other method is to look for factors which seem to be associated with the avoidance of cancer.

The latter approach has been taken by Richard Peto and Sir Richard Doll, working for the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in Oxford, J. D. Buckley of the University of Oxford and M. B. Sporn of the United States National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland. In the latest issue of *Nature* they conclude that subjects with above average blood retinol levels or beta-carotene intake rates are at below average risk of cancer.

This conclusion comes from two main lines of evidence: first, a survey of studies in which either dietary intake of beta-carotene, or blood retinol level, was monitored in general populations and the incidence of cancer measured; second, studies in which cancer patients were asked questions about their past diet (so allowing an estimate of beta-carotene intake) or in which the blood retinol was determined, and compared with a group of healthy individuals chosen as being directly compared in all other respects.

By their very nature, studies of this sort do not produce the sort of clear-cut result that scientists expect in more simple experiments, where more of the variables can be eliminated.

For instance, although there is evidently some statistical link between vitamin A intake or blood levels and cancer avoidance, that does not necessarily mean that the vitamin has a true protective effect against cancer. For example, cancer incidence and blood retinol level might easily be related because both depend on some unknown factor which is the real determinant of cancer.

And then again, high beta-carotene intake is generally the result of eating large quantities of vegetables, and people who like eating lots of vegetables may be getting not just beta-carotene from them, but an unidentified factor which may protect against cancer. Or they may be avoiding something present in meat or other foods that can induce cancer.

Concentrating on studies of cancer patients can give similarly enigmatic results. In the few studies there have been in cancer patients, blood retinol levels have tended to be lower than in normal subjects. But that could just as well result from a change in retinol metabolism caused by the cancer, rather than be a reflection of low blood retinol associated with the induction of the cancer itself.

So where is this sort of study leading? It is certainly not telling us all to eat masses of vegetables, such as carrots, containing high levels of beta-carotene. For one thing, in developed countries like the United Kingdom, where the basic diet is good, an increased dietary intake of beta-carotene will not increase the level of retinol in the blood.

So if it can be proven that high blood levels of retinol are protective against cancer, means other than dietary will have to be found to achieve that end.

Although there is no immediate conclusion to be drawn from this work, it does point the way for future research. There may be, hidden away in medical records, more information about what blood retinol levels were in various groups of individuals, and their subsequent record of cancer incidence.

In the long term, studies such as those reviewed by Peto and his colleagues might conceivably lead to a list of chemicals which can be prescribed, or encouraged in food, to add to the list which is now being compiled of compounds thought to induce cancer, and therefore proscribed or banned from use in foods. But that list is a long way off.

Source: *Nature*, March 19, 1981, Vol 290 p. 201.

OBITUARY

MRS Q. D. LEAVIS

Vital role in a formidable critical partnership

Mrs Q. D. Leavis, who, with her late husband, Dr F. R. Leavis, exercised an important influence on literary criticism in this century, died on March 17. She was 74.

Though in terms of published books Q. D. Leavis's role in the famous partnership would have seemed very much the minor one, she had in fact a considerable influence on her husband's modes of thought. Her *Fiction and the Reading Public* (1932) was as important a work as any published by either, and was to play a decisive role in the analytical method which was the hallmark of F. R. Leavis's own approach to the novel. The part Q. D. Leavis played in the production of *Scrutiny* was, too, a major one, and her contributions to the many gatherings presided over by the pair at Cambridge are not likely to be lightly forgotten by those, of whatever complexion of opinion, who attended them.



Queenie Dorothy Roth, daughter of Morris Roth and Jane Davis, born December 7, 1906, in London, was educated at the Latymer School and as Carlisle Scholar entered Girton College, Cambridge, in 1925. She obtained First Class Honours with special distinction in 1928, sharing the list with L. C. Knights and H. L. Elvin. In 1929 she was elected a Research Fellow at Girton and in the same year married F. R. Leavis, then a supervisor at Emmanuel College.

In 1932 she was awarded the Amy Mary Preston Reid Scholarship by the University (the first woman to obtain it) and in the same year, with her husband she founded *Scrutiny*. During the rest of her career she remained at Cambridge where her home became a centre for the group of young critics who worked with the Leavises. Her PhD, begun under the supervision of I. A. Richards, was published in 1932 as *Fiction and the Reading Public*, and firmly established her reputation.

In spite of the growing claims of a young family, and the difficulty of ill-health, she bore a main part in the heavy task of editing *Scrutiny* from 1932 to 1953. She was a natural radical, but her interests were concentrated upon literature with complete single-mindedness and rare intensity. Her formidable powers, precociously developed, and sharpened by opposition, were perhaps as influential as her husband's in setting the authoritative and abrasive tone of the famous periodical. She did not accept compromises, and firmly subordinated personal considerations to the cause of literary standards as she envisaged them. Yet her interest in the novel was catholic in its breadth; her most outstanding writing dealt with Jane Austen, the Brontës and George Eliot.

She supervised undergraduates at a number of colleges, and her influence extended through direct contact as much as through her work for *Scrutiny*, from which it was inseparable. Collaboration between her and her husband was acknowledged in many of his published works. However, Mrs Leavis never received the recognition of a teaching fellowship or a university appointment; the expression of her feelings on the matter is recorded in correspondence.

After Dr Leavis's retirement, they went to Harvard together, and a joint work, *Lectures from America*, appeared in 1969. She also accompanied him to York where he was visiting professor from 1965. The Leavises' literary partnership was the basis of the *Scrutiny* group, which was chiefly responsible for spreading the literary criticism that developed in Cambridge through the teachings of I. A. Richards and his pupils in the late 1920s; and also establishing the critical method afterwards very widely adopted.

F. R. Leavis died in 1978.

PROFESSOR J. H. WOODGER

Professor J. H. Woodger, Emeritus Professor of Biology, University of London, died on March 8 at the age of 86.

Joseph Henry Woodger was born on May 2 1894 in Norfolk and educated at Felsted School, Essex, *where he showed a deep* interest in biology. At University College London he read Zoology under J. P. Hill winning silver medals or class prizes in each of his undergraduate years. On graduating in 1914, he was awarded the college prize in zoology and the Derby Research Scholarship, but his research career was cut short by the First World War when he enlisted in The Norfolk regiment.

He served briefly in the European theatre and then in Mesopotamia where he was mentioned in despatches. In 1917 he became protozoologist to the R.A.M.C. Central Laboratories in Amara where, despite heavy routine duties, arduous conditions and very limited facilities, he made time for research on the houseflies of Mesopotamia the results of which were published in 1921.

After demobilization in 1919 Woodger resumed his research scholarship at University College London holding the post of Assistant, and later Senior Assistant, in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy until 1922. In the following year he was appointed to the newly created Readership in the Department of Biology at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School where he remained until his retirement in 1959, the title of Professor having been conferred upon him in 1949 and Emeritus Professor when he retired.

At the Middlesex, although faced with a heavy teaching timetable he carried out research on the germ-line in birds and found time to write a then much needed text-book for his biology students, illustrated by line drawings almost entirely from his own hands.

In 1926 he went to Vienna on a term's study leave to work under Przibram. He was to have worked on transplantation in annelids but the species of worm already gathered in advance for him proved inoperable and the frozen ground prevented further collection. He was able therefore to devote more time than he would otherwise have done to the intra-departmental discussions of Przibram and his assistants. Thus was fired a consuming interest in the basic ideas and assumptions of biological theories which had started through earlier discussions with Dr Ian Suttie during the campaign in Mesopotamia.

On his return to England he threw himself into a study of what he considered to be those aspects of philosophy which could help him analyze the assumptions implicit in such biological antitheses as: vitalism and mechanism; structure and function; preformation and epigenesis. This period led to the publication of *Biological Principles* in 1929 for which he was awarded the degree of DSc by his university. As is clear from that book he had already seen the need for more rigorous methods of examining, analysing and making biological statement. He found the methodological tool he required in the mathematical logic of Russell & Whiteheads' *Principia Mathematica* and set to work to master all three volumes of this formidable work—no easy task for a man without formal mathematical training.

At this time he came in contact with Karl Popper, Rudolph Carnap and Alfred Tarski, and in 1935 he went to Poland to meet the Polish School of Logicians and especially to discuss ideas with Lukasiewicz and Tarski. This phase of his work eventually led to the publication of The *Axiomatic Method in Biology* by the Cambridge Press in 1937 in which he developed axioms, definitions and theorems *covering* aspects of cytology, embryology, division fusion relations, genetics, taxonomy and environment.

In 1938 he visited the United States with the help of a Rockefeller Foundation grant and worked with Clarke Hull whose theory of behaviour had been much influenced by Woodger's work. In 1949 he gave the Tarner Lectures at Trinity College Cambridge expanding his view that a nominalistic attitude was the correct basis for the language of science.

Quite early on he formed around him a private group of scientists interested in biological theory and this "Theoretical Biological Club" as it was named met from time to time in Oxford, Cambridge and London and occasionally elsewhere to read and discuss papers and ideas mainly of a more speculative or tentative character. It included among its regular participants: Joseph and Dorothy Needham, J. D. Bernal, C. H. Waddington, P. B. Medawar, W. F. Floyd, Dorothy Wrinch and L. L. Whyte.

Woodger's contribution to biology clearly does not stem from new knowledge gained by experimental work, but through his influence on biological thinking and theoretical concepts. Its importance is best seen from the variety and wide scope of the studies in the volume presented to him in 1964 to mark his seventieth birthday, entitled Form & Strategy in Science, edited by John R. Gregg and F. T. C. Harris.

In 1921 he married Eden daughter of the late Major-General C. R. Buckle CB, who survives him together with their daughter and three sons.

HERR PAUL HÖRBIGER

Herr Paul Hörbiger, grand old man of the Austrian theatre, has died in Vienna aged 86.

He was born in Budapest on April 29, 1894, the son of an Austrian engineer. After attending Vienna Technical High School he served in the Imperial Army in the First World War. On demobilization, as a lieutenant-colonel in the artillery, he studied acting in Vienna and made his debut in Reichenberg in 1919. Max Reinhardt spotted him at the Prague German Theatre, which he had joined in 1920, and took him to Berlin in 1926.

He stayed with the Deutsches until the Second World War, his best roles ranging from Petruchio to the hero of Horvath's *Tales from the Vienna Woods* when that play was premiered in Berlin in 1931. Reinhardt advised him to stick to roles in which he could exploit his Viennese intonation and he returned to Vienna in 1940 to become a member of the Burg Theatre.

There he specialized in the comic characters created by Nestroy and Raimund, as well as Goldoni, but the serious repertoire was also well within his grasp. Friar Lawrence, Molnar's Liliom, and Ferdinand in Raimund's *The Spendthrift* were other memorable roles there. Though a heart attack caused his partial retirement in 1969, when he was appointed "Kammerschauspieler", he went on acting from time to time, most recently in Elias Canetti's *The Comedy of Vanity*, shortly before his death.

He made some 300 films, among them *Congress Dances*, appearing in both lowly and high-born roles, such as the Emperor Franz Josef, with equal ease. *The Land of Smiles* and *The Gipsy Baron* were two out of many operettas in which he shone with equal brightness on both stage and screen. His many television appearances included the popular series *The Old Judge*.

No friend of the Nazis, he was arrested by the Gestapo for siding with the Austrian resistance during the war. A grateful Austria showered honours on him.

Attila Hörbiger, his younger brother by two years, husband of Paula Wessely and father of Christiane and Maresa Hörbiger, survives him as a doyen of the Burg Theatre. Attila and Maresa are familiar to Londoners who saw them as father and daughter in Schnitzler's *Liebelei*, during the Burg visit to Sir Peter Daubeny's World Theatre Season in 1973.

MR RON WEBSTER

Mr Ron Webster, television producer of the series *Lord Mountbatten Remembers* and of numerous natural history programmes, died on March 15 aged 54.

His association with the British Broadcasting Corporation was unbroken after the war from which he returned having served with the Royal Signals. As cameraman he undertook much pioneer work, especially in filming from helicopters, gliders and from a trawler at sea.

It was from Bristol which he joined in 1953 that most of his contributions to the successful natural history series came over the next two decades, a type of work for which his lively and inquiring mind was well suited. He combined in the production of more than 100 programmes in the series *Life in the Animal World*, but his most notable and recent creation was the BBC's tribute to the late Lord Mountbatten.

MRS ENID MORRIS

Enid Morris, *née* Payne, widow of the late Walter Morris, has died at the age of 95.

Having studied the piano at the Leipzig Conservatoire under Teichmüller, she became a well-known recitalist in the early days of broadcasting in the West of England and South Wales, besides being an inspired and beloved teacher of her instrument.

She is survived by her three children, Gareth Morris the flautist, Christopher Morris the head of music publishing at the Oxford University Press, and Jan Morris the author.

Brigadier Hubert Brian Calvert, DSO, late Royal Engineers, who died on March 13 at the age of 76, served with distinction in the Second World War with the 1st and 8th Armies in North Africa and Italy, won a DSO and was mentioned in despatches. He was a former Deputy Lieutenant for Surrey.

Colonel Sir Benjamin Bromhead, Bt, late Frontier Force Regiment, Indian Army, died on March 18 at the age of 80. He was political agent, North Waziristan, North West Frontier Province, 1945-47. His heir is his son, Mr J. D. G. Bromhead.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Bank of England's printing works, Loughton, Essex, 11.15; the Duke visits Youth Opportunity Training Workshop, Burnt Mill Industrial Estate, Basildon, 2.55, and Aveley Youth Opportunities Centre, Love Lane, Thurrock, 4.

The Prince of Wales, patron, the Abbeyfield Society, opens Abbeyfield House, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, 10.30.

Talks: Jochren Ulrich on the Cologne Tanz forum dance company, Goethe Institute, 50 Princess Gate, 7.30; Richard Hamilton, Tom Hudson, Victor Passmore and David Thistlewood on changes in art education in the late 1950s, ICA, The Mall, 7.30; "America and the American Dream", by Bill Owens, Photographers' Gallery, 5 and 8 Great Newport Street, 7.30. Kodak lecture: Paul Read, National Film Theatre, 8.30.

Exhibitions: Victoria Cross, National Postal Museum, King Edward Street, 10-4.30. Contemporary watercolours, Mall Galleries, The Mall, 10-5. Paul Hirsch Centenary, British Library Galleries, 10-5. Picasso Graphics, French Institute, Queensbury Place, 10-6.

Court of Common Council meets at Guildhall, 1; preceded by explanatory talk, 12.45.

Livery Hall open to public: Clothworkers' Hall, Dunster Court, 1.10 and 2.

Lunchtime music: Carter Larsen, piano, St Olave, Hart Street, 1.05; Sheelagh Whitear, mezzo-soprano, and Jane Dodd, piano, St George's, Hanover Square, 1.10. Francis Christon, oboe, and Mary Harrison, piano, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05; Timothy Rishton, organ, St Giles Cripplegate, 1.10; James Lally, organ St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15.

Chairman of GLC visits London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, 10-3.30.

Memorial service: Mr Geoffrey Keating, Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, 10.30.

هكذا من الأصل

New Books

Voyages of discovery

Abroad

British Literary Travelling between the Wars

By Paul Fussell

(Oxford, £8.95)

"IS THERE NO ONE AT ALL WRITING IN ENGLAND NOW?" bellowed Lawrence Durrell on a post-card from Corfu in 1936. Well, Eliot and Mrs Woolf were, for a start, but it is an argument of Paul Fussell's enormously enjoyable new book that images of voyage, discovery and dislocation informed the writings even of those who stayed at home, whilst writers like Robert Byron, Evelyn Waugh, Isherwood, Auden and Greene placed it at the heart of their work after the example set by Norman Douglas, Forster and Lawrence in the years immediately before, during and after the First World War. *Abroad* begins at the battle of the Somme and ends with the Baedeker raids of 1940. The Baedeker works themselves went up three years later: the age of Fodor and Temple Fielding would soon dawn.

British writers in the Twenties and Thirties travelled to Europe to avoid Britain, and to Asia, Africa and America to avoid Europe. They fled from the corrupt, exhausted North to the supposedly innocent South. They were escaping their families, the climate, the enforced separation of spirit and flesh, the philistinism of the middle classes, to which they all belonged, and (when honest enough to admit it, like Waugh) of the working classes, too. Very few travelled like George Orwell and the Prince of Wales ("Something must be done") to look for the working class; the bulk set off in search of what they thought might be freedom, of sunshine, mimosa, cicadas and wine, of sex, love and romance which were widely believed to be more readily available abroad than at home: in Berlin, California and the South of France, this was undoubtedly true.

If they set out with the intention of writing about the journey itself, they looked for the exotic and anomalous: pots of excrement for sale, an umbrella in flames, a skyline of coloured porcelain made good copy with which to redefine the norm from which they had originally tried to escape. Then they could either return (Waugh, Greene, Byron), or not (Auden, Huxley, Graves), or spend a large amount of time trying to decide which course of the two to take. One of the reasons *Horizon* magazine never got off the ground before 1940, Fussell claims, is that only when all the frontiers of Europe were finally closed to him by total war could Cyril Connolly be relied on to remain in England from one number to the next. Indeed *Horizon*, rather more than Fussell allows, is the true coda of the travel tradition, with *The Unquiet Grave* (1944) its echoing, outrageous, parodic full stop:

Streets of Paris, pray for me; beaches in the sun, pray for me; ghosts of the lemurs, intercede for me; plane-tree and laurel-rose, shade me; summer rain on the quays of Toulon, wash me away.

Six years after that, we were in the Fifties, emotive incantation became the property of advertisers and to writers like Osborne, Amis and Larkin, Britain may have been awful but Abroad was, and remains, unimaginably worse. You still get a richer, blacker class of resonance at home: think of Dennis Potter, Malcolm Bradbury, David Hare. Our crisis of identity and purpose deepens, but it will never be solved on the shores of the Inland Sea. *Abroad* reveals more fully than any book that I have read before, that some of the answers were once found, for a while, in Liberia, Capri, China or Afghanistan.

The author of *The Great War and Modern Memory*, Fussell has here contrived a marvellous mixture of idiosyncratic wit and connexions with just a dash of the computerized inquiry: *Abroad* reads at times as if certain key words like "location", "flight", "frontier" and "place" have been fed lavishly into it on the principle that the more you put in the more you will get out: virtually everyone writing at the time who makes use of a key word gets in somehow, even the phenomenal success of *The Beggar's Opera* for "Over the Hills and Far Away".

But if he occasionally fails to light a damp squib, he manages within the comparatively short space of 227 pages to include four substantial essays on the travel writings of Douglas, Lawrence (a minature psycho-history in themselves), Byron and Waugh, and stokes up a merry blaze of bilious opinion on the immorality of tourism today in a highly entertaining chapter which is offered, I think, as an affectionate pastiche of the genre as practised by all four.

Avoid this if you have already planned your holiday this year, for you are certain to have made the wrong choice. Package holidays and mass tourism, the cult of the pseudo-place and the impulse to spend and consume are savaged with great zest, and just as you are reading it with the complacent assurance that none of it applies to you, it is your turn:

... it is hard to be a snob and a tourist at the same time. A way to combine both roles is to become an anti-tourist.... A useful trick is ostentatiously not carrying a camera. If asked about this deficiency by a camera-carrying tourist, one scores points by saying "I never carry a camera. If I photograph things I find I don't really see them".

Ouch. Slightly unfair, perhaps, since the pursuit of public transport rather than taxi or the *aria condizionata* of the vacuum-packed coach, another snobbery he instances, is surely nothing more then the last pale flutterings of the red-blooded English eccentricity which travelled the world outside Britain in such confidence between the wars and took the travel book — *Sea and Sardinia. The Road to Oxiana. Labels. Journey Without Maps. Letter from Iceland, Black Lamb and Grey Falcon* — closer to both fiction and autobiography than ever before or since.

Greene's *Journey* in West Africa is overtly a metaphor for his own childhood; *Black Lamb* is a masterpiece on three levels: it gave "Yugoslavia" an identity it had certainly not had up to that point and perhaps not often since (perhaps it is the wrong identity for Yugoslavia, but it is the right one for the book); it generates the peculiar electricity of the Thirties, and is informed throughout by the sensibility of its author, Rebecca West. *The Road to Oxiana*, which Fussell describes as Byron's masterpiece, and, more rashly, as the *Waste Land* and *Ulysses* of the genre, for its intellectual detachment and the way it deploys its material, abounds in brilliantly funny, rhythmic dialogues which Christopher Sykes, who was there for much of the time, says never took place. Anything processed by memory, we are reminded, more than once, is a fiction, and fiction itself, before regeneration by Joyce and Proust, was low in prestige at the time.

Fussell's least successful proposition is that the travel book enjoys a formal independence and should be considered a genre by itself, for everything he tells us about it argues its diversity and binds it more tightly to other forms and to the central intellectual crisis of the age: what he calls "the search for amplitude" in a disintegrating and disorientated world. "Externalize yourself!" exhorts one of Douglas's Mediterranean sybarites in *South Wind* — a novel which, Fussell convincingly suggests, goes way beyond the "Nietzschean naughtiness" of the Nineties to offer a serious, alternative moral entertainment to the horrors of 1917 — because only in a degree of fastidious detachment could the individual retain control of his identity and stay sane.

Waugh had the gift, Douglas, too; and Byron, supremely. Robert Byron travelled not so much to escape Britain, still less his family, which he loved, but to escape the worship of Shakespeare and Rembrandt, Bloomsbury and the Classical world. He cherished a lonely passion for Byzantine art and literally risked death to find the Tower of Qabuz in Iran, whose austere geometry and engineering, not to mention its size, was as different from the decorative traditions of Islamic art admired in the West as could possibly be. Outraged libertarianism and a fearless contempt for officials were added to a controlled and very English empiricism which distrusted everything it had not seen with its own eyes and even took him to a Nuremberg rally so that he might learn at first hand what it was he must hate.

All readers interested in the period between the wars and in the art of travelling will derive great pleasure from *Abroad*: it shifts some of the limelight away from *Homage to Catalonia* and *Journey to a War* back to *Old Calabria, Etruscan Places* and Waugh's *Remote People*, but for most I suspect that Robert Byron and *The Road to Oxiana* (1937) will be the major discovery, or rediscovery, of this compact, stimulating and clever book.

Michael Ratcliffe

Reviews in The Times next week will include Eamon Duffy on the Popes, Brian Martin on Betjeman, John Nicholson on Martin Amis, Ronald Lewin on strategy, and John Dixon Hunt on gardens.



Emma, Lady Hamilton, doing some classical posturing, from **America Dances** by Agnes de Mille (Collier Macmillan, £13.95).

Failures of will

Alas, Alas for England

What Went Wrong for Britain

By Louis Heren

(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

Having stated his premise, or left it to be inferred, not once but twice in the title, the Associate Editor of this newspaper scarcely bothers to defend it. The omission is sensible as well as economical, for no one not still clinging to the pretty conceit that Britain made a conscious decision to trade off economic and political health for threadbare congeniality is likely to dispute the evidence that the nation is in miserable circumstances.

Heren sees the reasons for Britain's plight partly as institutional or structural, partly as attitudinal — outlived class concepts operating poisonously — and partly as conceptual. But at the end of the day, and of this slim book, they turn out to be almost entirely personal: personal mistakes in deciding on *Weltpolitik*, personal failures of will and nerve to block minority tyranny in the trade union movement, personal irresponsibility in the face of the tyranny of Parliament, and personal furiousness of the victors in political power and of the vanquished in legislative and administrative exile.

I believe it was Denis Brogan who asserted that no foreigner could hope to understand another nation's politics. Even though he went on to disprove the point in his own fine early book on the United States, the caution is valid. It is not for an American either to contest or to endorse Heren's arguments and demonstrations (except, as a one-time journalist on these shores, to echo bitterly his mordant exposition of the evils of closed government in Whitehall offices, all convinced of having a monopoly on wisdom and judgment, goodness, truth, and beauty). The best an alien can do, instead, is to outline two or three, among several, of his principal theses.

One is that the political parties, on which all Members of Parliament are dependent for their places there, have abandoned their former moderation and independence of judgment, rendering each "no longer responsible to his conscience and constituents". The institution's assumption of tyrannical power was a retrograde step, recreating in a different authority the divine right of kings that had long ago been so wisely and valiantly abolished. The irony is that the new tyranny has been in a sense lifted from Parliament and deposited in the Prime Minister and Cabinet, busy concocting measures less for any good they may do the nation and more for the purpose of maintaining their — at worst and at best — "all-powerful *transient* majority". The author suggests amelioration by the creation of large numbers of Parliamentary committees in the American Congressional pattern, and the adoption of proportional representation — attractive when one thinks of the Federal Republic of Germany; vastly less so if one looks at Italy, Turkey and Israel.

A second thesis, dominant and pervasive throughout the book, is the tyranny of the labour unions by minority left-wing ideologists and power-grabbers. Heren does not see commies and Trots under every bed but he holds nevertheless to the proposition that moderate union leaders have lost control to the militant shop stewards. The consequence is that pledges and contracts have become unenforceable and hence meaningless and — a view stated before the emergence of a proto-Social Democratic Party — that the Parliamentary Labour Party is a piece of trumpery, with the moderates piteously pretending that they work in sweet amity with leftist ideologues whom they fear and despise. It's a helluva way to run a railroad, Heren concludes, and no way at all to run a sound national economy.

Turning to individual policy decisions, he contends that the worst and most crucial one, concurred in by every Prime Minister and Cabinet from Macmillan on, was to cling to the semblance of a major power by opting for nuclear armament and, indeed, by trying to maintain military strength in general. That, and principally that, he insists prevented Britain from going forward in a diminished but honourable and acceptable role of a medium-sized trading nation. It blasted all hopes of a bright economic future; sizable armament and the welfare state were incompatible. Whether Heren thinks that Britain should have played, and should now be playing, only a token and trifling role in Nato is not clear.

Alas, Alas for England is studded with a score of deft portraits, each of only a few paragraphs, of the principal figures determining the nation's political and economic course. They add their share of sparkle to a book admirably organized and argued in singularly precise language.

Alfred Friendly

Heroic self-sacrifice

At The Going Down of The Sun

Hong Kong and South East Asia, 1941-45

By Oliver Lindsay

(Hamish Hamilton, £9.50)

Colonel Oliver Lindsay has now written a fitting sequel to *The Lasting Glory*, his account of the heroic defence of Hongkong in 1941. This second volume continues the story of the British, Canadian, Indian and Chinese troops who finally surrendered on Christmas Day and of the civilian internees. Almost all were to endure the most fearful deprivations and miseries in prison camps throughout the Far East for the next four years.

This is not, however, an unrelieved saga of human suffering. The author over the years has assembled evidence from scores of prisoners of war and others and the outcome, as he fairly claims, is a factual account of their experiences, mainly in their own words. These are carefully fitted into a moving whole, far better than facile reportage. It is also surprisingly coherent in view of the surrounding chaos in Hong Kong, first in the wake of the actual fighting and latterly as the heavy American bombers wreaked havoc upon the Japanese.

The book opens with the escape of small naval craft to the mainland, including the last minute rescue of the one-legged Chinese Admiral Chan Chak as the Japanese finally closed in. This and the voyage of the "Lisbon Maru" with hundreds of suffocating prisoners of war imprisoned below, will certainly be for many compulsive reading. The build-up of an intelligence network and the brutalities with which it was finally crushed are equally gripping — and terrible.

Much of the story is lightened by the frequently ludicrous incidents or remarks by the prisoners. Few readers will fail to be struck by the wide range of human reaction to captivity between those who collapsed in degradation and those who mastered malnutrition, dysentery and much else to produce the most self-sacrificing courage.

A. M. Rendel

Root and source of fiction

Elizabeth Gaskell

By J. A. V. Chapple and John Geoffrey Sharps

(Manchester University Press, £8.75)

The Themes of Elizabeth Gaskell

By Enid L. Duthie

(Macmillan, £12)

It was bound to be done of course: a scrapbook of extracts from that splendid 1966 edition of *The Letters of Mrs Gaskell* edited by J. A. V. Chapple and John Sharps, linked with biographical notation, arranged to fit themes under such headings as "Early influences" "Contrasts of the Forties", "Charities" and so on, with the aim of creating a portrait of Elizabeth Gaskell and her world. Professor Chapple and his assistant have produced an agreeable piece of patchwork, and were it a paperback (accordingly priced), intended merely as an introduction to this enchanting woman, one might be a trifle more enthusiastic. When one considers the total biographical impact of the original 650 letters this particular volume tells us little we do not already know, despite some mention of newly discovered items (not specified in text).

However, it must also be admitted that there is pleasure here simply because Mrs Gaskell was such a wonderful letter-writer, impulsive, instinctive, spontaneous, observant and unreserved in her comment — she must surely rank as highly in this medium as Jane Welsh Carlyle. Even in this annotated anthology (which this volume basically is) one is deeply conscious of Mrs Gaskell's passionate need for country life (her beloved Knutsford, scene of *Cranford*). Yet, clearly, had she not married the Rev William and spent the greater part of her life in his Manchester parish, she would never have written those remarkable novels, themselves inspired by the social iniquities about her; nor on the other hand would she have returned to the scenery she loved best in *Cranford* and *Wives and Daughters*. There is little her letters do not tell us about her and her world: the root and source of all her fiction, the intense interest and pleasure in life, the sorrows of her youth (the early death of her mother, the loss of her brother, the estrangement from her father, the incompatibility of her step-mother), her obsessive devotion to her family (in spite of William not allowing her to talk about her anxieties), her strong friendships with younger women, her platonic love for Charles Eliot Norton — all this and more. For a reader, letters written by Mrs Gaskell are pure pleasure.

Enid L. Duthie's volume is a worthy thesis *de longueur* that one cannot exactly fault, although one might wonder how many students will benefit from it. I must admit to an allergy to such books: better, I'd say, to read Mrs Gaskell herself, and thereby obtain at first hand the information Miss Duthie dissects so competently, although, alas, without charm; and charm is what Mrs Gaskell possessed above all else.

Kay Dick

Fiction

The Book of Ebenezer Le Page
By G. B. Edwards
(Hamish Hamilton, £7.50)

The Kissing Gate
By Pamela Haines
(Collins, £7.95)

Rhine Journey
By Ann Schlee
(Macmillan, £5.95)

The China Egg and Other Stories
By Gillian Tindall
(Hodder & Stoughton, £6.95)

So who is the mysterious Mr G. B. Edwards?

His publishers are obviously thrilled to bits by him. Mr John Fowles, who has written an introduction to the book, is intrigued. Your reviewer, too, is fascinated.

Mr Edwards is dead. He was born in Guernsey. He worked in London for a while. He disappeared for a while. He turned up again in Weymouth, where he spent the last years of his life living as a recluse.

The Book of Ebenezer Le Page is the only novel he wrote.

It is all very curious.

I have the strong feeling that the author is in danger of becoming more interesting than his book. I suspect that the mystery surrounding his life and his character will prove ultimately more stimulating than the novel itself.

Not that this is in any way a bad piece of work. It is, in fact, quite startling in its abandonment of so many literary conventions in plotting, story-telling and dialogue.

Let us briefly describe the book.

It tells the story of the life of Ebenezer Le Page. He was born in Guernsey just before the Boer War. He recounts the history of his life on the island until the mid 1960's. The descriptions of life on the island are captivating.

The claustrophobic atmosphere of this mongrel society, which cannot make up its mind whether its cultural heart is French or English, the violent prejudices against the English and the Jerseymen, the tough life of fishermen and quarrymen and the disruption of the Occupation are described with intricate care and not a little savage humour in a manner which is constantly absorbing.

Yet this book is also a family saga. And here it is less sure of itself. The narrative, discursive and rambling, obscures relationships and smudges characterization. It is no excuse to say that this is the work of a natural, an innocent, a primitive Grandma Moses. This is not the case.

Mr Edwards is a very sophisticated writer. The inconsequential digressions, the quirky plotting, and the cumbersome shape of the book are the work of an extremely gifted writer. And it is on those grounds that Mr Edwards must be judged.

I feel he has written a startlingly original book, an entertaining book, an intriguing book.

But is it a great novel?

No, it is not.

I was full of enthusiasm and admiration for Pamela Haines's last book, and these feelings are intensified by her latest offering, *The Kissing Gate*.

Like Ebenezer Le Page this is a family saga. It is set in the Yorkshire Dales and covers a span of 60 years of the last century.

Like other writers of the genre Miss Haines lays it on thick — piles of romance, lashings of tears and passions.

Unlike most of her colleagues, however, she writes superbly. The dialogue has a natural flow, the plotting is sure and the characters are strong and firm, yet drawn with great delicacy and subtlety.

Pamela Haines goes from strength to strength and is now undoubtedly in a class all of her own.

Ann Schlee is just starting in the business, but she makes a stunning debut with her first novel, *Rhine Journey*.

It tells the story of Charlotte, a winsome spinster lady making a journey on the Rhine in 1851.

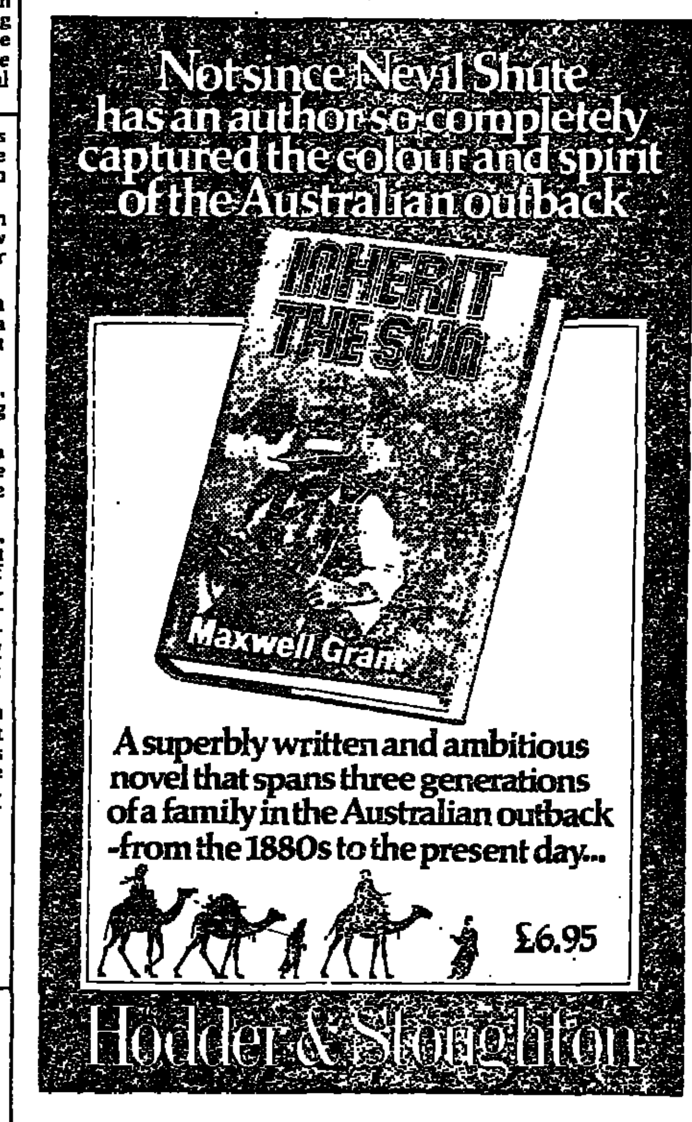
She is a dreamer. She is a weaver of fantasies and on the river trip she has every chance to indulge herself.

This novel, short and spare, has a refined quality that permeates every aspect of dialogue, characterization, plotting and description. Her manner is cool and clear. Her style is confident and concise. I recommend the book most highly.

A welcome, too, for Gillian Tindall's collection of short stories, *The China Egg*. Miss Tindall is a highly sensitive writer with the deftest of touch. The title story demonstrates her skills to perfection.

A complex relationship, an emotional morass, an intellectual battlefield, are reduced into a miniature of beauty and compassion.

Peter Tinniswood



The Sirian Experiments
By Doris Lessing
(Cape, £6.95)

Once there was an old bureaucrat, a blonde female virgin, who begins to feel ashamed of her administrative experiments and who then says, "We all see truths when we can see them. When we do, it is always a temptation to consider those who have not yet seen them as quite intrinsically and obdurately stupid." So without apology or attack, she writes a re-interpretation of events she has experienced, initiated and observed, a type of samizdat report she calls a history of the heart, which makes up the sprightly chronicles in *The Sirian Experiments*. This is the third and funniest book in Doris Lessing's series of five semi-space fiction novels together called *Canopus in Argos: Archives*; but its mischievous humour doesn't belittle its hard questioning about how human dissenters stand, fall, or are pushed.

Her narrator starts slowly, as a bureaucrat would, pleading for patience because only the weak ask for easy solutions as a refuge. Part of a junta of five colonial officials, she writes in exactly caught jargon how she ran her part of the Sirian Empire, a star with 53 colonies which, because of technology, have almost total unemployment. They invent experiments instead of work. She kidnaps and transfers whole populations, and observes studies where limbs and genitals are transplanted — "This caused severe psychological maladjustment . . .".

She also sets up an apartheid Think Planet where thinkers are protected (considering universal purpose) while one tribe is trained to be their servant race. The narrator buzzes about in her space bubble, has a severe shake-up when the earth, which she has grown to love, somehow turns topsy-turvy on its axis and, before it resettles in a different way, she describes with vivid feeling the shrieks, the sloshing about, and the sinking cities.

The story covers much the same time as *Shikasta*, the first in this series: that is, pre-Eden, Paradise, The Fall, and good, evil and constant renewals since then. Some of the names used are Persian, and there's a blend of other languages and myths; Mrs Lessing may add a glossary in the next instalment but newcomers to the sequence should start with this book. Its hopes, and faith in love, are pure joy.

Myrna Blumberg

Quick Guide

The Dictionary of Imaginary Places, by Alberto Manguel and Gianni Guadalupi (Granada, £12.50). This Baedeker to the kingdoms and cities of literature covers the geography of fantasy from Atlantis (guide, Plato Critias and *Timaeus*) to Zenda, and from Toad Hall to Dracula's Castle. Its tone is arch. Baskerville Hall is in the hands of the National Trust, and ruins of Cloud-cuckoo-land exist today, notably the gate in the great wall, built of wood by flocks of pelicans. It is more useful as an armchair travel brochure than a reference book and introduces one to places to avoid. Capillaria this summer, anyone? It is inhabited by gigantic blonde women who devour the small defenceless bullpops, creatures in the shape of male sexual organs.

A Social History of Archaeology, by Kenneth Hudson (Macmillan, £20). Since the last war archaeology has become immensely popular partly because of the public appetite for spectacular buried treasure, partly because of popularization by such television publicists as Mortimer Wheeler and Magnus Magnusson and partly because of our modern fascination with our roots. Kenneth Hudson's extravagantly priced book is only incidentally about archaeology. It examines what has made our archaeologists dig since the Victorians, and our attitudes to their work. He trots some pet hobby-horses of his, from the way that "archaeology" has changed its meaning to the lust of excavators to be thought of as professionals, and approaches the digging game with original questions and refreshing irreverence.

Gertrude Lawrence, by Sheridan Morley (Weidenfeld & Nicolson. £8.95). They dimmed the lights for her on the Avenue. Noel Coward, a friend since her teens, wrote that her quality was unique and her magic imperishable. When Hollywood gave her the (mercifully) posthumous accolade of a Julie Andrews movie, the title had to be *Star!*

An obvious subject for a biography — but, as it turns out, an ungrateful one. It is ironic that there should be such demand for showbiz biographies when most stars spend too much personality on their art to make interesting reading. Gertie's stage roles were her life; real life (including a real daughter) was just what she could not cope with. From the backstreet beginning, glamour was a necessary retreat.

Stock Exchange Prices

Strong rally in equities

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 16. Dealings End, March 27. § Contango Day, March 30. Settlement Day, April 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
[illegible]	91	Exch	[illegible] 1981	99	..	8.334	12.537
[illegible]	91	Exch	[illegible] 1981	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.884	11.903
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	3% 1981	[illegible]	..	3.105	11.387
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	[illegible] 1981	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.630	11.318
[illegible]	88	Treas	[illegible] 1980-82	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.746	12.154
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	3% 1982	[illegible]	..	3.162	6.989
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	14% 1982	[illegible]	..	13.709	11.652
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	[illegible] 1982	[illegible]	..	8.621	11.851
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	[illegible] 1982	[illegible]	..	9.467	12.446
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	[illegible] 1983	[illegible]	..	9.241	13.110
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	3% 1983	[illegible]	..	3.363	9.295
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	[illegible] 1983	[illegible]	..	12.098	12.469
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	[illegible] 1983	94	[illegible]	9.840	12.292
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	[illegible] 1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.252	12.635
94	[illegible]	Exch	10% 1983	94	[illegible]	10.638	12.680
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fund	[illegible] 1982-84	87	..	6.323	10.950
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	[illegible] 1984	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.627	12.607
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	14% 1984	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.560	12.714
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	3% 1984	[illegible]	..	3.727	10.190
[illegible]	88	Treas	12% 1984	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.213	12.609
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	15% 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.946	12.492
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch Cv	12% 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.174	12.450
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	3% 1985	[illegible]	..	3.974	10.383
MEDIUMS							
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	[illegible] 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.428	12.651
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	[illegible] 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.152	12.664
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	3% 1986	[illegible]	..	4.309	10.830
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	[illegible] 1984-86	[illegible]	..	9.882	12.153
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exch	[illegible] 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.079	12.921
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fund	[illegible] 1985-87	[illegible]	..	8.225	11.353
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	12% 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.666	13.213
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	[illegible] 1985-88	[illegible]	..	9.780	12.319
[illegible]	[illegible]	Trans	3% 1978-88	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.661	10.010
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	[illegible] 1989	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.611	13.337
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	5% 1986-89	65	..	7.680	11.451
[illegible]	[illegible]	Treas	[illegible] 1990	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.236	13.348

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

[illegible]

O—S

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T—Z

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FINANCIAL TRUSTS

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INSURANCE

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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

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SHIPPING

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MINES

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OIL

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PROPERTY

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RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

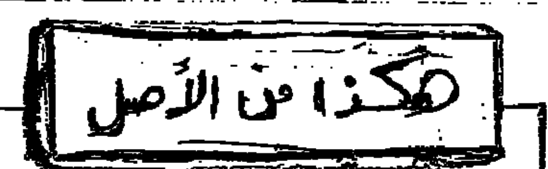
[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES

[illegible]



THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS



- **Stock markets**
  FT Ind 491.1 up 3.5
  FT Gilts 69.98 up 0.16
- **Sterling**
  $ 2.2795 up 3.05 cents
  Index 100.2 up 0.3
- **Dollar**
  Index 98.5 down 0.6
  DM 2.0562 down 305pts
- **Gold**
  $ 509.50 up $17
- **Money**
  3 mth sterling 12⅛-12¼
  3 mth Euro $ 13⅞-14⅛
  6 mth Euro $ 13⅞-14⅛

IN BRIEF

Bejam sells quick food business

Bejam Group, the frozen food specialist, has agreed in principle to sell its loss-making Trumps hamburger business to Chef & Brewer for £3m cash. Chef & Brewer is an offshoot of Grand Metropolitan. Talks are going on with other groups to sell Bejam's remaining restaurants for a further £1.5m. In the half year to last December the restaurants lost £303,000.

Grandmet has made a £10m takeover bid for Warner, the last independent holiday camp operator in Britain.

Financial News, page 22

Savoy deadline

Another step in the £58m battle for the Savoy Hotel group will be taken today when Sir Hugh Wontner, Savoy chairman, replies to Sir Charles Forte, executive chairman of Trusthouse Forte which made the bid. Sir Hugh is expected to send a personal reply by the 10 am deadline, refusing to call the shareholders' meetings which Sir Charles thinks will vote to back the bid.

Grindlays Holdings

Grindlays Holdings which owns 51 per cent of Grindlays Bank, will tell shareholders any material facts in the event of plans for major changes in the shareholding structure, Mr Nigel Robson, the chairman, says in his annual report.

Report page 23

£9m Laing contract

Laing Industrial Engineering and Construction has won a contract worth more than £9m to lay 51 miles of pipeline between Hatton, Lincolnshire and Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, for British Gas.

Textiles jobs decline

Employment in the cotton and allied textile industries fell by 19,300 in the 12 months up to and including January.

US stake in Innotron

Cambridge Banking Partners, a Denver, Colorado, venture capital group, is to acquire a 32.3 per cent equity shareholding in Innotron, the company set up with backing from the National Enterprise Board and the Oxford Instruments group to develop a microprocessor-controlled gamma counter.

Gilts terms eased

The Bank of England is easing restrictions on potential subscribers to its index linked gilts issue by allowing subscriptions from pension schemes still awaiting Inland Revenue approval as "exempt approved schemes", provided not less than 95 per cent of their income is likely to be treated as tax exempt.

Reagan choice

President Reagan has said that he will nominate Mr William Draper III as president and chairman of the Export-Import Bank.

Prime rate cut

The Chemical Bank in New York has announced a cut in its prime rate to 17 per cent from 17½ per cent from today.

Wall Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 1.53 points up at 994.06. The $=SDR rate was 1.24053. The £ was 0.546369.

Smaller banks in Treasury plea over windfall profits tax

By Bryan Appleyard

The Co-operative Bank and the Trustee Savings Banks are in urgent talks with the Treasury over the impact of the windfall profits tax announced in the Budget. National Girobank, the Post Office subsidiary, has calculated that the tax will cost £10m, wiping out its total 1979-80 profits of £9.5m.

Both the Co-op Bank and the TSBs are unwilling to comment on the talks, but it is clear they are appealing for some kind of special treatment in view of the substantial effect the tax would have on their figures.

The Co-op, for example, made a post-tax profit of just over £6m in its last full year, but the new tax could cost £4m. The TSBs are more sheltered by a regional structure but they estimate their total bill will be £10.5m out of an after-tax surplus of £70m.

The TSBs, whose chief general manager is Mr Tom Bryans, have also been upset by another Budget measure—the loan guarantee scheme for small businesses. They have been excluded from this despite being one of its original supporters.

Both banks are understood to be arguing that they should be treated as special cases because they are not profit-making companies in the same sense as the main clearers.

Mr Paul Gottlieb, Girobank's investment controller, said no special representations were being made, but the subject would be coming up in the normal routine meetings with the Treasury.

But the "special case" argument has received little sympathy from the big clearers. A spokesman for the five main clearing banks said they understood the feelings of the banks that the tax was an "unjustified imposition" but they would oppose any exemptions.

He pointed out that relatively the smaller banks would gain more from the £10m threshold on current account deposits below which the tax would not apply. He said they appreciated the smaller banks would have cash flow problems in paying the tax bill but the overseas profits of the big clearers would be penalized to meet the home tax bill.

Meanwhile, all the banks are marshalling their arguments against the tax in general. Estimates from the Committee



Mr Tom Bryans: upset

of London Clearing Banks suggest that the latest full year profits from the leading clearers, including Williams & Glyn's, would come to £400m on a net inflation-adjusted basis.

The total windfall tax bill for the five will be £330m. With United Kingdom profits accounting for about two thirds of the total, the clearers argue that this means that the tax is more than 100 per cent on British profits.

Estimates of the impact of the tax from the four clearers are: National Westminster £100m, Midland £80m, Lloyds £60m and Barclays £95m.

The Treasury yesterday declined to comment on the talks.

Speaking yesterday at the Institute of Credit Management in London, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, chairman of the National Westminster, attacked the tax as "damaging in practice and in principle".

He commented: "One particularly disturbing aspect is that we were given no indication of the Chancellor's intentions during our lengthy discussions with the Treasury on ways and means to reduce government borrowing and stimulate the profitability of United Kingdom industry.

"Another is the retrospective nature of the tax and the fact that it sets a dangerous precedent which could be invoked for the profits of any industry at any time."

£126m GKN profit turns into loss

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, the engineering group whose businesses most accurately represent conditions in the manufacturing heartland of Britain, plunged into loss last year after a £126m profit in 1979.

But shareholders still get a dividend of 11.43p a share gross, albeit a payment cut by nearly 60 per cent.

The group, which supplies components to the automotive industries of Britain, Europe and the United States, was the first big British company to indicate the seriousness of the recession in the engineering sector when it cut its interim dividend last September.

It reported a loss for the whole of 1980 of £1.2m. Sales by value remained static at £1,923m, indicating a substantial collapse in volume, and exports, in many areas loss-making because of the effect of strong sterling on margins, fell from £215m to £193m and are still declining.

Mr Trevor Holdsworth, GKN's chairman, said: "We need prosperous customers, but we cannot create markets; we can only find them.

To meet the conditions created by the recession, GKN reduced its British workforce by 12,400 last year to 56,600. Of these 11,000 were made redundant.

The costs of closures and redundancies by the group during the year was £48.6m, although this does include estimated closure costs up to today.

At least 6,000 more employees will lose their jobs with the group's British operations this year. Whether there will be more depends on conditions later this year.

"There are some signs that the rapid decline in markets and destocking may be slowing down," the company says. "Weakness is however apparent in other European countries. It is not expected that 1981 will see any general upward trend in markets served by the group."

Mr Holdsworth said that trading conditions had been further aggravated during the past year by the financial crisis at Chrysler and Massey Ferguson, both big customers, which had to be rescued by international banking action.

Mr Holdsworth said GKN's aim now was to emerge from the recession as a "fitter" company. Despite the rationalization which had been carried through—much of it apparently necessary in spite of the recession—the group would be able to meet demand when it returned.

However, it was not expecting the automotive industry to regain the sort of levels seen at the beginning of 1979 even when recovery did occur.

Because of the Budget, GKN's private estimate of the number of British car registrations this year has been scaled down from 1.4 million to 1.3 million.

Despite the collapse into losses—which are still continuing in United Kingdom operations—the group's balance sheet remains sound, and it is pointing to some positive action during 1980, notably the creation of the Phoenix One steel making project: The group's general steel rolling business has been combined with British Steel Corporation interests in Allied Steel and Wire, a 50/50 company.

Financial Editor, page 21

BSR group slumps to loss of £17.7m

By Richard Allen

BSR, the record-changer group and one of Britain's most successful exporters in the early 1970s, plunged from £3.5m profits to a loss of £17.7m pre-tax in the year to March 1980.

The deficit, much larger than had been expected in the City, included redundancy costs of £4.8m and a swing from trading profits of £7.8 into losses of £6.4m.

The group said that sales of record changers were substantially down on previous years and, as a result, sales of magnetic cartridges had also been hit. The group, which still exports about 60 per cent of its production to the United States, has been a victim of sterling's strength against the dollar as well as the effects of recession on the audio market worldwide.

The outcome of last year's performance has been a £16m write-off from the group's reserves.

However, Mr John Ferguson, chairman, said yesterday that after heavy rationalization, including two factory closures last year, the group expected to return to profits in the second-half of the current year.

Sales in the first two months are down on the same period of last year, but the group expects all of its factories currently on short-time to return to normal working soon. The shares, which fell 4p to 30p immediately after the announcement, recovered to close 1p higher at 35p. The group has passed all dividend payments for the year.

BSR's results have declined consistently since 1976, when the group reported a profits record of £28m.

Producers expected to endorse cocoa pact

By Michael Prest

A sharp change for the better in the fortunes of the International Cocoa Agreement is likely today when, according to highly placed sources in London, the cocoa producing countries will agree to sign the pact.

On the consumers' side, West Germany said yesterday it would sign, thereby opening the way for the EEC to join the agreement.

The cocoa agreement has to be signed by enough countries before April 1 if it is to come into effect without further wrangles. Vigorous opposition from the Ivory Coast, in particular, has thrown the agreement's future into doubt.

It now appears that several weeks of discussions behind the scenes, in which the secretariat of the International Cocoa Organization played a central role, have borne fruit. The mood has also been improved by cocoa prices recovering from last year's depths. May cocoa closed in London at £947.50 a tonne last night.

So far only Ghana among the producing countries has agreed to sign. But cocoa sources in London are confident that the two-day ministerial of producers, which started yesterday in Douala, Cameroun, will also agree to join.

The Ivory Coast, the world's biggest cocoa exporter accounting for about 25 per cent of exports, had protested strongly that the minimum intervention price under the agreement of 110 cents a pound was far too low.

But the Ivory Coast has recently been more accommodating. The agreement needs countries responsible for 80 per cent of exports to sign before it becomes effective. Brazil, Cameroun, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Nigeria can together meet this requirement.

The problem may now be whether countries responsible for 70 per cent of consumption can also be found to sign the agreement by the end of March. Without 70 per cent of consumers agreeing, the pact will be further delayed. It is expected that quite soon the eastern block countries will simultaneously announce their acceptance.

A difficulty on the consuming side is that the United States has said it believes the agreement's buffer stock intervention range to be too high. Moreover, the Reagan Administration has not yet clarified its general attitude towards international commodity agreements.

Nevertheless, acceptance by the producers is a major step forward, not only for the cocoa agreement which has been under discussion for more than a year, but for other agreements pending, notably tin and wheat.

It would also strengthen the position of Mr Gamani Corea, secretary general of Unctad, with whose encouragement the cocoa agreement was negotiated. He has long advocated a common fund for commodities.

The fate of the agreement has been widely seen as a test case of whether in depressed trading conditions it is possible to reach a broad international understanding.

After failure to agree on a new pact by this time last year the ICCO was obliged technically to meet to discuss putting itself into liquidation. The crisis was made all the worse by the threat from several producers, especially the Ivory Coast, to withdraw their share of the buffer fund, now worth about $236m.

Some producers, notably Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Ghana have been forced to take heavy losses on cocoa sales over the last year. Cocoa traders in London saw these sales as proof of the impossibility of going against the market. For that reason they were also sceptical about the feasibility of another international agreement.

Increase in average earnings slows to rate of 17.5 per cent a year

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The annual rate of increase in earnings is continuing to slow down steadily and the large majority of new pay settlements in manufacturing industry are in single figures.

The monthly average earnings figures, published by the Department of Employment, show that the underlying annual rate of increase in January eased back to 17½ per cent from 18½ per cent in December.

That figure should continue to fall sharply over the coming months as new and lower pay settlements are agreed and some of last year's larger pay awards start to fall out of the comparison.

The Department of Employment estimates that the monthly rise in average earnings over the present pay round, starting last August, has been of the order of 0.8 per cent per month, equivalent to an annual rate of some 10 per cent. This compares with monthly increases of around 1¼ per cent between January and July last year.

After the relatively small number of pay settlements in the August-December period, with agreements for under 10 per cent of the labour force, January has seen a large number of new settlements. Indeed, it is estimated that the figures now include pay agreements for about 30 per cent of employees.

Figures from the Confederation of British Industry continue to point to a significantly lower level of pay settlements in manufacturing industry.

On the basis of its pay databank, covering 750,000 employees in a representative sample of manufacturing industries, the CBI estimates that pay settlements in these industries since last October have been running at an average of 8-9 per cent.

On a broader front, the CBI notes that the average level of industry-wide and wages council awards in manufacturing, affecting more than 4 million people, are also in single figures.

The CBI does say, however, that the trend of settlements in the private sector service industries has been rather higher than in manufacturing. But it adds that here too there have been some signs of a fall in the level of awards over recent weeks.

The lower rate of increase in the overall earnings figures from the Department of Employment largely reflects the lower pay settlements now working through. Although there has been no pick-up in the overtime hours worked, the cyclical fall in hours worked now appears to be levelling off.

Over recent months the underlying rate of increase in average earnings, of about 0.8 per cent per month, has been just above the monthly rate of increase in the retail price index. That may cease to be the case once the impact of the Budget makes itself felt on the retail price index. Taking account of the total Budget package, real disposable incomes are likely to fall over the months ahead.

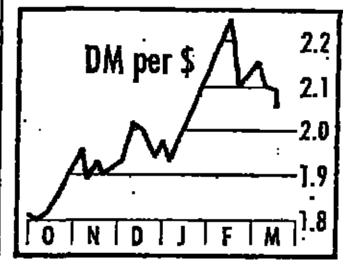
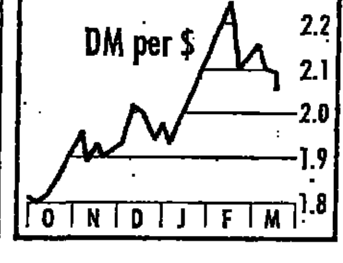
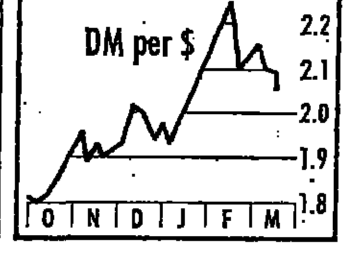
Sterling gains 3 cents on dollar

By Frances Williams

Sliding United States interest rates, and the prospect of further falls to come, sent investors hastening to sell dollars on the foreign exchange markets yesterday.

The dollar slumped to its lowest level against the Deutsche mark for 7½ weeks, down over 3 pfennigs on Tuesday's close at DM2.0562.

Sterling soared by more than 3 cents to end the day at $2.2795, having earlier touched $2.2810. It has now risen by nearly 3 per cent since the Budget, when Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, cut the minimum lending rate by 2 per cent, and is up 4½ per cent from its low point at the beginning of the month.

Sterling's effective exchange rate reached its highest level for 3½ weeks, closing yesterday at 100.2 (average 1975 = 100).

Gloomy United States economic indicators pointing to a sharp slowdown in activity depressed Eurodollar deposit rates, which fell by up to half a point in early trading, followed in the afternoon by cuts in broker loan rates by several American banks. Prime rates are expected to follow suit.

The yen weakened in the wake of Tuesday's cut in Japan's discount rate. But gold rose $17 in response to the dollar's decline.

In New York, sterling showed a similar advance, improving to 2.2920 from 2.2620 on Wednesday.

Bottom of recession 'in sight'

By Melvyn Westlake

The economic recession will "bottom out" during the first half of this year and be followed by a gentle upturn in business activity during the second half, Treasury officials insisted last night in the face of sceptical questioning from MPs.

Officials were giving evidence to the all-party Treasury and Civil Service Committee at the House of Commons. The committee, chaired by Mr Edward du Cann, is holding an inquiry into last week's Budget and the Government's latest expenditure plans.

Six under secretaries were giving evidence, led by Mr Brian Unwin, head of the Treasury's powerful central unit. Defending the Budget strategy, the officials argued that the huge fall in company stocks, which has been the main engine of recession, would come to an end in 1982.

In the second half of this year, the run-down in stocks would be slowing down, and this would permit some small improvement in output.

After that, the Government's success in reducing inflation would encourage consumers to reduce the level of their savings, and spend more money on goods and services. An improvement in the growth of world trade would also help to raise business activity in Britain in 1982.

Even so, economic growth will still be very small by past standards. The economic forecast published with the Budget indicates a rise in gross domestic product of 1 per cent between the first halves of 1981 and 1982.

Although unwilling to elaborate on the working assumptions about unemployment levels, provided in the Government's spending plans, Mr Frank Cassell, the under secretary involved in the Treasury's medium-term forecasting section, said he saw little chance of any significant fall in jobless in the foreseeable future.

Another official told the committee that some 700,000 people would be paying tax in the coming financial year who would have been excluded from the tax net if Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor had raised personal allowances last week in line with the rate of inflation.

It also emerged that Mr Paul Neild, one of the committee's economic advisers, had prepared a paper for MPs showing that the public sector borrowing requirement for the coming financial year would have been 17,500m if the Government had made no policy changes either in last week's Budget or in last November's mini Budget (other than simply raising taxes in line with inflation).

In its medium-term financial strategy published a year ago with the 1980 Budget, the 1981-82 forecast for PSBR was put at £7,500m.

Further signs that the recession may be near its bottom are shown in the latest cyclical indicators published by the Central Statistical Office, John Whitmore writes.

Indeed, the composite index of coincident indicators tentatively suggests that the bottom of the recession may have been reached towards the end of last year. The index has shown little change in December and January after striking a low point in November.

The January performance has, however, been heavily influenced by the sharp rise in retail sales. (Recently published provisional figures indicate that the volume of retail sales slipped back during February.)

Other indicators continue to suggest that the bottom of the recession could well be seen this spring. In particular, the shorter leading index has continued to move upwards from its November low point.

In previous cycles the average interval between the turning point in the shorter leading index and a turn in the economy has been five months. In more recent cycles the lead time has tended to be still shorter.

The EEC Commission says the recession in Europe may also be close to its trough, Peter Norman writes from Brussels. However, in a comment on its latest survey of business opinion it said the recovery still looked "uncertain or fragile".

The Commission has been encouraged by its index of production expectations, which has produced better results in the first two months of this year than in the final quarter of 1980, leading it to believe that it reached its lowest point in September, 1980.

CBI closes its ranks on the Budget

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Industry leaders closed ranks in support of the Government at a well-attended meeting of the Confederation of British Industry's policymaking council yesterday. Disappointment about the Budget was channelled into a general attack on public spending.

As business leaders looked at the problems behind the Government's Budget decisions, their collective reaction was considerably more conciliatory than that which immediately followed Sir Geoffrey Howe's announcement. There has been intensive behind-the-scenes discussion between CBI leaders and MPs since last Friday's emergency session with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey.

It is understood that ministers have said they will back the CBI's own medium-term strategy for the economy, which involves modest increases on government capital projects provided current expenditures can be checked. CBI members heard reports on an eve-of-council session with MPs as well as on the talks with the Prime Minister

After hearing what Sir Raymond Pennock, the president, described as "a wide diversity of opinion", the council united in endorsing a drive to get current state spending down.

CBI officials are to embark on an analysis of public spending which they hope to have completed within the next few weeks. They will be seeking to identify more precisely the proportion of costs which go on manpower, against social services and unemployment payments, for example.

In representations made before the Budget, the CBI had identified £1,000m which it considered could be saved by "good housekeeping" by the state. It is hoping that a more intensive scrutiny could produce at least another £2,000m by 1985.

"Manufacturing industry has set a very good example in cutting costs", Sir Terence Beckett, the director general, said yesterday. "We are pressing for the Government to follow".

He added that cuts of about 3 per cent a year in the non-trading areas outside the Civil Service could produce savings of about £3,000m. "A 3 per cent target is very modest compared with what industry has borne."

The emphasis on the need to cut state spending which has emerged from the CBI council should keep most of its component members happy, except perhaps the nationalized industry-contingent. It is certainly in line wth the criticisms of the Budget made individually earlier this week

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Anglo Am Corp	13p to 647p
Barker & Dobson	2p to 13p
Crouch D	18p to 203p
Global Nat Res	40p to 540p
Guthrie Corp	12p to 775p
Mackay H	7p to 38p
Peko Wallsend	13p to 470p
Sirdar	12p to 152p
Taylor Woodrow	14p to 515p
Warner Hols	62½p to 127p

Falls

Asarco	£3/16 to £18 3/16
Bejam Grp	5p to 115p
Exxon Corp	£1¼ to £30⅞
Harrison Cros	12p to 800p
Lawtex	4p to 52p
Minorco	10p to 643p
Nthgate Explor	15p to 385p
Pearson & Son	8p to 196p
Ranger Oil	15p to 635p
Ryl Bnk Scot Grp	6p to 130p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.00	1.92
Austria Sch	34.95	32.75
Belgium Fr	81.50	77.50
Canada $	2.74	2.65
Denmark Kr	15.40	14.60
Finland Mkk	9.55	9.05
France Fr	11.40	10.90
Germany DM	4.86	4.62
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hongkong $	12.20	11.60
Ireland Pt	1.33	1.27
Italy Lir	2380.00	2270.00
Japan Yn	495.00	470.00
Netherlands Gld	5.38	5.12
Norway Kr	12.57	11.92
Portugal Esc	128.00	122.00
South Africa Rd	1.99	1.85
Spain Pta	196.00	187.00
Sweden Kr	10.75	10.20
Switzerland Fr	4.43	4.20
USA $	2.32	2.25
Yugoslav Dnr	80.00	74.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

North Sea companies outbidding Civil Service in search for key personnel

Brain drain slows the pace of oil exploration

There can be few Civil Service departments which have the Government's blessing to take on more staff. The petroleum engineering division at the Department of Energy has, for despite attractive salary increases it is still losing more people than it can recruit.

Staff shortages among specialists, such as geologists, log analysts and reservoir engineers, are now beginning to delay North Sea oil and gas exploration and production.

Work on the seventh round of drilling licence awards and on development plans submitted by oil companies has been put back.

The division is short of up to 20 specialists, on salaries ranging from £8,000 to more than £27,000. It is looking for a replacement for the present head, Mr Henry George, and for a deputy—a new post which has remained unfilled for more than a year.

The shortage developed some years ago and worsened as the pace of North Sea exploration and development quickened. At the same time, the workload of the Department of Energy, which is responsible for such things as scrutinizing development plans, awarding licences, monitoring performance and supervising safety, has increased. Yet over the past year, the number of specialists has fallen, largely because of defections to oil companies and consultancies.

Altogether, the petroleum engineering division is now about 40 under strength at 120.

The main reason is the higher salaries offered by oil companies. The differential is now put at more than 15 per cent. By the autumn of last year the division had succeeded, after strongly arguing its case with the Civil Service Department, to increase salaries to competitive levels.

Within a few weeks a significant gap had again been opened. The case for making salaries more competitive and attractive is again being prepared—although at a difficult time, when the Government is trying to hold the Civil Service pay line at about 7 per cent.

The salary differential is also being widened by the entry into the oil business of small companies, or those with no previous experience. These have been prepared to pay premium rates to woo experienced trained staff away from large companies.

The Department of Energy is not alone in its problems; the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate has had a similar drain of qualified personnel. As the Government is unlikely to be able to outbid the oil companies, it seems likely that the shortages will be overcome only by increasing the flow of suitable applicants from colleges and universities. And that will take a few years.

John Huxley



America set for national coal strike

A national coal strike is almost certain to start late next week in the United States.

Both the mine owners and the United Mineworkers' Union are preparing for a very long struggle after pay talks collapsed yesterday. No new round of negotiations has yet been arranged.

The last strike by the union lasted 111 days and it was only settled with the direct help of President Carter. The three-year contract set at the end of that dispute will expire on March 27 when the union's 160,000 members start their action. Mr Sam Church, the union's president, said that a strike was "unavoidable".

But the strike is unlikely to have any significant effect on the economy for some time. Coal users and mine owners have been expecting a strike and large stocks have been built up over the past few months by the electric power companies.

The union is seeking a three-year contract involving total pay increases and fringe benefits of 46 per cent.

European concession on worker directors

British companies have won a new concession from the Legal Affairs Committee of the European Parliament in its draft directive on industrial democracy.

The committee has agreed that British companies can have a consultative council of workers instead of blue-collar directors. It has already conceded the right of all employees to vote by secret ballot.

Arab fund chief

Mr Faisel Abdul-Razzaq al-Khalid has been named director-general of the $7,500m (£2,300m) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development Fund.

Dunlop joint venture

Dunlop International has signed an agreement with the National Development Company of the Philippines to develop a £20m palm oil estate on the island of Mindanao as a joint venture.

Indonesia coal boost

Indonesia will increase production at its Bukit Asam coal mines in South Sumatra as part of a plan to raise its present output from 160,000 tons to three million tons by 1984.

Electricals slumps

The West German electrical industry expects no growth in 1981, after a 4.9 per cent growth last year, Herr Wolfgang Seelig, president of the industry association, said.

Fewer strikes

Italian working hours lost because of strikes fell sharply to 3.2m in January from more than 26m a year earlier, the government statistics institute Istat reported. The decline was partly attributable to an upsurge of discipline among workers afraid of losing their jobs in the worsening economic conditions.

Saudi oil production

Saudi Arabia's oil output last year averaged 9.9m barrels a day compared to 9.53m barrels in 1979.

Revenue for the press slumps but television figures exceed expectations

TV companies cash in on advertising

The commercial television companies are experiencing a boom in advertising revenues, which has defied all estimates about how the industry would be affected by the recession.

Latest advertising figures for television published yesterday revealed that revenues for February were £40.368m, about £3m more than most industry observers had expected.

The continuing strength of television revenues is in marked contrast to the trend in press advertising which has fallen heavily, notably in classified.

The February figure was lower than its 1980 equivalent of £41.952m, but revenues during the beginning of last year were inflated by the effects of the commercial television strike some months earlier.

Mr Kenneth Miles, director of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, said that the figures for last month were higher than had been expected.

"Television revenue has been fairly buoyant recently and there is no evidence that expenditure is falling away. I am inclined to think that the poverty sob stories being put out by some television companies are just that, sob stories."

The continuing high level of consumer expenditure is what has maintained television revenues at higher than expected levels. If the present trend continues, television seems certain to prove the Advertising Association's gloomy forecast for advertising revenues during 1981 wrong.

The Advertising Association had predicted a 14 per cent drop for all advertising in money terms for the first quarter of this year and a two per cent fall for the whole year in comparison to 1980.

The ISBA now believes that television may see an eight to 10 per cent increase in television spending in money terms which would be equivalent to a small fall in revenue when adjusted for inflation.

Mr Michael Waterson, director of research for the Advertising Association, confirmed yesterday that revenues for both January and February of this year were higher than its unpublicized estimate.

"They are very, very good figures indeed, given that we are meant to be in the worst recession since the 1930s. It is a simple fact that consumer expenditure has remained extraordinarily high throughout the recession", Mr Waterson said.

"But the press is being hit by declining classified advertising. This has been severely hit for the simple reason that a high proportion of classified is job advertising and there are very few jobs around to advertise."

David Hewson

BNOC postpones N Sea expansion after Budget tax rise

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

The British National Oil Corporation has withdrawn plans to extend the Thistle field as a result of Budget increases in North Sea oil taxation.

This was revealed last night by Mr Philip Shelbourne, chairman and chief executive of the state owned British National Oil Corporation, who strongly attacked the Government's Budget decision to raise oil taxes.

At the same time he pleaded for the introduction of a new North Sea investment fund based on the special offshore tax revenues which would be run separately from the Treasury and the rest of the Civil Service.

The attack on the tax increases will be particularly wounding to the Government, coming as it does from the head of a state corporation appointed since the Conservatives came to office.

In the Budget, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that a new supplementary petroleum duty at the rate of 20 per cent was to be introduced on North Sea revenues which, with other changes in the offshore tax regime, was to raise £1,000m from the oil companies during the fiscal year.

Mr Shelbourne told an audience of MPs, oilmen, stockbrokers and the City, that as a result of the tax increases BNOC was withdrawing from an extension to the Thistle field which it had previously planned.

The decision not to go ahead with the development comes after a statement yesterday by Shell that it would have to reappraise exploration and development plans, and Occidental's announcement last week that it would not go ahead with its plans for the North Claymore field.

Mr Shelbourne's plea for a new North Sea fund is as controversial as his attack on the increased taxes. His ideas are more in line with those of Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn than any held by the present Government—particularly surprising coming from a man, who was one of the country's leading merchant bankers until nine months ago.

The energy fund would take the present royalties and petroleum revenue taxes and be administered by a board of trustees, including representatives of the oil industry, industry in general and the trade unions.

Its first aim would be to create new energy resources to replace those in the North Sea by developing hydrocarbons overseas and the first breeder reactor in the United Kingdom.

It should invest in new coal fields, create and support new industries such as microchips, and rebuild Britain's overseas portfolio.



Mr Philip Shelbourne: strong attack on North Sea tax rise

"We should create a substantial fund used positively, and not frittered away," Mr Shelbourne said.

But Mr Shelbourne's fund would not contain as much money as the Treasury currently plans to receive. He said that a 90 per cent marginal tax rate, which the offshore industry was now paying, was too high at a time when fields were getting smaller, in deeper waters and more remote locations.

Asked what levels North Sea tax rates should be, he suggested that a total take of around 50 per cent would be sufficient.

Reagan team split over Japanese car curbs

From Frank Vogl
Washington, March 18

Free traders and protectionists in President Reagan's cabinet have clashed over the question of forcing the Japanese to cut back car exports to the United States. A task force which has been studying the plight of the American car industry will report to the President tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Dr Otto Lambsdorff, West Germany's economics minister, who held talks with Mr Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve Board chairman, gave warning that an American-Japanese agreement that set limits on car exports would not be acceptable to Germany. He said this could lead to protectionist actions from Europe and it would change the rules of world trading.

White House officials, however, do not appear to be particularly concerned about European reactions on this particular point. They pointed out that numerous European countries already had assorted restrictions on car imports from Japan, and some used such complicated customs procedures that the net effect was low levels of Japanese imports.

[In Tokyo, Mr Rokusuke Tanaka, Japan's minister of international trade and industry, expressed a readiness to impose restrictions on car exports to the United States by administrative means (AP-Dow Jones reports.) Mr Tanaka said the Tokyo Government considered a voluntary curb on exports desirable.

Mr Tanaka indicated that his ministry had already started talks to find out whether the Japanese car industry was willing to accept limits to prevent the issue from straining bilateral trade relations further.

"The question is whether to curb car exports to America by law or by administrative guidance. At the moment, we have no intention of resorting to law", he said.

"Administrative guidance" means using a peculiarly Japanese system under which the government, relying on the traditionally close ties with industry, leads corporations in a direction that is in line with its wishes without passing legislation. Mr Tanaka expressed confidence that he could convince car manufacturers to accept the Tokyo Government's advice.

The White House is under intense pressure from American car manufacturers and the United Auto Workers' Union to limit Japanese car imports, and such action would be supported by the chairman of the special task force, Mr Drew Lewis, the secretary of transportation.

He and several other cabinet officers, including Mr Malcolm Baldridge, secretary of commerce, want the Japanese to agree to a voluntary ceiling on exports of around 1.6 million cars a year. Last year the import level was 1.9 million, and at the moment it is above the 2 million mark.

But the top economic policy officials in the administration oppose protectionist moves, arguing that these are bound to add to domestic inflation. This view is being strongly argued by Dr Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the council of economic advisers, Mr Donald Regan, the treasury secretary, and Mr David Stockman, the budget director.

These officials are also suggesting that assorted deregulation moves could be taken by the government that could lead to savings for the car manufacturers of as much as $5,000m over the next five years, and that this form of relief is far better than reducing competition. President Reagan is likely to take a decision within the next 10 days

Government aid of £20m for Du Pont

The Government is to spend about £20m to safeguard employment at the Du Pont chemical plant, at Maydown, near Londonderry.

Du Pont announced yesterday its decision to establish its first European plant to produce Hypalon, a synthetic rubber much used in the electrical, construction and car industries, at Maydown.

Costing £40m — of which the Government will contribute up to half in statutory grants — the plant will come on stream in 1983 with construction beginning almost immediately.

Until now Hypalon, introduced in 1952, has been made only at Beaumont, Texas, and the new Ulster plant will have a capacity of tens of millions of pounds a year.

Du Pont has operated at Maydown since the early 1960s and the sites competed with other Du Pont sites in The Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg for the new investment.

Although construction at its peak will employ 750, the new plant when operating will have only 160 permanent jobs. These will be filled by members of the present workforce.

Lord Kearton backs state sector policies

By Peter Hill

Continuity of government policy on investment in the nationalized industries was called for last night by Lord Kearton, former chairman of the British National Oil Corporation.

Lord Kearton said that many of the state industries operated where investment required long lead times, and continuity of policy was essential to the long-term success of those industries which could not be expected to alter strategy immediately as a result of changes in the market or short-term economic fluctuations.

Delivering the third annual lecture to the Nationalized Industries Chairmens' Group, Lord Kearton, who resigned from the BNOC chairmanship at the end of 1979, welcomed the evidence that the present Government was beginning to adopt a more realistic approach to the problems of the state industries.

He said the Government had adopted a "sensible and pragmatic" approach to the problems of the British Steel Corporation and British Leyland, and he had drawn encouragement from comments made last month by Lord Thorneycroft in the House of Lords that the Conservative Party's role was not to abandon the public sector, but to support it.

Citing the decision to provide additional assistance to the National Coal Board as a demonstration of the Government's willingness to come to terms with reality, Lord Kearton said that such action must provide a reasonable chance that there would be better prospects ahead.

"The public enterprises, although diverse, cover many of the basic sectors of the British economy, and as such their activities are essential to the development of the economy as a whole.

"There is little merit in trying to make great changes in their organization, or their scope; our aim should be to enable the public enterprises to operate as effectively as possible within the existing framework", he said.

Undue insistence on measures of short term expediency, such as rigid operation of cash limits, could have disastrous effects on large sectors of private industry on which public enterprises drew for their supplies, he said.

Farm price rises warning by food manufacturers

By Hugh Clayton

More jobs would be lost in food factories if EEC ministers did not restrain farm price rises, the Food Manufacturers' Federation said yesterday. It opposed the Government's policy of holding up British farm prices by refusing to devalue the green pound.

The federation said in a letter to ministers that 32,000 jobs had been lost in food companies in the past year.

It claimed that the present rate of the green pound "unnecessarily penalizes food processors who have to import agricultural products such as hard wheat and maize which cannot be grown in the Community in the quantities or qualities required".

The federation welcomed the recommendation from the European Commission for a revaluation in the green pound which would mitigate the effects in Britain of a farm price rise.

This combination has been rejected by Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, on the grounds that it would impose a virtual price freeze on farmers.

The federation predicted that EEC farm ministers would agree on "an unacceptably high price rise" of about 10 per cent. British farmers' unions are demanding at least 15.3 per cent.

$5,000m expansion by Kaiser

By Edward Townsend

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, the American group which operates the Anglesey Aluminium smelter in the United Kingdom, expects to spend $5,000m (£2,220m) during the 1980s on modernization and increasing productivity.

In the corporation's annual report for 1980, Mr Cornell C. Maier, the chairman, said that the investment, about double the company's spending in the 1970s, would increase production capabilities and help to control costs.

The company had already committed more than $200m for energy conservation. Other capital spending would be focused upon "increasing productivity, improving maintenance procedures and modernizing production processes".

It is not expected that Kaiser will devote much of its planned capital expenditure to its United Kingdom operations. The Anglesey plant, while efficient and productive, is unlikely to be expanded while energy costs remain higher than in Kaiser's other operating areas.

The company is spending about $80m on expanding its sheet and rolling mill at Koblenz in West Germany, mostly in response to rising demand for aluminium sheet for use in aircraft.

Mr Maier said in his report that the 1980s would be an excelent period for aluminium. "We expect the market demand for aluminium to grow at a faster rate than capacity expands through most of the decade."

His comments came after predictions by Mr Bill Hobbs, chief financial officer for Kaiser made in London last October, that the aluminium industry in the non-communist world had the financial capability to support a $140,000m (£62,220m) capital budget for announced expansion in the next three years and for further growth to the end of the decade.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Trade opportunities in Nigeria

From Lord Jellicoe and others

Sir, We, the chairmen of eight of our major companies, accompanied Lord Carrington on his recent and most successful official visit to Nigeria.

The United Kingdom is now the largest supplier of goods and services to Nigeria with a market share of over 20 per cent and exports amounting to over £1,200m in Nigeria—with investments measuring some £2,000m at present market values.

This is as it should be since we share with Nigeria our history, our language, our legal and educational traditions and our friendship within the Commonwealth—all of which help to strengthen our commercial and economic ties. We were each delighted to discover during our visit that the British relationship with our largest Commonwealth partner in Africa has been restored to its former cordial basis, not least as a result of the settlement in Zimbabwe.

But all these advantages suggest that British firms should be looking at the further opportunities offered. Our market share can be raised. British quality is widely respected, good will is evident and Nigeria is actively seeking partners in building up its industrial manufacturing capacity and reinvigorating its agriculture.

Many opportunities exist for a determined thrust by British firms to contribute to the implementation of Nigeria's new and impressive fourth development plan—where particular priorities are being given to agriculture, food processing, building materials, engineering, transport, chemicals, scientific equipment, power engineering and transmission, telecommunications and construction projects of all kinds. There is also a great deal of goodwill towards the United Kingdom as many of those Nigerians in senior positions were educated and underwent their training in the United Kingdom.

We are of course, aware that there are broad difficulties in this market. In the past it has sometimes taken a long time to get money out, and there have also been problems over work permits. But equally we have each been glad to learn that both the British and Nigerian governments are conscious of the disincentive effect which these issues can have for future trade if left unchecked.

None the less, we believe that British firms should also seriously consider establishing more joint ventures with Nigerian partners; in this way they will help preserve the market shares in Nigeria's expanding economy and retain valuable outlets for machinery, raw materials, components and technology. We were particularly impressed by the Nigerians' anxiety to see British contractors as well as French, German, Dutch and Italian contractors bidding for the many major projects which will be on offer during the next plan period.

Lord Carrington's sortie into Nigeria has shown us the extent of the trade investment opportunities which exist at this time for British firms in this exceedingly important export market. We hope and expect that British business, industry, banking and agriculture will play their full part in responding to these opportunities at a time when Nigeria is entering a new phase in its economic progress.

Yours faithfully,
LORD JELLICOE,
LORD BARBER,
SIR AUSTIN PEARCE,
G. W. MACKWORTH-YOUNG,
R. G. PUTTICK,
W. RICHARDSON,
C. H. TIDBURY,
A. J. R. VEALE,
Sugar Quay,
Lower Thames Street,
London EC3R 6DQ.
March 18.

Press reaction to monetarist report

From Mr A. M. Beaumont Dark, MP for Selly Oak (Conservative)

Sir, As a member of the Treasury and Civil Services Select Commitee who signed the recent report on the Government's monetary policy, having now read the press reaction to the report, I feel that much of the comment is based more upon prejudices of the writers than the actual wording of the report.

It is, of course, true that in the world in which we live, an "ambitious policy" was bound to strike problems. The report spells that out, but the important point that has not been made anywhere that I have seen, is that we were not asked to compare the present policy with an alternative policy.

The reports of committees are bound to be camels that were meant to be race horses. The Treasury committee report is no exception.

I wish to make it crystal clear that although the Chancellor's policy may have been over ambitious, and may have missed some of the targets that it set out to accomplish, the basic alternative policy of spending thousands of millions of pounds the country has not earned would have been disastrous and would have headed this country into inflation of 20 per cent or more and still rising.

Because the Chancellor's policy was over-ambitious, it is none the worse for that. Somebody had to tackle the long term instead of the short term, as successive governments, Conservative and Labour have done up until now.

Of course, governments have to be willing to be flexible. This Government's policy has been flexible and that does not mean failure, but means that we live in a real world, and would not wish any informed debate to jump to the conclusion as some papers have, happily not *The Times*, that the Treasury Select Committee report is an indictment of the Government's policy and that the alternative policy should be adopted. It should not.

What a good government has to do is to recognize changing circumstances. This Government has done that and that is not a sign of weakness but is a sign of strength.

Your obedient servant,
A. M. BEAUMONT DARK,
House of Commons,
London, SW1A 0AA.
March 6.

Nuclear power contracts

From Mr David Green

Sir, Your energy correspondent's report (early editions of March 14) on the continued delay in letting nuclear power station contracts suggests that the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) does not want the National Nuclear Corporation (NNC) to be other than agent for it because of some extraordinary legal snag in recovering damages in the event of default.

He refers to NNC's capitalization: certainly on such capitalization it would be unlikely that NNC woud accept for itself more than a limited liability for liquidated damages. Why, however, that should cause difficulty, provided NNC was also contractually obliged to pass on to CEGB all damages that it was entitled to recover from its sub-contractors, is very difficult to see.

A closely analogous problem always arises in personal injury compensation cases where an employer maintains the wages of an injured employee. There, provided the employee is contractually obliged to reimburse to the employer wages actually recovered, he remains at liberty to treat his loss of earnings as a recoverable loss—because of the contractual obligation.

So far as one can see the so-called problem now causing difficulty has never impeded the letting of any previous nuclear power station contract—although for practical purposes exactly the same problems must have attended them as exist now; and the CEGB's abysmal performance in constructing conventional power stations over the past 15 years—culminating in the complete abandonment of Isle of Grain—suggests that the last thing on earth that the nation needs is to have CEGB as principal in constructing new nuclear stations, and NNC relegated to being its agent.

Indeed one may reflect upon the fact that at about the time that the Isle of Grain project started, the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB) let a very similar oil fired power station contract to the Nuclear Power Group—since amalgamated into NNC. Despite a labour environment that—on the Clyde—was by any standards comparable to Isle of Grain, published information suggests that Inverkip was completed largely to budget and on time.

It may of course be—such ambition being a commonplace in powerful institutions with waxing empires—that CEGB would like to take over everything. Its past performance in the field suggests that the Government should not allow the fulfilment of that ambition.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
Nr Haverfordwest,
Dyfed SA62 5EJ,

Recoverable coal reserves

From Mr W. J. Charlton

Sir, May I give point to the substance of Mr Hindson's letter (March 11) about recoverable coal reserves by reference to a specific example? I was associated with the public enquiry into the application by the National Coal Board to develop the Selby coalfield as mining consultant to the North Yorkshire County Council and had access to the detailed plans to develop and exploit the mining complex in that area.

The Selby coalfield extends over 110 square miles and there are available for extraction three seams of good quality coal, each in excess of two metres in thickness. To avoid unacceptable subsidence in the flat Vale of York only one of these seams is to be worked and of that there will be only 66 per cent extraction.

As another member of a family rooted in the mining tradition for 150 years, I share with Mr Hindson the need to urge caution when claiming very large national reserves: there is a marked difference between those in the ground and that part which is recoverable.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. CHARLTON,
Hesleyside,
1 Red Hills Road,
Ripon,
N Yorkshire, HG4 2RP
March 12.

Taxes on banking and oil

From Mr I. R. Keable-Elliott

Sir, I read with some amusement your leader (March 12) criticizing the recent budgetary taxes on the "legitimate profits" of the banking and oil sectors.

Recently, as a chartered accountant, I have been working on the audit of a British branch of an American bank and an oil company involved in the exploration of, and production in, the North Sea. Both institutions made considerable profits—the first principally through foreign exchange transactions and the second because of the inflationary spiral of oil prices that have coincided with peak production of the Ninian oil field. When I read daily in your newspaper of manufacturing, service and distribution industries either showing record losses or being forced into liquidation I find it difficult to consider their excessive profits in the same charitable light as yourself.

However much these institutions may "cry enough" in respect of their recent taxes, I can assure you that directors, vice-presidents and employees alike are well satisfied with their cheap mortgages, inflated salaries and company perks not available to other businesses. Show me any banking or oil company official made redundant or resigning for a more lucrative post and I will be more willing to weep with you over the Government's latest measures.

Yours faithfully,
IAN R. KEABLE-ELLIOTT,
Tudor Crest,
Holdernesse Road,
Tooting Bec,
London SW17.
March 12.

Gilbertian approach

From Mr W. J. Briggs

Sir, As a dedicated Savoyard and a shareholder in Trusthouses Forte, I cannot help thinking that perhaps Sir Charles Forte would have a better reception from some of the members of the Savoy Hotel board if, with his offer for the shares of the company, he included an undertaking to underwrite the operations of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company.

Yours etc,
W. J. BRIGGS,
Woodham Walter Hall,
Maldon,
Essex CM9 6RL.
March 16.

Cost of providing rural services

From The General Secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union

Sir, MPs who represent rural areas have every right to be concerned about the Budget increase in petrol costs for this can only widen the gap between the two nations—town and country.

People in the countryside have become increasingly isolated—and dependent therefore on transport. Those who can afford their own cars face soaring bills. Those who cannot suffer as schools and shops move further away, and the post and phone become an even more important final link with the world outside.

Rural areas have already suffered heavily from the closure of branch railway lines and cutbacks in country buses. Heavier motoring costs can only isolate the countryside even further—and make it even more important that those services which survive are protected.

However, incompatible Government policies make this unlikely, though MPs will shortly have an opportunity to challenge and question one such area of conflict when the British Telecommunications Bill is debated at the report stage.

Our post and phone services were founded on the basis of a common price and common service for all—with costs averaged out so profitable urban business was balanced against uneconomic, but socially vital, rural services.

The Government says it is still committed to that, yet it has introduced legislation which undermines the principle on which it is based. Opening up the post and telecommunications monopoly will not mean that the private sector will take an equal share of the profitable and unprofitable services—or that the private sector will provide a universal service.

In practice, the privateers will only be interested in profitable areas—and the money available to the public service to underwrite rural needs will be that much less. At a time when the Government is forcing up a prime cost, transport, this policy of creaming off profits can only mean either that rural services—the post, phones and sub-post offices—are placed in jeopardy, or prices are forced up, or the Government is forced to borrow more money to subsidise those services.

The Government cannot have its cake (competition) and eat it (maintain services without subsidy). And the countryside will be lucky if it even gets the crumbs.

Yours sincerely,
BRYAN STANLEY,
General Secretary,
Post Office Engineering Union,
Greystoke House,
150 Brunswick Road,
Ealing,
London, W5 1AW.
March 12.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

GKN's act of faith

All that Guest Keen & Nettlefolds could offer yesterday was that it *may* be bumping along the bottom of the recessionary cycle, but that at this point there is nothing to suggest any great improvement in 1981.

Shareholders now have to try and gauge whether the worst may be over for the share price, too—not easy in the face of a 1980 loss of £1.2m (against profits in the previous year of £126m) and a near-60 per cent cut in their dividend. For the present the shares are responding bravely, gaining 7p yesterday to 138p, and now 10p off the all-time low point.

Last year of course was exceptional; not simply because of the ferocity of the recession which wiped out the automotive-based earnings of the group in the second half, but also because profits have taken the blow of the cut-backs GKN has been forced to make. The cost of redundancies in on-going businesses, taken above the profit line, was £26m. There will be further charges of this sort in 1981 of course, but on nothing like the scale of last year—at least not unless the recession continues unabated throughout the year in which case GKN, like others, will have to resort to crisis measures, including disposals.

It would be unwise in the absence of any evidence in the Budget that the Government is prepared to stimulate the British economy yet and against a background of precarious recovery prospects in the United States and Europe to ignore that possibility.

GKN is at the moment sound; the balance sheet—more stretched than usual—remains stable in response to ruthless cash management. Nevertheless, there was a cash outflow last year of around £77m, and gearing, now at 54 per cent, is expected to "edge-up" this year to around 60 per cent.

That seems to assume recovery in the second half of 1981. GKN is heavily, perhaps dangerously, reliant upon the automotive industry in Europe and the United States. Given recovery it will respond quickly and it will be able to do so much more efficiently. The alternative is obvious, and the shares, yielding 8¼ per cent now on a dividend that is a pure act of faith in the future, represent a straightforward gamble on the ability of the manufacturing sector to pull through.

BSR

On the deck

Bloodshed at BSR has been much worse than even the most pessimistic of market observers anticipated. A pretax loss of £17.66m—including redundancy costs of £4.8m—represents a massive turnaround even from the previous year's paltry £3.5m profit and points to a marked acceleration in the group's downhill slide since profits peaked at £29m four years ago, so the passed dividend came as no surprise.

The optimistic view of course is that this deficit reresents the end of BSR's agony. Having cut capacity by as much as a half in some areas and pared stocks to the bone the group has cleared the decks for a rapid return to the black aided by improvement in the dollar/sterling exchange rate. Certainly, BSR itself is hopeful. Remaining factories in the sound reproduction division are almost back to full-time working, production levels are climbing in consumer products and with the recent Hongkong purchase, Astec, expanding, another Far East purchase is in the pipeline. This news had the shares yo-yoing to close 1p up at 35p, after touching 30p.

But investors who have lifted the shares from a "low" of 19p on a mixture of recovery and bid hopes are still having to take a great deal on trust. Despite a £16m net shortfall after tax credits of almost £5m, the balance sheet remains reasonably sound. Ruthless efforts on working capital have held borrowings to around the £35m level where they still represent three-quarters of shareholders funds.

But after a plunge in sales of more than a quarter—excluding Astec—there is scant evidence as yet that demand for BSR's audio products is picking up and hopes of involvement with RCA in video-disc manufacture have yet to materialise. Assuming the pound does not rebound further, the group could start making a turn on its US business which accounts for 60 per cent of turnover to produce a small profit for the current year. But that may not be sufficient to put the group back in the dividend lists and having missed its chance to diversify heavily away from the basic record-changer business when times were good BSR is uncomfortably locked into a product whose technological edge can only remain under attack.

Bejam

The pace slows

Sentiment has turned against food retailing. Costs are outpacing food price inflation at a time of weakness in consumer demand. But the shares in Bejam, the freezer food specialist whose only direct competitor is the small Argyll Foods, are still only 12p off the 1980-81 high at 115p after shedding 5p on figures for the half year to December.

Bejam is now growing much more slowly. In the latest six months pretax profits rose by little more than 10 per cent to £4.5m while sales climbed by over 22 per cent to £98m, while over last year as a whole profits went ahead by 50 per cent and sales by 37 per cent. Moreover an attempt at diversifying away from freezers into fast foods has failed and Bejam is cutting its losses. The pretax profit was arrived at before £303,000 of losses in the restaurant division, and negotiations to sell the Trumps burger business are now in progress with Grand Metropolitan, which should produce £3m cash.

But too much should not be made of this. Bejam has faced its fast foods mistake, and put it right. It started the venture three years ago when tourists crowded London, the pound was cheap and the economy was thriving. Now all is changed. More foreseeable, surely, was the clutch of competitors now on the scene. But at least Bejam is wielding the knife quickly now that conditions have changed and in the meantime frozen foods are expanding rapidly. In the year to last June it extended sales area by around 9 per cent; and this has accelerated in the latest six months to 16 per cent and expansion is planned to continue as the retail recession has made it easier to buy redundant supermarkets from BAT, Fitch Lovell and Tesco. Compared with other food retailers Bejam is still doing well, and it should make profits of £9.5m this year. The prospective yield is less than 3.5 per cent reflecting the group's premium rating in the food retailing sector.

Thomas Tilling

Spending through the downturn

After being slightly ahead at the half-way stage, Tilling found life increasingly tough in the second half of 1980 and, in particular, the group's exposure to the building industry has taken its toll. So Tilling ended the year with profits down by £10.4m to £70.7m.

The latest bout of acquisitions has not had much impact on the results contributing only £1m after financing costs, although Tilling can point to a number of successes among its United States acquisitions. In particular Ramteck and NSW, both oil-related businesses, showed useful rises and United States trading profits increased from £23m to around £29m.

The United Kingdom bore the brunt of the downturn with trading profits down by over £10m to £62m. Apart from the building industry side, engineering, furniture and publishing all had a bad time. Tilling continues to spend heavily both on capital investment and on acquisitions, investing £107m during 1980 and helped by an £18m cut in working capital, Tilling has been able to finance most of this internally, and year-end net debt was only 27 per cent of capital employed.

The extent of the recovery at Tilling during 1981 will depend largely on how the home economy and particularly the building trade develops later in the year. However, profits could be back up between £80m to £90m although there will not be much relief on interest charges—up from £22.5m to £28m last year—since the group's debt is not especially interest-rate sensitive. After maintaining the final dividend, Tilling yields 6.6 per cent at 162p, which looks fair enough for a conglomerate which has proved its defensive merits during the recession.

Economic notebook

The public borrowing delusion

Perhaps the most extraordinary thing about last week's Budget was the way in which it enthroned the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) at the centre of government policy.

The Chancellor seems to have decided quite soon after Christmas that he wanted the PSBR for 1981-82 to be around £10,500m. At that time this did not involve any hard choices.

The first forecast produced by the Treasury of what the Government would probably have to borrow in the next financial year (assuming the continuation of existing policies on such matters as taxation and spending) was also about £10,500m, so in taking this decision the Chancellor seemed to be opting for a broadly neutral Budget.

From that time on, the forecasts started to go sour. By February the forecast of the PSBR within the Treasury was over £12,000m and rising almost hourly.

By the time the Chancellor stood up in the House the forecast was that borrowing would be over £14,000m if he left tax rates and allowances unchanged, which is the same as saying about £15,500m on the assumptions used for drawing up the £7,500m figure implied by last year's medium-term financial strategy.

Most of us presented with a forecast which had grown by £5,000m in less than eight weeks would think it a shaky foundation on which to build a strategy. Yet every time the forecasters upped their estimates, Sir Geoffrey seems to have increased the amount of misery which he was prepared to inflict on the economy.

This is clearly madness and it is made worse by the lessons of the past. As the table shows, the PSBR is almost impossible to forecast accurately.

What we actually have in Britain is a system of government in which the key economic decisions are determined by forecasters' errors in something (the PSBR) which is inherently unforecastable. That alone is reason enough to stop giving the borrowing requirement the importance it has assumed.

But there are other reasons why a big shift in Government thinking about its borrowing is long overdue. The first is to do with the role played by government borrowing in the economy. Why does the PSBR actually matter? The Government's answer is that it is a vital component in determining the growth of the money supply.

Much academic work in recent years has shown that this is not true in the naive form in which the Prime Minister seems to believe it. The growth of the money supply during 1980 was not caused by excessive public sector borrowing; most of the government deficit was financed by selling long-dated gilt-edged stocks, without borrowing from the banks. The real drive behind the growth of the money supply came from private borrowing.

Indeed, public borrowing sometimes actually slows down the growth of the money supply as measured according to the Government's criteria. If the public sector buys goods from a factory, the public spending can be financed, without expanding the money supply, through selling gilts. Private buyers are much more likely to have to turn to bank finance, as they did in 1980.

Another kind of argument put forward by the Government is that because the public sector is competing for money it drives up interest rates. But the evidence of 1980 is that high interest rates were needed at least as much to cut down private borrowing as they were to persuade people to buy public sector debt.

So much for the economic theory. The practical issues tell even more strongly against the Government.

One of the things which Ministers constantly lament is that they have to cut public investment in profit-making industries because it is part of the PSBR. If only some way could be found to mobilize "private" capital they say, we could have all the electrified railway lines and modern telephone exchanges we want.

Behind this is the vexed question of what is, and what is not, public borrowinng. As far as the Treasury is concerned, anything which is covered by a Government guarantee is public borrowing.

If British Telecom, it says, could come forward with a way to separate part of its investment programme so that it could be financed privately, without government guarantee, all would be well. But the crudities of the Post Office accounts do not allow it to be done.

This statement is a good example of the defeatism which has got us in a mess. It begins by asserting that it is impossible for British Telecom as a whole to sell bonds which do not carry a government guarantee. Unless some way is found to prove that the loan is not guaranteed, so the argument goes, people will assume that it is.

More fool them. The Government should announce that nationalized industry borrowings are only guaranteed when the Government says that they are.

The guarantee issue preoccupies the Treasury, but it is irrelevant to the reason why the Government wants to limit the PSBR as part of its economic programme. This is simply to hold down all kinds of borrowing as part of monetary restraint. Whether the borrowing is done under government guarantee, as part of the PSBR, or outside that guarantee by a private company is irrelevant. The difference is cosmetic.

What we are faced with is the use of technical difficulties to mask what is really a political decision. One of the few things about which the Treasury agrees with ministers is a dislike of nationalized industries. Because of this is can neither bear to leave them alone nor take responsibility for running them properly.

The users of telephones and trains and the industries which supply them get caught in the crossfire.

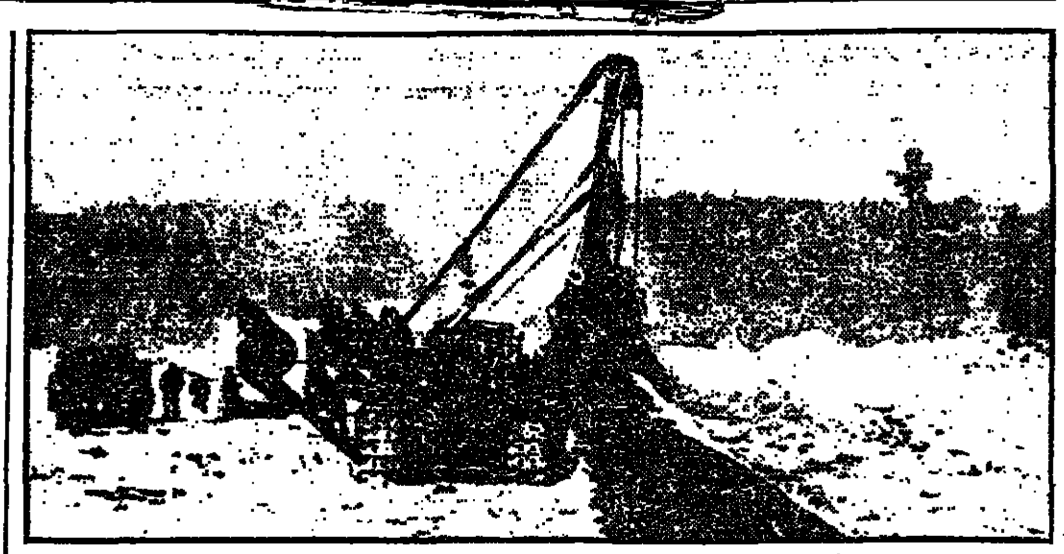
The saddest thing of all is that it makes no real difference whether or not money is borrowed by, for example, British Aerospace when it is part of the public sector or after it is privatized. It is purely a convention of public accounting. Because of those conventions and the borrowing levels they seem to produce something like 300,000 jobs have been destroyed in the Budget.

David Blake

FORECASTS AND REALITY IN THE PSBR

	£m		
	Post Budget forecast	Out-turn	Reflation (+) or deflation (—)
1974-75	2,733	7,947	— 714
1975-76	9,055	10,582	—1,201
1976-77	11,962	8,520	+ 675
1977-78	8,471	5,594	+1,058
1978-79	8,537	9,199	+1,960
1979-80	8,305	9,915	—2,981
1980-81	8,534	13,500	— 812
1981-82	10,556	?	—3,293

No allowance is made for policy changes throughout the year.



Laying a Russian gas pipeline: it is planned to switch from oil to gas as the country's main energy export. Oil output is levelling off.

Moscow steels itself for an energy crisis

Moscow

Writing in the monthly ideological journal *Kommunist* recently, Professor Anatoly Alexandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, poured scorn on foreign forecasts—especially those made in 1977 by the Central Intelligence Agency—that Soviet oil production would soon reach its peak and start to decline.

Without giving specific figures, he said that the Russians had enough oil for their own needs and for "useful" exports; reports that they would soon be forced to import crude oil were intended to cast doubt on the stability of the Soviet economy, he said.

But whatever the reserves, which are a closely guarded state secret, there is no doubt that the Russians are alarmed at the rate at which they have been using up their easily exploitable oil supplies; and though not dependent on erratic overseas suppliers, as the West is, the Soviet Union has at last been forced to launch a comprehensive energy-saving programme.

Pegged

President Brezhnev said at the recent party congress that saving fuel was now a top priority and over the next five years the output of gas and coal had to be rapidly increased to replace oil. Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the prime minister, called for a total saving of some 165 million tonnes of fuel and announced that tight restrictions and quotas would now be imposed on all sectors of Soviet industry.

The Russians have already served notice on their East European allies that they are reaching the limits of their capacity to supply them with energy. Moscow said last June that oil exports to Comecon, the Soviet trading block, would remain pegged at last year's level of 80 million tonnes. By 1990 the East Europeans will get only half their energy supplies from the Russians, compared with three quarters six years ago.

Meanwhile, Soviet oil exports to the West are being steadily reduced, as the world price rises. This year the volume will be cut by up to 30 per cent, in line with the Kremlin policy of selling only enough to bring in the hard currency needed for imports.

Last year Soviet oil output reached a record 603 million tonnes, representing a total rise of 70 per cent during the 1970s. The target was less than planned, but in the coming five years output is due to go up only by 1 per cent a year, to reach between 620 and 645 tonnes in 1985.

Oil is the most important Soviet hard currency earner and a large-scale cutback would have serious consequences for the hard-pressed Soviet economy. So instead, the Russians plan to substitute gas for oil as their main export.

Priority has been given to developing the huge Urengoi field in Siberia and ambitious plans are now being drawn up for a huge pipeline to deliver 40,000 million cubic metres of gas a year to western Europe from the Yamal Peninsula in the far north of the rich Tyumen oil and gas region in western Siberia.

The Russians still have vast oil reserves, but these are locked beneath the permafrost of Siberia and are enormously expensive to develop. Meanwhile, the older established fields in European Russia and around the Caspian Sea are rapidly running dry.

The Tyumen field, which now accounts for more than half of Soviet oil output, has been exploited so rapidly, using high pressure water pumping, that experts say that many areas are now flooded. Big deposits still lie beneath the ground, however, although experts have dismissed a report last year by a Swedish research firm that these amount to 619,000 million tonnes, thus doubling the world's known recoverable reserves.

Oil accounts for half the Soviet Union's energy needs and the new energy policy is based on reducing this proportion as fast as possible. One important approach is conservation, something the Russians have never taken very seriously before.

This is now to change. Fuel savings will be made in the electric power industry by installing bigger generators and improving transmission lines and in steel and chemicals by improved techniques and new energy-efficient machinery.

New standards are to be introduced for the insulation of buildings; and thermostat controls, virtually unknown at present, are to be fitted to central heating systems in ordinary flats.

The switch to other fuels for heating and electricity generation is also to be speeded up. Nuclear energy, to which the Russians are firmly committed, will account for nearly all the new generating capacity in European Russia until the end of the century.

Nuclear power stations will even be sited close to towns and used for district heating schemes, thus saving about eight million tonnes of fuel equivalent.

Coal production last year, totalling 716 million tonnes, is to rise to almost 800 millions by 1985. The Russians have enormous coal reserves, though traditional mining areas are almost depleted.

But by far the largest saving is to come from the oil and gas industries themselves. In 1980 some 13,500 million cubic metres of associated gas in the oilfields, out of a total of 47,000 million, went to waste. The aim during the present decade will be to pipe off at least 90 per cent of the associated gas, leaving only 10 per cent to be flared off.

Investment

New advanced recovery methods in the oilfields will also permit the extraction of an extra 40-50 million tonnes and, in the long term, twice this figure.

Energy conservation, it is ambitiously hoped, will save 165 million tonnes of fuel equivalent. But the Russians will meanwhile be investing heavily in new mines and hydro-electric stations and in the related technology.

Soviet spokesmen have constantly disputed the pessimistic forecasts of the CIA, but do not dispute one overall conclusion: that the Soviet Union will soon face an energy crisis as critical as that now afflicting the West. What they do dispute is that this will significantly slow down the Soviet economy; and they refuse to allow political conclusions to be drawn—that the Russians will attempt to secure oil supplies from the Middle East or have to carry out wholesale changes in their economic policies.

Michael Binyon

Business Diary: Enter Scanlon • Cricket, lovelies' cricket

Lord Scanlon, who retired from the presidency of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers two years ago, is back in harness. He has taken on the post of chief executive of the Engineering Industry Training Board until a successor can be found to Joseph Moon.

Moon is to retire immediately at the age of 55 because of ill health.

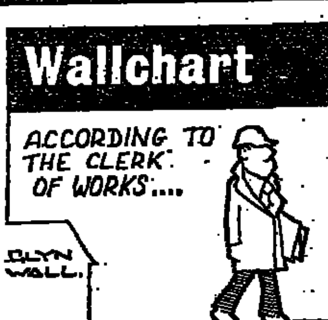
Even if a successor is never found, Lord Scanlon, who is 67, may not have to prepare for a very long spell with the EITB. For the fate of this board, along with the other 23 similar ones, is in the balance.

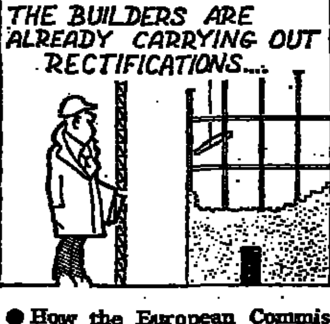
The Employment and Training Bill, which enters its committee stage in the Commons this week, will enable James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, to wind up the boards. Prior has already indicated that he wants few, if any, to remain—and those only in key sectors.

Lord Scanlon, along with the three million or so engineering employees who come under the board, is agog to hear what Prior is up to.



Lord Scanlon.







● Rachael Heyhoe Flint, champion of women's cricket, is searching for a sponsor for the proposed visit to England in 1982 of the New Zealand women's test team.

Mrs Flint is vice-chairman of the Women's Cricket Association and she needs about £35,000 to finance test matches and one-day internationals against the Kiwi ladies.

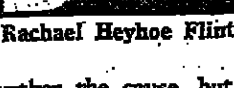
A famous cricketing name, with an average test match score of 86.5 and an 11-year term as captain of England, Mrs Flint says none the less that female cricketers are regarded with scepticism by cricket's aficianados.

She is hoping to be among the England players to take part in the New Zealand tour in January next year (before the return visit in the summer), but adds that the visit will cost each player about £500, "which to say the least, is a rather different situation than that facing England's men test cricketers".

The problem is made worse, she says, because girls' schools exclude cricket from the sporting curriculum. And, while there are thousands of cricket clubs in England, only one—her own Wolverhampton association—has a women's section.

But an undaunted Mrs Flint is confident that the money for next year will be forthcoming. She has recently formed Heyhoe Flint Promotions, chiefly to





Rachael Heyhoe Flint.

further the cause, but also to offer her public relations services to commerce and industry.

Having raised £100,000 for women's cricket in 10 years, Mrs Flint is well qualified to convince any emancipated male benefactor that the sport is worth bailing out.

● How the European Commission expends its energies became clear when it was agreed that nine members of the energy bureau of the EEC's Economic and Social Committee should meet the Commissioner, Etienne Davignon—sometimes known as "Little Stevie Wonder".

The first meeting was arranged, then cancelled. Telegrams were then sent out summoning the nine to Brussels for Thursday, March 5. Flights and hotels were booked. Then came a second telegram, cancelling the arrangements again.

A third telegram summoned the meeting for March 10. No sooner had travel arrangements and hotel bookings been made —with difficulty, because there was an air traffic controllers' strike in the United Kingdom that day—than a fourth telegram cancelled the meeting for the third time.

Commissioner Davignon is a public servant. Chasing to and fro trying to meet him in the hope of stopping the Commission committing some further monumental folly is evidently only for the dedicated and truly energetic.

● The Prime Minister's scorn, so liberally poured over the Cabinet "wets" in the wake of the Budget, is still spreading.

I hear that Mrs Thatcher is not amused at the activities of the reticent workaholic Ian MacGregor. He, you will remember, was brought in by the Government last spring to chair the British Steel Corporation and to turn round this dinosaur with his American business skills.

The controversy was occasioned by the unprecedented soccer-style transfer deal that MacGregor's employers, the American investment bankers, Lazard Freres, managed to squeeze out of Industry Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph.

Like other chairmen of the BSC before him, MacGregor has dusted off the begging bowl and, in spite of Sir Keith's oft-repeated monetarist philosophy, has found the Industry Secretary and the Government rather more indulgent than they would wish to seem.

The acrimony ignores MacGregor's forcing through of closures and redundancies to return BSC to the promised land of profit.

Could it be, therefore, that it is influenced by the fact that MacGregor's personal assistant is David Prior, son of Jim, the Secretary of State for Employment, the wettest of the "wets"?

The director of professional and welfare services for the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association is—who else?—Derek Seaman.

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

GKN results boost engineering sector

After a nervous start equities staged a strong rally yesterday following better than expected trading news from GKN.

Business had been quiet at first in the wake of the overnight setback on Wall Street and the gloomy trading prospects revealed to City analysts by ICI at a seminar on Tuesday evening. Investors also displayed a cautious attitude ahead of GKN's annual figures, due out around lunchtime.

In the event, the actual trading losses were considerably less than expected and were sweetened by the payment of a final dividend of 5.7p gross. The shares immediately leapt to 151p before closing at 138p, a net rise on the day of 7p.

This was the signal for a pickup in demand with institutional support giving a lift to many of the neglected engineering issues. Selective buying of the second-line issues also resumed and sentiment was further improved by the latest spate of takeover news.

The *FT* Index, which opened the day 2.2 down before recovering to be 5.9 higher at 2 pm, eventually closed 3.5 better at 491.1 as a little profit-taking developed after hours.

Business in Government securities was concentrated at the long end, but turnover was described as disappointing with the latest round of US prime rates cuts generally discounted. Prices in longs closed mostly at the top with rises of £⅛, while at the shorter end the gains were restricted to £1/16.

In spite of the rally, leading industrials spent a neglected session with a mixed appearance at the close. Further takeover speculation added 4p to **Turner & Newall** at 83p while **Fisons** continued to make ground with a 5p rise at 148p. However, ICI fell to 230p, following the investment analysts' meeting, before recovering 4p to 234p, a net fall on the day of 2p. Other falls were seen in Lucas Industries 4p to 171p and Glaxo 2p to 276p.

The better figures than expected from GKN caused a flurry of excitement among engineering issues with **Tube Investments** jumping 6p in sympathy at 188p followed by **Metal Box** 4p at 174p and **Dowty** 8p at 267p. **Thomas Tilling** retreated 1p to 162p, following figures, and **Bestobell**, reporting next month, leapt 18p to 358p.

Shares of **Hawker Marris** were suspended at 65p pending an announcement.

On the bid scene, shares of **Warner Holidays** returned from suspension accompanied by terms of a bid from Grand Metropolitan. The ordinary shares leapt 63p to 127p and the 'A' closed 48p higher at 102p. **Grand Metropolitan** ended the day 3p dearer at 177p.

Savoy Hotels 'A' rose 1p to 167p awaiting the next move in the battle for control with **Trusthouse Forte**, 1p heavier at 203p. Meanwhile, **Tunnel Holdings 'B'**, still fighting off the advances of TW Ward, held steady at 386p. **Ward** advanced 1p to 125p.

In banks, profit taking and diminishing hopes of a counter bid wiped 6p from the **Royal Bank of Scotland** at 130p, while **Standard & Chartered** recovered some of its poise 3p higher at 647p. **Lloyds & Scottish** eased 1p to 197p on profit taking, but **Lloyds Bank** rose by a similar amount to 316p. Takeover favourite **Grindlays** held steady at 176p and speculative attention hoisted **R. P. Martin** 14p to 160p and **Provident Financial** 3p to 150p.

Shares of Davies & Newman Holdings lost height yesterday after touching new 12-month peaks for three days. The group which owns Dan-Air is an old takeover favourite. A company spokesman said: "I am not empowered to comment and the chairman is in a meeting. No one else is available." The price, which touched 178p yesterday closed at 170p.

Cheaper money and the prospect of new monetary control saw a good performance among discount houses, with **Gillett Bros** 13p up at 262p and **Union Discount** steady at 513p in the wake of its annual meeting.

But the big four clearers again found little support. **Midland**, reporting tomorrow, held steady at 308p as did **Barclays** at 388p, while **National Westminster** lost 2p at 356p.

The recent batch of good figures drew more attention to builders where speculative attention lifted **Marchwiel** 8p to 104p and **Fairview** the same amount at 130p. A bid denial failed to stop **Travis & Arnold** 13p better at 170p and recent encouraging remarks added another 18p to **Derek Crouch** at 203p. **Newarthill** was also wanted 12p dearer at 425p, with good figures lifting **Cement-Roadstone** 3½p to 80p. Still reflecting recent figures, **Barratt Developments** rose 4p at 230p and **Fairclough Construction** 2p to 99p.

Among second line issues to come under close scrutiny, **Alexander Russell (Glasgow)** advanced 8p to 185p, **Sirdar** 12p to 152p and **MDW Holdings** 9p to 95p. But threatened problems with its Fairey subsidiary wiped 8p from **S. Pearson** at 197p, while adverse comment knocked **Barr & Wallace Arnold 'A'** 4p at 96p and falling orders hit **Plaxtons (Scarborough)** 7p at 141p.

Among companies reporting, **BSR** rose 1p to 35p in spite of heavy losses and no dividend but disappointing trading news left **Lawtex** 4p off at 52p, **Jones & Shipman** 2p at 60p and **J. N. Nichols (Vimto)** 5p at 203p. Improved performances led to a 3p rise in **DRG** to 86p, a 4p rise to 65p in **J. Hewitt** and a 7p rise in **Hugh Mackay** to 38p. **Howard Machinery** on 31p, **James Walker Goldsmiths** on 86p and **Banro Consolidated** on 53p all held steady after figures.

In foods, **Jamesons Chocolates** rose 5p to 46p, on figures, but disappointing profits news and subsequent disposal wiped 5p from **Bejam** at 115p. **Linfood** added 1p at 126p and **Bernard Matthews** rose another 10p to 395p in a thin market.

Institutional buying in a thin market saw oils recover from the overnight setback on Wall St. **Shell** rose 2p to 398p, **Lasmo** 3p to 612p and **Burmah** 2p to 175p. **Tricentrol**, expecting figures tomorrow, was unchanged at 288p as were **BP** on 392p and **Ultramar** on 488p.

Properties came in for demand with prices exaggerated by the thin conditions. **Land Securities** rose 14p to 414p, **MEPC** 8p to 238p, **Haslemere** 12p to 406p, **Gt Portland** 10p to 246p and **Hammerson "A"** 20p to 630p.

Prospects of another round of falls in United States prime rates saw renewed demand for gold with shares closing sharply higher. **Anglo Am Gold** ended £1 3/16 up at £42.

Equity turnover on March 17, was £145.572m (21,340 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, GKN, Travis & Arnold, Warner Hols, BTR, Thomas Tilling and Bestobell.

Traded options: attracted 1,456 contracts, of which Grand Met raised 671 contracts and Lands Securities 259.

Traditional options saw calls in GKN, Amalgamated Distillers, Forsyth and Britannia Arrow.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
BSR (F)	141.3(156.2)	17.66*(3.55)	14.69(3.3)	—(1.41)	—	—(2.83)
Banro Cons (F)	19.9(15.8)	0.9(1.2)	15.2(17.2)	2.42(2.42)	—	3(3)
Bejam (I)	97.74(79.9)	4.5(4.1)	5.7(5.2)	1.25(1.0)	30/4	—(2.25)
Brooke Bond (I)	326(343)	19.3(24.2)	—(—)	1.25(1.25)	1/7	1.25(3.9)
Dickinson R'son (F)	520(466)	18.0(27.7)	9.6(20.8)	3.0(5.5)	6/7	6.0(8.5)
GKN (F)	1,923(1,961)	1.2*(126)	—(47.6)	4(13.5)	9/5	8(19.4)
J. Hewitt (F)	4.9(3.9)	0.61(0.38)	19.2(14.2)	1.8(1.5)	12/5	1.8(1.5)
Howard Mach (F)	72.6(85.5)	2.91*(1.22)	7.4*(3.1)	—(0.59)	—	—(1.17)
John I. Jacobs (F)	1.4(1.7)	1.33(1.33)	4.52(2.84)	1.6(—)	19/5	2.8(2.1)
Jamesons (F)	6.3(6.6)	0.39†(0.3)	16.5(12.7)	3.0(3.0)	—	4.0(4.0)
A. A. Jones & S (F)	22.1(18.8)	2.15(2.5)	11.6(15.1)	2.6(—)	14/5	3.6(3.5)
Hugh Mackay (F)	8.56(9.95)	0.11*(0.53)	2.74(8.54)	3.62(2.22)	13/5	3.62(3.62)
Nelson David (I)	4.4(4.9)	0.11*(0.08)	1.97*(1.48)	Nil(Nil)	—	Nil(Nil)
J. N. Nichols (‡)	14.8(10.1)	1.89(1.8)	20.8(23.0)	4(—)	—	7(—)
Thos Tilling (F)	1,697(1,416)	70.7(81.1)	21.5(29.4)	4.0(4.0)	1/7	7.5(7.0)
Tilley Lamp (§)	2.5(2.05)	0.24(0.05)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Jas Walker (I)	11.5(10.3)	0.67(1.3)	1.58(3.14)	1.0(1.0)	1/5	—(4.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss. †Net. ‡Nine months (year). §15 months (year).

Warners backs £10m bid by Grand Metropolitan

By Philip Robinson

Hotels to brewing giant Grand Metropolitan, yesterday announced a £10m cash or shares bid for Britain's last independent holiday camp operator, Warner Holidays. Last year it missed buying Pontins when its bid for Coral was beaten by Bass.

The Warner deal was put together in five days and is recommended by Warner directors. They and certain other shareholders, thought to include Butlin family trusts—have promised to accept the offer with holdings which control 44.43 per cent of the total votes.

Grand Met is offering three of its own shares, or 468p cash, for every four Warner ordinary shares, and three of its own shares, or 465p cash, for every five "A" ordinary shares.

At last night's Grand Met closing price, up 3p at 177p, the ordinary share offer values the Warner ordinary at 132.75p, against a suspension price of 64½p and a cash alternative of 117p.

The share offer values the Warner A ordinary at 106p against a suspension price of 55p and a cash alternative of 93p.

When the Warner shares were suspended last Friday, there was speculation that Whitbread was the likely bidder.

Mr Alan Warner, the managing director, said last night: "Over the years I have had lunch with Whitbread, Guinness and Watney's (part of Grand Met) and you always talk about things. Grand Met was the only one to put an offer on the table which the directors felt they could recommend."

Warner's year ends on January 31 and an attempt will be made to include the figures in the formal offer document from Grand Met. At the half-way stage the group lost £104,000. For the whole of 1979 they made a £1.1m profit. A revaluation of properties is likely to show a net asset value of 125p a share against 80.7p last year.

Mr I. Ross Gibbons, ch executive of Grand Met Leisu division, which includes t Mecca group, said: "There a gap in the Grand Met ran and we have covered it taking over Warners. It l interests which are compatil with those which we alrea have."

In a statement Grand M says it considers Warne holiday centres to represent attractive opportunity expand into a growing sector the holiday and leisu business.

Last year Warner's 18 holid centres—which include United Kingdom holiday cam and holiday apartments a hotels in Majorca and Ibiza played host to 125,000 holida makers. At the height of t season the group emplo around 1,800. Last year's l was the first since they began

The group was founded Mr Harry Warner on May 1931 and went public in 19 This year would have be their Golden anniversary.

Hugh Mackay restores interim after tax credit

A programme of cost-cutting and rationalization paid off in Durham carpet company Hugh Mackay's second half last year.

After a first-half loss of £336,000, the group cut its losses to just £114,000 pre-tax by the December 31 year end, and thanks to a £250,000 tax credit and a £104,000 write-back of deferred taxation, it was able *not only to pay a final dividend* but to reinstate the interim payment omitted at the half-way stage. The total *dividend* for 1980 is therefore maintained at 5.17p gross. Profits in 1979 were £535,000 pre-tax.

Heavy redundancy costs in the first half were met out of revenue. The company has no debt. Cash balances at the end of 1980 were £800,000, up by £500,000, and will rise further when the proceeds on the sale of its Durham City headquarters are received. The site has been sold "subject to contract", Mr John Mackay, the chairman and managing director, said yesterday.

Production is being moved to Dragonville, near Durham. The last looms should be moved by the end of April. The current order book is "encouraging", Mr Mackay said yesterday, though trading remains difficult.

Sales last year fell from £9.95m to £8.56m.

Four-fifths of the company's carpets used in public buildings, hotels, ships and restaurants.

Unchanged dividend as Banro dips

By Our Financial Staff

Pretax profits at Banro Co solidated Industries, the W sall engineer, dipped fr £1.16m to £901,000 in 1980 turnover up from £15.8m £19.9m. The final dividend 3.46p gross to produce unchanged total for the year 4.3p.

Mr Edward Rose, the cha man, said that, as expecte there had been a downturn activity in the second ha though the group did stay profit.

This pattern has continu into this year and it looks though profitability will lower than last year, thou new product lines should ensu an improvement in the secon half.

The move into new produc has included the purchase of technical aid licence to mal and market Lignotock, a woo and resin based product. Initi response has been good and tl effects of the product on tl figures should be seen towar the end of this year.

Meanwhile, there have be further big orders for me bumpers and rolled secti trim, both due for producti in the latter half of 1981.

Mr Rose was confident abo the future and said that tl finances of the group remain sound.

The shares were unchange yesterday at 53p. They yield 8 per cent with a p/e ratio base on stated earnings of 15.2 against 17.2p last time of 3.5.

Lawsuit threat in bid for Amax

By Our Financial Staff

Despite speculation that the rejection by Amax of the $4,000m offer for the company from Standard Oil of California may mean the bid has lapsed, a Californian shareholder in Amax is threatening to sue the giant American natural resources company for not accepting the offer.

Mr Richard Rosenblatt, who holds about 2,300 Amax common shares and options for 6,000 more, said that he has instructed a New York lawyer to file a lawsuit against Amax if the company persists in rejecting the Socal bid, worth up to $86 an Amax share.

"If the Amax directors are holding out for a higher offer, I think the stockholders would be delighted, but I think the offer was so generous it's hard to assume that anyone would even ask for $5 more", Mr Rosenblatt was quoted as saying.

This possible action is only one of a whelter of law suits which has descended on those companies involved in the recent round of massive offers for American mining companies.

Options traders are alleging that they lost large sums because insiders at Kennecott, for which Sohio has bid $1,800, and at Amax bought options illegally before the deals were announced.

A Chicago judge granted an injunction to three options traders in that city to freeze profits made by Bear Stearns & Co, a leading Wall Street brokerage firm, from recent trading in Kennecott shares.

Another Chicago trading firm, O'Connor & Associates, has alleged that 11 brokers from Dean Witter Reynolds, another prominent Wall Street firm, and three from A. G. Becker, "aided and abetted" insiders in the purchase of Amax options.

Briefly

Jamaica Sugar Estates: Formal document regarding offer on behalf of Mr Nicholas De Savary for Jamaica Sugar Estates has been issued.

J. Hewitt and Son (Fenton): Dividend 1.8p net (1.5p) for 1980. Turnover £4.97m (£3.9m). Pre tax profit £612,000 (£386,509). Eps 19.2p (14.2p). Cca profit attributable £310,000.

Jamesons Chocolates: Turnover for 1980 £6.3m (£6.66m). Net profit £391,000 (£330,000) after tax. EPS 16.5p (12.7p). Dividend held at 5.7p gross.

Tilley Lamp: Turnover for 15 months to September 30, 1980, £2.46m (£2.05m for year to June 30, 1979). Pretax loss, £241,000 (profits, £46,000).

A. A. Jones & Shipman: Turnover for 1980, £22.19m (£18.8m). Pretax profits, £2.15m (£2.53m). Total dividend, 5.14p gross (against 5p, adjusted for scrip issue).

J. N. Nichols (Vimto): Turnover for nine months to December 31, 1980, £14.84m (£10.12m for preceding 12 months). Pretax profits, £1.84m (£1.8m). Total dividend, 10p gross, against 10p (adjusted) for previous year.

Milford Docks: An Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders in the Milford Docks Company approved a Bill now before Parliament, which would enable the Company to expand its activities. In essence, the Bill will enable the company to construct works, acquire land and extend and alter the limits of the docks. The Bill also authorizes the raising of additional capital, which, should the company so decide, would enable it to diversify into other related activities.

John I. Jacobs: Turnover for 1980, £1.4m (£1.77m). Pretax profits, £1.33m (£1.33m). Total dividend, 4p gross (3p).

Our report on Tuesday this week with results from Relyon, the bed and bedding maker, should have read that the total dividend for the year has been maintained at 8.5p a share gross after adjusting for a scrip issue, and not, as stated incorrectly, reduced to 6.85p for the year.

Payout almost halved at Dickinson Robinson

Dickinson Robinson Group, the packaging and paper company which makes Basildon Bond stationery, has nearly halved its final dividend because of the collapse in United Kingdom profits in the second half of 1980 and the fear that 1981 may not be much better.

The United Kingdom operations only broke even after interest charges in the second half against profits of about £10m in the comparable period. In spite of the improved performance overseas, this left group profits for 1980 down from £27.7m to £18m. Dickinson is paying a final dividend of 4.29p gross which leaves the total down by 29 per cent to 8.57p.

External sales rose from £466m to £520m but there were sizable volume reductions in areas of the home market. Mr John Camm, chairman, said that the small drop in consumer demand was compounded by massive destocking throughout the manufacturing and distribution chain. Volume in the United Kingdom was down about 15 per cent since last May, but in paper and board and industrial packaging the drop was about 30 per cent.

The break-down of trading profits—before interest charges up from £7.8m to £10.1m—showed overseas profits up by half to £15.9m, including a strong performance from South Africa where profits rose from £4.9m to £7.7m.

United Kingdom trading profits more than halved from £23.9m to £11.7m and Dickinson has been reducing workforce to cut overheads. In the 18 months to next July, 4,000 employees, or a quarter of the workforce, will be made redundant and there will be about 1,000 more job losses after that.

The cost of reorganization—£20.8m, of which £15.5m is cash—will be partly offset by



Mr John Camm, chairman of Dickinson Robinson Group.

property sales. After tax relief and a revaluation surplus on these properties, there was an £8m extraordinary item in 1980. After paying dividends, Dickinson had a £5m deficit to reserves which increases to £19.4m under current cost accounting.

In spite of capital spending of £25m and £10m spent on acquisitions, Dickinson had only a marginal cash outflow in 1980, mainly because of the £27.5m saving from reducing working capital. Net borrowings at the year-end were 36 per cent of capital employed.

Dickinson says there is no sign of an improvement of demand although orders for the first two months were running ahead of sales. But Mr Camm said it would be inadvisable to forecast results for 1981.

Lawtex optimistic despite loss

Lawtex, the Manchester-based umbrella and clothing manufacturer, has turned in a pretax loss at the halfway stage although the second half is likely to show a modest improvement.

Losses amounted to £172,000 compared with pretax profit of £253,000, while turnover dipped 15 per cent from £8.6m to £7.3m in the six months to December 27 1980.

The interim dividend has been reduced from 2.67p gross to 1.43p, and the board stresses that the final will be considered in the light of the next six months progress. Last year Lawtex paid 3p final dividend.

The board attributes the lower sales and depressed margins to the recession and destocking. "Although the adverse trend has continued into the start of the second half, indications of some measure of recovery are in prospect", they said. Last year Lawtex made pretax profits of £476,000 on turnover of £16.6m.

Interest charges in the first half remained steady at £173,000, and a profit of £216,000 was realized in January after the disposal of surplus land in the Irish Republic where the group has three factories.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10¼%.

JCI lifts stake in Tavistock

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment (JCI) is to take the outstanding 50 per cent of Tavistock Collieries which it does not already hold, Standard Merchant Bank said yesterday in Johannesburg.

The bank said that the Johannesburg Stock Exchange had suspended the Tavistock listing until a further announcement on March 23. On the present issued share capital of

International

Tavistock and at the current market price of 6,250 cents a share the proposal is valued at around 31.25m rand (about £16.8m).

The move comes a day after Anglo American Coal, now a subsidiary of Anglo American, announced that it is to invest R214m in developing a new coal mine. The colliery will be at Goeieboop and will produce 3m tonnes a year for export. Amcoal expects to spend R1,060m at 1980 prices on developing coal mines.

Tavistock's pretax profit for the six months to December 31 was 9.08m rand, down from 10.89m.

NYSE record dividends

Companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange paid a record $53,070m (about £23,798m) in cash dividends on common stock in 1980. Cash dividends were paid by 956 companies in the industrial group. The largest percentage increase—33 per cent—was shown by the petroleum and natural gas companies, which paid $9,120m (£4,089m) in 1980.

Other large percentage gains in dividends in the industrials group were shown by mining, up 31.7 per cent to $915m, and by furniture and office equipment, up 23.6 per cent to $440m.

Large dividend payments were also made by companies in the electronics and electrical group ($4,370m), chemicals ($3,790m), machinery and metals ($2,420m) and foods and commodities ($2,270m).

The greatest decrease in dividends was in the automotive category—down 29.5 per cent from 1979.

Gold and Base Metal

Gold and Base Metal Mines lost £12,140 in the half year to the end of June, 1980. The company made profits of £208,000 in the same period of 1979.

The associated Gold and Base Metal Mines of Nigeria contributed £35,000, down £10,800. The fall was caused by lower tin prices and production and higher wages. Full results for 1980 from the British operations are expected to be similar to 1979.

La Redoute higher

The French mail order and department stores group, La Redoute, reports that group turnover rose by 17.1 per cent to 5,310m francs (£483m) in the year to February 28. The parent company's turnover was 12.8 per cent greater at 4,080m francs. La Redoute expects group net profits to be a fifth higher than the preceding year's 44.9m francs and the parent company's net profits to be 12 or 13 per cent higher than last year's 49.8m francs.

Profits up at Tiger Oats

Tiger Oats and National Milling's pretax profit was 72.99m Rand (about £39.4m) in 1980 against 61.25m. Turnover was 1,180m compared with 941m and earnings a share were 324 cents. The final dividend was 48 cents, up from 38.

The company said that the figures did not include the operations of associated companies in which at least 30 per cent of the equity was held, except for dividends received during 1980. If the retained earnings of these companies was included, group earnings would amount to 392 cents a share. Trading conditions remained satisfactory.

Growth at Cement Roadstone is slower

By Our Financial Staff

Growth at Cement-Roadstone is slowing down, but Ireland's leading building materials group has still managed to record its tenth successive year of profits improvement in 1980.

After a 22 per cent first-half gain pretax profits last year rose marginally from Ir£24.1m to £25.2m compared with the one-third gain the previous year. But margins have come under pressure, with turnover up by 17 per cent to Ir£301m.

The weakest part of the operations was the Irish end, where recession in the construction industry led to a 12 per cent reduction in cement volumes, although the brunt of this was taken by imports. But the group's increasing overseas thrust seems to be paying off with the United Kingdom subsidiaries, Forticrete and Henderson, doing better and sharply higher profits from Van Neerbos in the Netherlands.

In the United States, Cement-Roadstone has benefited from the location of its main subsidiaries in the thriving energy-rich mountain states.

With strong dividend cover, the group has increased the gross dividend by more than 15 per cent to 7.61p a share where the cover is still 2.73 times on historical earnings though only 1.1 times on current cost figures. The high depreciation charge cuts current cost pretax profits to only £9.7m.

The United Kingdom shares gained 3½p to 80p where they sell on a fully taxed price-earnings ratio of 12 and yield 8¼ per cent, while net assets come out at 165p a share. Cement-Roadstone is now involved in a £125m three-year expansion programme to its Limerick cement plant. This will give the group a strong home base when the upturn comes. The outlook overseas continues to be promising, and a further rise in profits is promised for the current year.

No hint on Grindlays' future

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Nigel Robson, chairman of Grindlays Bank and of Grindlays Holdings, the quoted company which owns 51 per cent of the bank, gives no hint of the future of the group's tangled shareholdings in his annual report. While Lloyds Bank owns 42 per cent of Grindlays Holdings, Citibank, the American group, owns 49 per cent of the bank and there have been persistent rumours that this unwieldy ownership was about to be unwound.

But in his report Mr Robson, while acknowledging the rumours, said he did not intend to comment on them. He said: "If there should ever be any material facts in this connexion that your board feels should be drawn to your attention, this will obviously be done."

The rumours which started last summer suggested different outcomes for the group. One was that Lloyds Bank would buy out the Citibank stake in Grindlays Bank and would bid for the rest of the group; another rumour, before the present takeover of the Royal Bank of Scotland, was that Lloyds would sell its 16 per cent stake in the Royal Bank to Citibank and that Grindlays would then be taken over by Lloyds, while Citibank would make a full scale bid for the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Mr Robson expects that the next two years will be difficult for the world economy. He says: "With the group's involvement in Euro-currency lending, Grindlays Bank is interested in effective solutions being found to the problems of recycling the currency surpluses of the main oil-producing countries and of assisting the poorest countries that are hardest hit by the increased cost of imported energy."

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers for average earnings of employees in all industries and services seasonally adjusted covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment.

	Index (Jan 1976 = 100)	Change over previous 12 months %	Change over 3 months at annualized rate %
1980			
Jan	164 2	20 2	14 6
Feb	169.0	18 6	18 2
March	172.9	20 3	22.1
April	175.3	21.3	29.9
May	177.0	21.3	20.3
June	182.3	21.7	23 6
July	182.8	18.9	18 2
Aug	187 6	21 7	26.2
Sept	194.1	26.1	28 5
Oct	190.6	20.1	18.2
Nov	192 6	18.9	11.1
Dec	195 5	19.4	5 0
1981			
Jan (p)	196.2	18.8	10.0

(p) provisional

CYCLICAL INDICATORS FOR THE UK ECONOMY

The following table is based on the CSO composite indices of the business cycle in the United Kingdom published yesterday. January 1975 = 100.

	Longer leading (5 indicators)	Shorter leading (5 indicators)	Coincident (7 indicators)	Lagging (5 indicators)
1980				
March	105.8	108.1	101.1	91.8
April	104.8	106.1	98.7	90.6
May	103.6	103.0	96.9	89.8
June	104.5	100.8	95.1	88.4
July	105.3	99.8	93.3	86.6
Aug	106.2	99.0	90.7	84.5
Sept	106.8	98.6	89.2	83.5
Oct	107.8	98.2	87.1	81.0
Nov	109.1	98.1	86.3	78.6
Dec	110.3	99.2	86.4	76.5
1981				
Jan	111.5	100.7	86.4	74.3
Feb	112.8	—	—	72.3

No dividend as Howard Machinery loses £3m

By Catherine Gunn

Suffolk farm equipment group Howard Machinery yesterday turned in a £2.92m pretax loss in the year to October 31, 1980, against a pretax profit of £1.23m a year earlier. The fall is in line with board forecasts. There is no dividend, compared with 1.67p gross. The full report and accounts will be published today by the board headed by Mr Peter Coleclough.

Mr C. F. Alsop, the chief executive, said that the group aims to return to profits and dividends if it can this year, though its chances of doing so will not be clear until after the seasonal round of spring and summer sales of farm machinery. Rationalization of the group's British operations meant an extraordinary cost of £2.26m last year. This year it will be the turn of Howard Machinery's overseas manufacturing operations to be tightened up.

Interest costs last year were substantially higher; but the recently completed sale of the J. Mann & Son subsidiary, to the German combine manufacturer Claas has reduced group borrowings to £9.4m from £16.5m. Borrowings are still falling, Mr Alsop said yesterday.



Mr Peter Coleclough, chairman of Howard Machinery.

Volume was badly hit last year by the fall in British exports. Group sales dropped from £85.5m to £72.7m in 1979-80. Roughly one third of the group's turnover is produced in Britain, of which some two-fifths is exported. Demand in Europe was, and remains, very poor, while the strong pound continues to hamper the group.

Howard Machinery's interests in the southern hemisphere are doing better than last year. It operates in Australia, South Africa and Malaysia, where at present margins are better than in Britain and Europe.

A private American company, Diamond Industries, has been adding to its stake in Howard and now owns 16.9 per cent of the shares with an option on the voting rights on a further 2m shares, giving it 23.9 per cent of the equity vote. Howard Machinery has offered to meet Diamond, controlled by Mr Stanley Mann, and Mr Alsop believes a meeting could be arranged very soon. He still sees no commercial logic behind Diamond's interest in Howard Machinery.

House of Fraser goes ahead on Barker plan

House of Fraser which is fighting a £158m takeover bid from Lonrho, has been given permission for a £20m internal redevelopment of the leasehold store Barkers in London's Kensington High Street.

The group will now begin talks with the freeholder—which has asked Fraser not to name it—and work should start early next year after the Christmas trading and January sales.

Development of Fraser's biggest store after Harrods, is estimated to take two years. Fraser wants to reduce the amount of selling space at Barkers—which is now making a loss—from 288,000 sq ft to 180,000 sq ft, give over 200,000 sq ft to offices and develop three shops and a multiple store which would partly front Kensington High Street.

Granting permission, The Royal Borough of Kensington said it did not want to see a supermarket on the site. Work will also have to be done on certain properties which back onto the store and owned freehold by Fraser.

The Barkers plan is part of a new approach by Fraser which began last August to "make assets swear".

The proposed Lonrho takeover is currently being investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission which should report around Autumn this year.

Offer for Negretti is extended

The offer by Western Scientific Instruments for Negretti and Zambra has been extended to March 31 and will not be extended beyond that date unless it has become or has been declared unconditional.

Acceptances were received for 2.62m new ordinary Negretti shares and the same number of deferred shares (81.5 per cent of both) and 92.7 per cent of the 9 per cent preference and 94.8 per cent of the 3.5 per cent preference.

Western does not consider the level of acceptances for the ordinary offer to be satisfactory and accordingly the offer has not been declared unconditional.

Receiver appointed at Hawker Marris

After two years of losses a receiver was appointed at Birmingham silver-plated tableware manufacturer Hawker Marris by its banker, Lloyds, yesterday.

The shares were suspended at 65p, valuing the company at £322,000. At the interim stage the group lost £199,000. Lloyd's appointed Peat, Marwick, Mitchell as receiver at the board's invitation. The receiver said he hoped to restructure Hawker Marris and sell it as a going concern. Local broker Sabin Bacon White is already seeking a purchaser.

F Pratt optimistic despite recession

Mr W. G. Friggens, chairman of F. Pratt Engineering Corpn, told the annual meeting that it would be irresponsible to give an impression that there is any sign of recovery in the worst recession which has hit the engineering industry in his experience.

Results for first six months of the current year will reflect this situation. But there are some signs that the recession is bottoming out, and that there should be a gradual recovery in the specialist fields which group serves towards the end of 1981 and early in 1982.

West Hampshire Water issue

Following the Sutton issue a week ago, West Hampshire Water is seeking to raise £2m through an offer of 8 per cent redeemable preference stock, 1986. At the minimum offer price of £102, the stock will yield 11.2 per cent and the indications are that the stock should open slightly above this level.

Business appointments

Changes at Rowntree Mackintosh

Mr K. H. M. Dixon becomes chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh in place of Sir Donald Barron who has retired. Mr K. Haslinger and Mr J. Nutter have been appointed joint deputy chairmen of the company.

Mr J. A. Hennessy has been appointed chief executive of GKN Sankey Division and chairman of GKN Sankey. Mr A. H. Miller has been appointed managing director, GKN Sankey—Automotive Operations.

Mr Diarmid French and Mr Jim McAllister have been appointed to the board of London & Manchester Securities.

Mr T. J. B. Wright, chairman and managing director of Blockleys, has retired as managing director and is succeeded by Mr B. J. Taylor, assistant managing director. Mr Wright will continue as chairman.

Mr E. W. Foggo, has been appointed a director of Furness Withy (Engineering).

Mr J. C. Probee succeeds Mr David W. Hearsey as chairman of the board of British Cocoa Mills (Hull).

Mr B. A. Thorne has recently been appointed to the board of the Mono Pumps group as business development director. Mr Mike Harrison is the new sales and marketing director for Mono Pumps.

Mr Allan M. Wilkie has been appointed sales director of Macawber Engineering.

Mr Hugh Lang has joined the board of Redman Heenan International as a non-executive director.

Mr Derek Kingsbury, deputy chief executive of the Dowty Group, has been appointed chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's Overseas Committee. He succeeds Sir George Burton.

Mr David K. Rowe-Ham has been appointed a non-executive director of W. Canning.

Mr Paul Lockyear has been appointed to the board of Canada Permanent Trust Company (UK).

Mr Alan Gill becomes director in charge of Racal-Milgo's United Kingdom division and Mr John Babb is appointed marketing director of Racal-Milgo.

Mr Leslie Shackleton is appointed chief executive and Mr Derek Rodgers becomes deputy chairman of the Whittaker Ellis Bullock Group.

Why cobalt joined the slump

Mining

In the middle of last year Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, the Zambian producer, proudly announced plans to increase output of cobalt by 25 per cent. Since then, demand for cobalt has deteriorated sharply, forcing both Zambia and Zaire, the western world's other major supplier, to cut prices.

This does not mean that cobalt producers—who include, albeit often on a very small scale, metal miners around the world—are wrong in anticipating high demand for the material. It does mean, however, that those hitching their wagon to this technologically alluring metal are not guaranteed the regular income they so badly need.

At the end of 1979 the cobalt producers raised their official price by $5 a pound to $25 (£11). The free market price had reached about twice that during the invasion of Shaba province in 1978, and in the excitement that surrounded "space-age metals" the assumption that values would not fall below the producer price seemed reasonable.

But almost immediately after the producers put up their price, the free market began to fall. Despite much talk of co-operation between cobalt producers, Zaire unilaterally lowered its price to $20 at the beginning of this month. The cut came days after a spokesman for the Société Zairoise de Commercialisation des Minais, the state mining organization, had denied that a price reduction was imminent.

The Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia (Memaco) was forced to follow suit. But the cut, already delayed, was some distance behind the market. Cobalt is currently fetching about $16 a pound, and market sources feel that it could go down. Since the price before the Shaba invasion was a mere $6 a pound, a contemporary level of around $12 would be realistic while demand is so weak.

The announcement by the United States General Services Administration that it proposes to purchase 1.2m pounds of the metal as part of the strategic stockpile programme, did not impress the market.

Although the GSA is expected to put the purchase out to competitive tender, 1.2m pounds is only 550 tonnes, or 2.3 per cent of world annual production of about 24,000 tonnes. The price did go up by $1 immediately after the GSA announcement, but soon resumed its downward path.

High stocks are the main reason for the soft price. It is estimated in the market that world stocks of cobalt could be 12,000 tonnes, perhaps double the size of a year ago. Two factors have caused cobalt supplies outside the mines to accumulate. One is simply the slump in demand. A space-age material cobalt may be, but it is not immune to industrial depressions. Higher military spending, on which cobalt bulls placed much hope, will eat into stocks, but slowly.

At the same time, production capacity has risen, even if actual output in 1980 was much the same as in the previous year. High prices tempted other miners into the market—South Africa and Finland among them—and many metal producers, plagued by low prices, and even losses from base metals, began to look hard at their slimes dams. Better transport and two years of uninterrupted production improved the flow and the quantity from Zaire.

Clearly the collapse of cobalt prices has been unlucky for companies and countries trying to offset poor revenues from othe rproducts. The lesson for the major producers—Zambia and Zaire—is that cobalt is not contra-cyclical.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

B & H build-up continues

By Our Financial Staff

Sheffield-based construction and mining group Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings is continuing its rapid acquisition programme with a $1.2m (£530,000) property deal in California.

B & H's subsidiary, Hallam Overseas, has bought 76 per cent of British and Continental Development Corporation from K. S. Holdings which is to retain the other 24 per cent.

BCDC has the rights to two developments. One is a 13-acre office development at Scripps Ranch north of San Diego and the other is a 400-acre residential development east of Los Angeles. The latter will comprise the building of 800 homes, a golf course and a country club. BCDC owns the title to the land and will share in the profit with the contractor.

The deal comes after the sale by Hallam of a 15-unit condominium complex at Pacific Palisades in California, which was bought in 1980 and sold as a completed project earlier this year.

Earlier this month B & H spent £4.5m on a United States coal site, in February it announced that it was heading a consortium to explore for coal in the Philippines, and in January it spent around £2.2m on Rushcliffe Fuels and Pineholt Development.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER bars were steadier yesterday; cathodes were idle.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £825-26.00 a metric ton; three months, £844.50-45.00. Sales, 6,650. Cash cathodes £817-19.00; three months, £832.50-33.00. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £816.50-817; three months, £835.50-836.00. Settlement, £817.00. Sales, 15,700 tons. Cash cathodes, £810-811.00; three months £825-824.00. Settlement, £811.00. Sales, 300 tons.

TIN.—Standard tin was firm; high grade idle.—Afternoon.—Standard, cash, £6,310-20 a tonne; three months, £6,245-50. Sales, 1,160 tonnes. High grade cash, £6,310-30; three months, £6,245-50. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard, cash, £6,180-6,185; three months, £6,215-6,220. Settlement, £6,185. Sales, 645 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,180-6,188; three months, £6,215-6,220. Settlement, £6,185. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works rose by 22 cents yesterday to 30.43 ringgit per kilo.

LEAD closed barely steady yesterday, after being firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £322.50-23.00 per tonne; three months, £338-28.50. Sales, 2,925 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £321-321.50; three months, £326.50-327. Settlement, £321.50. Sales, 3,550 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £339-40.00 per tonne; three months, £349-49.50. Sales, 1,200 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £338.50-339.50; three months, £348.50-349.50. Settlement, £339.50. Sales, 3,050 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £228.75 ($521.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 565.80p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,285.50); three months, 582.00p (1,327.50c); six months, 599.60p (1,374.30c); one year, 631.80p (1,460.70c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 566.5-68.0p; three months, 583-85.0p. Sales, 37 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 563-564.0p; three months, 579-579.5p. Settlement, 564.0p. Sales, 31 lots.

ALUMINIUM.—Cash steady; three months barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £654-55.00 per tonne; three months, £651.50-52.50. Sales, 5,050 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £647-£649; three months, £653-654. Settlement, £649.00. Sales, 4,350 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady, quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,765-70 per tonne; three months, £2,750-55. Sales, 60 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,760-2,765; three months, £2,756-2,757. Settlement, £2,765. Sales, 156 tonnes.

RUBBER was quiet yesterday (pence per kilo).—Apl, 56.80-57.80; May, 58.20-58.50; Apl/Jne, 58.30-58.40; Jly/Sep, 62.10-62.20; Oct/Dec, 65.10-65.20; Jan/Mch, 68.00-68.10; Apl/Jne, 70.90-71.00; Jly/Sep, 73.60-73.70; Oct/Dec, 76.50-76.60. Sales, 336 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet (all pence per kilo).—Spot: 56.50-58.00. Cif's: April, 60.50-61.00; May, 61.00-61.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne).—March, 1,000-02; May, 1,018-20; July, 1,028-30; Sept, 1,039-40; Nov, 1,043-45; Jan, 1,044-54; March, 1,037-45. Sales: 5,433 lots, including 39 options.

ARABICA (officials at 16.45).—April, 138.50-43.00; June, 138.00-42.00; Aug, 138.00-41.00; Oct, 138.00-41.00; Dec, 138.00-40.00; Feb, 135.00-39.00; April, 134.00-38.00. Sales: Nil.

COCOA was steady yesterday (£ per metric ton).—March, 880-90; May, 947-48; July, 968-69; Sept, 990-91; Dec, 1,011-13; March, 1,032-34; May, 1,049-52. Sales: 2,049 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £7.00 higher at £243; the "whites" price was £5.00 higher at £275. Futures (£ per tonne).—May, 241.70-41.80; Aug, 230.80-36.95; Oct, 232.80-33.25; Jan, 220.00-20.50; March, 219.00-19.95; May, 219.00-20.00; Aug, 220.75-21.00. Closing tone: Barely steady. Sales: 9,356 lots. ISA prices (March 17): daily, 22.05c; 15-day average, 21.91c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne).—April, 124.40-24.70; June, 126.00-126.50; Aug, 128.10-28.50; Oct, 130.50-31.00; Dec, 131.50-33.00; Feb, 131.50-35.00; April, 132.00-37.00. Sales: 38 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract, cents per kilo (quiet).—March, 333-355; May, 348-355; Aug, 359-361; Oct, 362-369; Dec, 372-375; Jan, 375-379; March, 380-382; May, 381-394; Aug, 383-386. Sales: 21 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent: unquoted. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: March, £103.25; April, £102.75 trans-shipment east coast. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob: May £117.00; June, £118.00 east coast.

MAIZE.—US.—French: March-April, £123.50 trans-shipment east coast. S African white, unquoted. S African yellow, March-April, £87.00 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: May and June, £103.50 east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.—**BARLEY**: Current crop firm; new crop steady.—March, £98.00; May, £101.00; Sept, £94.40; Nov, £97.95; Jan, £101.65. Sales: 165 lots. **WHEAT**: Current crop steady.—March, £112.00; May, £113.40; July, £117.00; Sept, £99.55; Nov, £103.35; Jan, £107.20. Sales: 133 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£109.90	£97.00
E. Midlands	£111.00	£109.00	£96.90
N. East	—	—	£98.50
Scotland	—	—	£95.60

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 18.—GB: Cattle, 86.86p per kg lw (+0.85). UK: Sheep, 172.4p per kg est DCW (6.05). GB: Pigs, 71.57p per kg lw (+0.84). England and Wales: Cattle nos. down 8.5 per cent, ave. price, 89.28p (+0.97); Sheep nos. up 3.5 per cent, ave. price, 173.16p (+7.39). Pig nos. down 1.9 per cent, ave. price, 71.37p (+0.84). Scotland: Cattle nos. down 5.9 per cent, ave. price, 87.58p (+0.44). Sheep nos. up 116.6 per cent, ave. price, 170.26p (+1.51).

POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £57.00; Nov., £56.90; Feb., £65.50. Sales: 235 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

Special company to evacuate Ghana cocoa

Abidjan, March 18.—The Interim Management Committee of the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board (CMB) is setting up a limited liability company within the CMB to be fully responsible for the evacuation of cocoa to the ports, Accra Radio reported.

A statement issued by the CMB said it is envisaged that this haulage company will be self-accounting and solely in charge of all the equipment and operations connected with cocoa evacuation from the producing centres to the ports.

Traders in Accra say the cocoa industry's evacuation problems are now worse than ever, because of the appalling roads and the shortage of vehicles and spare parts.

The radio said that until the formation of the new company the board would take a number of measures to make the evacuation exercise more efficient.

The produce-buying division will be made responsible for evacuation to the depots up-country, while evacuation from the depots to the ports will be undertaken by the main board.

The radio said these measures take immediate effect.—Reuter.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 153.59 on March 17 against 152.83 a week earlier.

Discount market

Make-up day proved satisfactorily uneventful yesterday. There were early indications that there might be a large surplus, but this did not appear at surface level and the authorities stayed out of the market.

Rates for secured money opened at about 11¾ per cent, but the pattern became a little uneven as the morning progressed. The closing range was 11¼-11¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar finished at or near its lowest levels of the day on foreign exchange markets yesterday. Sterling ended with a gain of 305 points in dollar terms at $2.2795, having climbed to $2.2810 late in the session.

The "effective" exchange rate index rose by another 0.3 to 100.2, the best for nearly a month.

The dollar's weakness again stemmed from the likelihood of US interest rates declining further. Eurodollars fell by as much as half a point initially in the wake of pointers to an ailing US economy. During the afternoon, Irving Trust lowered its broker-loan rate from 16 per cent to 15¾ per cent. Meanwhile, the "Fed." was apparently making no attempt in money markets to discourage the decline.

Continental currencies stronger against the dollar included the German mark, up from 2.0865 to 2.0562, the Swiss franc, up from 1.8975 to 1.8690, and the French franc, up from 4.9170 to 4.8560.

The Japanese yen, however, eased from 207.30 to 207.60 against the dollar.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 18	Market rates (close) March 18	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.2660-2810	$2.2790-2800	0.13-0.23c disc	0.75-0.85c disc
Montreal	$2.6770-6940	$2.6925-6935	0.90-1.00c disc	2.35-2.55c disc
Amsterdam	5.17-21fl	5.18¾-19¾fl	1¼-¾c prem	3¼-2¾c prem
Brussels	76.60-77.10f	76.80-90f	par-10c disc	13-23c disc
Copenhagen	14.71-76k	14.75-76k	240-405ore disc	650-835ore disc
Dublin	1.2810-2890p	1.2820-2835p	5-20p disc	25-45p disc
Frankfurt	4.67-71m	4.69-70m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	1¼-¾pf prem
Lisbon	126.50-127.50e	127.15-35e	10c prem-60c disc	10c prem-165c disc
Madrid	190.00-191.40p	191.15-35p	5c prem-45c disc	70-125c disc
Milan	2284-93lr	2291-93lr	10½-12½lr disc	31¼-34¾lr disc
Oslo	12.03-08k	12.06-07k	145-150re prem	380-235ore prem
Paris	11.03-08½f	11.07-08f	1½-½c prem	1¾-¾c prem
Stockholm	10.27-32k	10.30½-31½k	360-440ore disc	1035-1130ore disc
Tokyo	467-75y	473-74y	2.10-1.60y prem	6.05-5.50y prem
Vienna	33.10-30sch	33.22-27sch	5-par gro prem	15-5gro prem
Zurich	4.24½-26½f	4.25½-26½f	2¼-1½c prem	5¾-4½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.3 at 100.2.

Other Markets

Australia	1.93-1.9450
Bahrein	0.8535-0.8565
Finland	9.09-9.13
Greece	113.60-115.60
Hongkong	11.6205-11.8605
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.6185-0.6215
Malaysia	5.1165-5.1464
Mexico	52.90-54.40
New Zealand	2.4375-2.4575
Saudi Arabia	7.5820-7.6120
Singapore	4.71-4.74
South Africa	1.7745-1.7895

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	100.2	−26.5
US dollar	98.5	−5.3
Canadian dollar	85.6	−17.6
Schilling	117.2	+22.5
Belgian franc	103.2	9.6
Danish kroner	90.4	−10.0
Deutsche mark	121.8	+41.1
Swiss franc	135.7	+76.4
Guilder	113.0	+15.7
French franc	87.2	−9.5
Lira	61.2	−53.9
Yen	145.0	+41.0

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7750-1.7770
+ Canada	1.1829-1.1832
Netherlands	2.2770-2.2790
Belgium	33.70-33.75
Denmark	6.4650-6.4700
West Germany	2.0555-2.0570
Portugal	55.80-55.90
Spain	83.75-83.85
Italy	1005-1006
Norway	5.2950-5.3000
France	4.8550-4.8570
Sweden	4.5275-4.5325
Japan	207.50-207.70
Austria	14.55-14.57
Switzerland	1.8680-1.8700

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US $0.8451-0.8454

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 12 Low 11¼

Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11⅝	2 months	11⅝
3 months	11⅝	3 months	11$^{17}/_{32}$

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11⅞-11¾	3 months	12$^{7}/_{16}$
3 months	11¾-11⅝	4 months	12⅜
4 months	11⅝-11½	6 months	11⅞
6 months	11½-11¼		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13⅞-13⅝	7 months	12⅞-12⅝
2 months	13½-13¼	8 months	12⅞-12⅝
3 months	12⅞-12⅝	9 months	12⅞-12⅝
4 months	12¾-12½	10 months	12⅞-12⅝
5 months	12¾-12½	11 months	12⅞-12⅝
6 months	12⅞-12⅝	12 months	12⅞-12⅝

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12⅝-12½	6 months	12¾-12½
3 months	12$^{15}/_{16}$-12$^{7}/_{16}$	12 months	12¼-12

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅝	3 months	12⅝
7 days	12½	6 months	12⅝-12½
1 month	12⅝	1 year	12½-12⅜

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11¾-11⅝ Close 11½

1 week	12½-12	6 months	12½-12⅜
1 month	12¾-12½	9 months	12⅝-12⅜
3 months	12¾-12½	12 months	12$^{9}/_{16}$-12$^{5}/_{16}$

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13

Finance House Base Rate 14%

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7997	41.6571	+4.69	+1.16	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.98744	+3.42	−0.09	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.54084	+2.37	−1.16	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.98935	+2.43	−1.10	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.81283	+2.52	−1.01	1.512
Irish punt	0.685201	0.695324	+4.09	+0.56	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1239.96	+7.10	+3.57	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14-15; seven days, 13½-13½; one month, 13$^{13}/_{16}$-12$^{7}/_{16}$; three months, 13$^{13}/_{16}$-14$^{1}/_{16}$; six months, 13$^{13}/_{16}$-14$^{1}/_{16}$.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $510.25 (an ounce); pm, $506.00 close, $509.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $523-526 (£229.5-230.75).
Sovereigns (new): $127-129 (£55.75-56.75).

Wall Street

New York, March 18.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher in heavy trading. The NYSE index rose 0.18 to 76.99 and the average price per share eight cents. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.53 to 994.06 and advances led declines 966 to 629 as turnover slowed to 55,740,000 shares from 65,920,000 yesterday.

Car makers rallied late in the day. Active General Motors climbed 2⅞ to 54⅜, Ford Motor 2¼ to 25⅛. Chrysler ⅜ to 6⅝ and American Motors ⅛ to 4⅞.

Active Clorox gained ⅞ to 13⅞ and Schlitz Brewing 1⅛ to 11⅜. Both said they knew of no developments that could explain the activity.

Among banks, Bankamerica added ¾ to 29¼, Citicorp ¾ to 24¼, First Chicago ¼ to 16⅜, Continental Illinois ⅝ to 34¾ and Chase Manhattan ⅞ to 47⅛. Federal Express jumped 3⅞ to 55⅜. American Telephone reported improved earnings for the three months ended February 28 and tacked on ¼ to 52⅞.

Marley gained 1⅛ to 35⅞. Usair lost ⅜ to 21¼. IC Industries jumped five to 36¾. General Dynamics lost 1⅝ to 32⅞. Tenneco was unchanged at 48¼.—Reuter.

Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]	Occidental Pet	30⅝	31⅛	Bell Telephone	18⅞
Disney	58⅛	58⅛	Ogden	33	33	Comineo	69⅝
Dow Chemical	37	37⅝	Olin Corp	24⅛	23½	Cons Bathurst	27⅛
Dresser Ind	47½	47½	Owens-Illinois	30	29⅝	Gulf Oil	23⅞
Duke Power	17⅝	17⅝	Pacific Gas Elec	21⅛	21	Hawker Sid Can	26⅛
Du Pont	50	50⅝	Pan Am	4⅝	4⅝	Hudson Bay Min	33½
Eastern Air	9⅝	9⅛	Penney J. C.	28⅝	28⅞	Hudson Bay Oil	21⅝
Eastman Kodak	79⅝	80⅛	Pennzoil	41⅞	43	Imasco	33⅛
Eaton Corp	33⅛	33⅛	Pepsico	34⅝	33½	Imperial Oil	31⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	24⅝	23⅞	Pfizer	53⅞	52⅞	Int Pipe	14⅛
Equitable Life	10⅝	10⅝	Phelps Dodge	42⅞	42⅞	Mass.-Fergsn	4⅛
Esmark	63⅛	62⅞	Philip Morris	51	50	Royal Trust	21⅛
Evans P. D.	21⅛	21⅛	Phillips Petrol	48⅛	49	Seagram	64⅛
Exxon Corp	69½	69⅝	Polaroid	28	28½	Steel Co	38
Fed Dept Stores	36½	35⅝	PPG Ind	51½	50⅝	Thomson N 'A'	21⅛
Firestone	12⅛	11⅛	Proctor Gamble	73⅛	73⅛	Walker Hiram	26⅛
Fst Chicago	16⅝	15⅞	Pub Ser El & Gas	18⅝	18⅝	WCT	14⅛
Fst Nat Boston	38½	38⅝					

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign Exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.2930 (2.2650); three months, 2.2995 (2.2760); Canadian dollar, 1.1831 (1.1850).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 421.70 (420.57). The futures index was 425.43 (430.56).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 994.06 (992.53); transportation, 425.07 (425.10); utilities, 108 (108.97); 65 stocks, 384.55 (384.7). New York Stock Exchange index, 76.99 (76.81); industrials, 89 (89.65); transportation, 78 (78.36); utilities, 38.30 (38.2); financial, 74.57 (73.44).

US commodities

SILVER futures closed sharply higher on expectations of further interest rate reductions, floor brokers said. Prices gained 32.5 to 28.0 cents, with the spot March delivery contract settling at $13.085 per troy ounce. March, 1,312.00c; April, 1,314.00c; May, 1,318.00-1,335.00c; July, 1,355.00-1,365.00c; Sept, 1,393.00c; Dec, 1,430.00; Jan, 1,456.50c; March, 1,489.80c; May, 1,519.50c; July, 1,551.00c; Sept, 1,582.50c; Dec, 1,650.00c.

GOLD futures finished about a dollar up at $507-$509 an ounce. CHICAGO IMM: June, $591.50; July, $597.10 nominal; Sept, $612.00; Oct, $616.00 nominal; Dec, $630.00; Jan, $633.00 nominal; March, $645.10 nominal; April, $651.50 nominal; June, $663.50 nominal; July, $669.40 nominal. NY COMEX: March, $505.90; April, $508.00-511.50; May, $514.00; June, $518.50-521.50; Aug, $533.00; Oct, $542.70; Dec, $554.00-556.00; Feb, $569.00; April, $577.50; June, $589.10; Aug, $600.80; Oct, $612.50; Dec, $624.30.

COPPER contracts closed near day's highs with May settling at 87.45 cents, a gain of 2.40 cents. Remaining months added 2.20 to 2.45 cents. March, 85.95c; April, 86.35c; May, 87.30-87.50c; July, 89.30-89.60c; Sept, 91.75-91.90c; Dec, 94.70-95.00c; Jan, 95.70c; March, 97.90c; May, 99.55c; July, 101.10c; Sept, 102.90c; Dec, 105.60c; Jan, 106.50c.

SUGAR futures lost 0.19 to 0.57 cent, with the May delivery contract settling at 22.37 cents a lb. May, 22.35-22.40c nominal; July, 22.30-22.35c; Sept, 21.95c; Oct, 21.80-21.86c; Jan, 20.55b-20.60c asked; March, 20.45-20.50c; May, 20.55b-20.60c asked; July, 20.85b-20.86c asked.

COTTON futures closed a fairly quiet session slightly above day's lows with losses of 1.31 cent in spot May at 86.12 cents and of 1.27 cent in near July at 87.15 cents. Traded deferred positions lost 0.40 to 0.68 cent. May, 86.05-86.20c; July, 87.10-87.20c; Oct, 85.00c; Dec, 82.60-82.65c; March, 83.25c; May, 84.00 bid-84.50c asked; July, 84.50 bid-85.00c asked.

COFFEE futures closed an active trade up the 4.00-cent limit in all but deferred December which added 5.98c. March, 123.80c; May, 125.82c; July, 124.98c; Sept, 126.25c bid; Dec, 125.80-125.80c; March, 124.65c bid; May, 124.58c bid; July, 124.35c bid.

COCOA futures closed at or near highs in light volume, $27 to $45 higher. May, $2,100-2,065; July, $2,140-2,117; Sept, $2,176-2,155; Dec, $2,232-2,210; March, $2,280-2,280; May, $2,310-2,300.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Futures ended 6½ to 5½ cents a bushel higher in mostly local trade. Prices finished at or near the top of a ten cent range. Oil settled up 0.84c to 0.45c a lb. Meal ended unchanged in the first three contracts, up to $4 a ton. SOYABEANS.—March, 735-746c; May, 772-762c; July, 791½-785c; Aug, 802-794c; Sept, 808½-800c; Nov, 827-818c; Jan, 846-856c; March, 865½-867c. SOYABEAN OIL.—March, 24.75c; May, 25.08-25.10c; July, 25.78-25.81c; Aug, 26.00-25.94c; Sept, 26.20 bid-26.25c asked; Oct, 26.50c; Dec, 27.05-27.10c; Jan, 27.15 bid-27.20c asked; March, 27.80c; May, 28.30 bid-28.40c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL.—March, $213 bid-213.50 asked; May, $219.00; July, $227.00-226.00; Aug, $229.80-229.50; Sept, $233.50; Oct, $235.50; Dec, $239.00; Jan, $242; March, $246.00 bid-247.00 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS. Wheat futures closed near the top of a six cent range, down 2½ cents a bushel to up [illegible] cents. Most contracts settled with gains. Corn futures closed ¼c a bushel lower in nearbys to 1¼c up in deferreds. Prices settled near the middle of a 5¼c range. WHEAT. March 4[illegible] 429½c; May 441-435½c; July 44[illegible] 440½c; Sept 460-455c; Dec 4[illegible] 475½c; March 496½-495c. OATS. March 230-226½c; May 227½-21[illegible]; July 215-208½c; Sept 212-209c; Dec 211½-218c. CORN. March 354½-352[illegible]; May 365-360c; July 371½-367½c; Sept 371½-369½c; Dec 375½-369½c; March 383½-381c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
62.1	47.1	American Grwth	58.2	62.6	2.32
46.3	33.1	Capital	45.0	49.7	4.93
57.3	44.0	General	55.2	59.6	5.45
119.6	100.7	Gilt & Fixed Int	106.8	112.4	11.65
37.8	27.3	Income	35.1	37.9	9.26
96.2	91.7	Worldwide	94.4	99.9	6.71

Prudential Pensions Ltd.
Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
36.10	28.90	Equity	£ 35.24	36.33	..
24.00	20.20	Fixed Int	£ 23.34	24.35	..
42.43	35.80	Property	£ 42.43	43.74	..

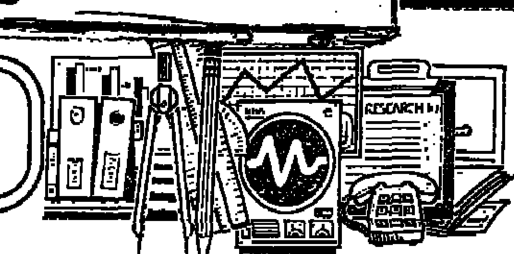
Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
309.7	264.3	Prop (1st Issue)	..	309.7	..
98.7	100.0	Prop (2nd Issue)	95.6	101.6	..
95.7	99.2	Managed Fund	95.5	100.5	..

Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.
41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R9LA. 01-499 4923

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
198.1	167.4	Managed Fund	194.5	204.8	..
338.8	259.4	Do Equity	325.1	342.3	..
194.3	173.3	Do Fixed Int	191.9	202.1	..
206.4	187.2	Do Property	206.4	217.7	..
148.4	139.1	Do Cash	148.4	156.3	..
126.6	94.8	Do Int	125.2	131.9	..

Vanbrugh Pensions Limited



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Head of Propulsion and Control

South Coast

This is a senior appointment with an established leader in the field of weapon technology, which requires a mature, qualified engineer with at least 10 years' involvement in hydrodynamics or aerodynamics.

A Naval design or construction background would be particularly appropriate and familiarity with MOD contracts is essential, as the man or woman appointed will lead a professional group in a demanding programme of research and development in naval defence systems.

Probably aged between 45-55, you should ideally have been responsible for overall vehicle design with an emphasis on propulsion. Dynamic control systems and radiated noise reduction are also important aspects.

The position commands a salary of around £15,000 and a generous benefits package which includes assistance with relocation if appropriate.

Please write with full personal and career details to: Confidential Reply Service Ref: AJH 8143, Austin Knight Limited, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Confidential Reply Supervisor.

Austin Knight Advertising AK

Merchant Banking

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Corporate Finance

We are seeking executives with the potential to make a significant contribution to our domestic and international corporate finance business which continues to grow.

Successful applicants are likely to be aged between 25 and 32 with a professional qualification in law or accountancy or a business school degree. Relevant post qualification experience which may have been in the professions, the City or industry, would be an advantage.

Applications, enclosing a curriculum vitae, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be sent to:

G. E. J. Wood, Executive Director,
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.,
30 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2EB.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

CONTROLLER, WALES

The Board of Governors of the BBC in consultation with the Broadcasting Council for Wales will shortly be considering this important appointment.

Candidates must have a demonstrable commitment to the development and administration of public service broadcasting in Wales and a sensitive awareness of the broad policy factors involved, together with managerial and editorial experience at a high level. They will also need to satisfy the Board of their ability to manage the BBC's substantial output in the Welsh language.

Anyone who wishes to be considered should in the first instance write within one week to the Director-General of the BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

BBC

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES IN BRUSSELS

Is holding an open competition for the recruitment of

typists

(Copy-typing and audio-typing in English).

Approximate net monthly salaries for staff without dependants: between £ 500 and £ 540. Newly appointed staff are also eligible for temporary subsistence allowances of approx. £ 132 per month.

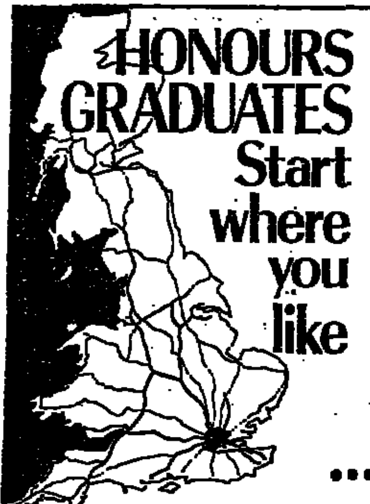
Full information and application forms are contained in the Official Journal of the European Communities N° C 55 dated 14 March 1981, obtainable from:

☐ E.C. Information Office, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.

☐ Economic and Social Committee, Personnel Division, rue Ravenstein 2, 1000 Brussels, Belgium (Tel.: 02/512.39.20, ext. 539).

Applications must be posted by 18 APRIL 1981.

The Economic and Social Committee is an EEC advisory body representing employers, unions and other interest groups. It has a staff of 350 and its offices are located in central Brussels.



There are 750 Tax Offices throughout the country, and your career as a Tax Inspector could start at any one of them. From then on, you will have the opportunity to go far in both career and geographical terms. Extensive training in accountancy, law, management and financial investigation will give you a thorough grounding in the work of a Tax Inspector — a subtle blend of intellectual and practical problems in a highly professional and commercial environment. You can look forward to full management responsibility at an early stage in your career.

Qualifications: Under 32 and a degree with honours — at least second class honours ability is looked for. Final Year Students may apply.

Starting salary £4900 — £6745 according to experience. You should be earning £7430 after 2 years and £10600 3 years later. Within 10 years you should be on a salary scale rising to £17500. In another 5 years you could be on a scale rising to £19500 either in a Tax Inspectorate post or in general management in the Civil Service. There are vacancies all over the country. Salaries higher in London.

To find out more, and for an invitation to visit a Tax Inspector write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB.

Please quote ref: A/320/M/3.

...and see where ambition takes you

You'll go farther, faster in a nursing career in Dallas, Texas, USA.

World-famous Parkland Memorial Hospital is offering you an opportunity to live and learn in one of the most vibrant and dynamic cities in the U.S.—Dallas, Texas.

We are presently offering nursing opportunities in our 1,000 bed University Medical Center at the University of Texas Health Science Center of Dallas. Here is a chance to continue your nursing skills and experience.

Parkland can offer you excellent salaries and benefits. Transportation advances. Free housing for 30 days.

If you'd like to practice in a medical center internationally recognized for its Burn Center, Trauma Center, Renal Transplant, General Medical and Surgical, Pediatrics, Neonatology, Obstetrics and Emergency Service capabilities, we'd like to talk to you. Bring the original and two copies of your nursing licenses. SRN, RGN or the equivalent is required. This program does not require CGFNS.

London, England
March 19-21
Hotel London Tower
St. Catherine Way

Interviews are on a first come, first served basis, 8:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.

British Museum Horological Collection

Research Assistant

... to supervise the Horological Students' Room and be responsible for objects in the collection, writing publications and recommending acquisitions of new material.

Candidates must be Fellows of the British Horological Institute or have passed the Institute's final examinations in Technical Horology or have a degree in an appropriate subject. Practical skill with the mechanisation of clocks and watches of all periods desirable.

SALARY: as Curator Grade E £7,615-£9,570 or Curator F £5,915-£7,760. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 28 April 1981) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G(3)382.

RETAIL SALES

This is a pioneering and new appointment. It is to manage a prestigious new retail outlet selling a unique range of world renowned objet d'art and glassware, both traditional and modern.

The key task is to expand the business profitably by the professional application of all aspects of retail management.

The prime requirement is a record of sustained success in retail outlet sales management including range selection, merchandising, personal selling, and administration. Experience in retail selling of high value items of superb quality in which there is a significant pride of ownership is essential.

Age is less important than relevant experience. Salary and bonus will provide a five figure income. Location: West End.

Applicants, men or women, should write with relevant career details including salaries, to Dr. A. G. Roach, A. G. Roach & Partners, Management Consultants, 433 Edgware Road, London W2 1TH.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Help the Aged

▶ A NEW POST at the headquarters of this international campaigning body whose fund-raising last year, in the UK alone, produced over £8M.

▶ RESPONSIBILITY is to Hugh Faulkner OBE, the Director who has been at the centre of the Charity since its formation in 1961. There will be the prospect of succession to his post in due course, but in competition with others at that time.

▶ TASKS include (1) exercising delegated authority in relation to certain specified corporate activities; (2) co-ordinating most of the organisation's supporting services (including personnel, office services and some aspects of finance); (3) assisting the Director in all UK operations and (4) deputising comprehensively for him during his absences.

▶ INITIATIVE must have been demonstrated in competitive business, in charitable enterprise or in public work.

▶ MANAGERIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SKILLS, already proven in a complex working environment, are vital. To be applicable they must have developed in a setting where people's roles are clearly and sensitively defined so as to harmonise the personal with the working relationship.

▶ TERMS including a five-figure salary, are to be discussed initially in confidence with the Consultant. The post is open to men and women.

Write in complete confidence to the Consultant advising Help the Aged:—

M. J. Graham-Jones
The Executive Partnership Ltd.
177 Vauxhall Bridge Road
London SW1V 1ER

WALES CRAFT COUNCIL

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Salary Negotiable

The Wales Craft Council is a fully constituted non-profit-making body sponsored by the Welsh Development Agency and the Development Board for Rural Wales. It acts with complete autonomy as a private enterprise conducting its affairs in consultation with elected representatives of craft producers in Wales. The main objective of the WCC is to encourage and promote the manufacture, sale and distribution of all craft products manufactured within Wales.

The Wales Craft Council is now seeking a new chief executive, based at Newtown, Powys. The position will involve extensive travelling and a car-user allowance will be paid.

The successful applicant for this challenging post will need:

- Experience in the craft industry or a related field.
- Administrative experience, preferably in development work.
- Sympathy with the aims and activities of craft producers and a working knowledge of the industry.
- Ability to communicate at all levels and ability to negotiate with public bodies at a senior level.

For further details write to: Wales Craft Council, Box 8, Ladywell House, Newtown, Powys. SX16 1JB or phone: Newtown (0686) 27273. Completed application forms should be returned by Friday April 10 1981.

Private Hospital Administrator

The Churchill Clinic is a new 64 bed surgical private hospital, opposite the Imperial War Museum, London, S.E.1, which will open in May.

We need an Administrator with appropriate hospital management experience to take over the on-site management responsibility from the opening date.

An attractive salary package will be offered for this rare and challenging opportunity.

Please write to: The Deputy Chairman, 74 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8DS.



Young Lawyer

required by

The Building Societies Association to work with the Secretary of the European Committee on E.E.C. matters that are or might be of relevance to Building Societies. The post is of particular interest to a recently qualified Barrister or Solicitor having a good working knowledge of German and/or French. For further details, write to or telephone:

K. R. P. Shears or Secretary at
34, Park Street,
London W1Y 3PF
Tel. 01-629 6712

AGENT/REP

To sell top quality individually made upholstery to retail outlets and interior decorators, etc., within Home Counties and London area. Please phone Alan D. Gould, Barrett and Bolton International on :—

01-551 5503

SOLICITOR W.1

Investment Co. with spread of interests requires solicitor to take responsibility for statutory and legal functions and liaise with outside firms on litigation, etc. Salary and terms by arrangement. Immediate start.

Box 2927 F, The Times

National Library of Scotland

CONSERVATION OFFICER

... to assume responsibility for the planning, co-ordination and financial management of the Library's conservation services, for training conservation staff and for giving practical advice to other libraries in Scotland.

Candidates (normally aged at least 26) must have a first or second-class honours degree in a relevant science subject or an equivalent qualification, together with administrative experience. They must also have considerable knowledge and practical experience of the chemistry of library materials and related conservation problems, including those posed by the environment.

SALARY (under review): as Conservation Officer Grade C £9,460-£14,000 or Conservation Officer Grade D £8,075-£10,500. Starting salary and level of appointment according to qualifications and experience. For full details and an application form (to be returned by 8 April 1981) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(3)394.

REDUNDANCY COUNSELLING

Executive redundancy is now a common phenomenon but, for many, the task of re-appraising their careers is a novel experience.

Well-informed and productive advice is available to help meet this challenge and, for further information, you are invited to

telephone or write to Malcolm Campbell

JOHN CHIVERTON ASSOCIATES LTD.
31 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.
01-242 5841

EXPORT SALES

VENTILATORS

Overseas Sales Manager

U.K. Company, with £1.2m home market, seeks experienced Overseas Sales Manager to fill new post. The task is to devise, develop and implement a medium term export sales plan, leading to trebling group sales. Candidates must be extremely ambitious and have a minimum of three years overseas sales experience.

Familiarity with H.V.A.C. products is vital and contacts within the construction industry an advantage.

Conditions of employment are negotiable according to experience. Rewards will initially be moderate, but leading ultimately to Board appointment and equity participation.

Apply in confidence to: T. A. Le Sueur & Co., West House, Peter Street, St. Helier, Jersey, marking application envelope " M.O.A.—SALES ".

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OXFORD

Applications are invited for the post of

BURSAR

to take up office in September, 1981, or soon after. The salary scale will be not less than for a principal officer (2), NJC local government scale.

Westminster is a College of Higher Education offering graduate and post graduate courses to approximately 370 students and other courses to serving teachers.

Further details and information on the method of application may be obtained from The Secretary, Methodist Colleges and Schools, 25 Marleybone Road, London NW1 5JP. 01-935 3723.

PRIVATE SCHOOL IN KUWAIT

Applications are invited for English language teaching positions in a bilingual private school in Kuwait for the year '81-'82. Housing and transportation will be provided.

Please address all enquiries with complete CVs to:-

Headmaster's Office
Albayan School
P.O. Box 24472, Kuwait.

INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY ARTS

PUBLIC ACCESS VIDEO LIBRARY

With the assistance of a grant from the Leverhulme Trust, the I.C.A. wishes to appoint a RESEARCH FELLOW to monitor, analyse and assess the function and utility of the Library over a two-year period. Applicants should have a broad knowledge of video, both technical and critical, as well as proven experience of this field. Salary £6,000 subject to review.

VIDEO TECHNICIAN

The I.C.A. requires a Video Technician to operate and administrate the new Public Access Video Library. Technical competence (knowledge of Philips 2000, Philips 1500 and U-matic) essential. Salary £5,380. Apply with full details in writing to:

The Director
Institute of Contemporary Arts
12 Carlton House Terrace
London, S.W.1

Closing date 27th March, 1981.

VIGOROUS Young Graduate needed for a new sales and marketing position in export-orientated Conference and Publishing Company. Based West Country but travel involved. Write Box 2925 F, The Times.

NEGOTIATOR for Recruitment Consultant, experienced in placing Accounts and related staff. Join an informal but professional team. Top salary for a top operator. Contact Hazel Bowring, Blight Appointments, 20 Conduit Street, London, W.1. 493 4372.

MARKETING OFFICER with degree from recognized university (£103 p.w.): Clerk (£87 p.w.) required by Malaysian Trade Commission, 930 7932.

WEEKLY Arabic Magazine requires an Arabic proof-reader sub-editor. Please apply with relevant details to Box 2961 F, The Times.

ADMINISTRATOR required by Crisis at Christmas, full-time from Sept. to Feb., otherwise 3 days a week. See La crème de la crème.

LEISURE INDUSTRY

Leading company in leisure industry requires top sales person with proven track record. London and S.E. area. Potential earnings £25,000 p.a. Commission only. Swimming pool and leisure specialists only need apply.

Telephone Oxshott 3522

DYNAMIC EXPORT Manager/ess required for fast-expanding health food business. Aged 30-40, proven track record with ability to set up and manage department. Full mobility and 2 foreign languages desirable. Only persons who are able to generate and sustain high growth rate should apply for this well rewarded appointment. Full details in confidence to MD, General Nutrition Ltd., Berkhamsted, HGR15, HP4 2RN.

THE WORD WILDLIFE FUND seeks Fund-raising Executive. See Creme de la Creme today.

JOBS IN THE ALPS. (Emp Agy.) Boys/girls 18+ needed for work in hotels in famous Swiss/French resorts. Mid end June-mid/end September. Very long hours and hard work. Good pay and conditions. Knowledge of French and/or German essential. Write with SAE: 2 West Eaton Place, London, SW1.

SMALL WORLD has the following vacancies for the coming summer: (1) Educated handyman as deck-hand for motor yacht Small World cruising the Greek Isles April-November. Age 22-32, experience of boats useful. (2) Couple, 25-40 to run bar and maintain pool May-October in Italian Palazzo on coast 2 hours south of Naples. Responsible, sociable couple, pref with life saving certs. Write 5 Garrick Street, London, WC2E 9AZ.

More Opportunities on page 26

La Crème de la Crème

–Managerial–Administrative–Secretarial–Personal Assistants–

SECRETARY
Shell U.K. Limited

Shell U.K. Limited invite applications for the post of Secretary to the Manager, Property Division, based in newly refurbished and air-conditioned offices at 9, Whitehall, adjacent to Trafalgar Square.

The successful applicant will also carry responsibility for the overall co-ordination of the work of the Divisional Secretarial Unit consisting of 5 additional Secretarial, Audio and Word Processing staff, providing services for a team of 20 professional and administrative staff based at Head Office.

Applicants will require, as a minimum, a good "O" level standard of education, including English Language, a shorthand speed of 100 w.p.m. (RSA standard) and at least four years' secretarial experience, preferably within a busy professional or commercial environment.

Starting remuneration will be up to £7,000 p.a. (including London Allowance), dependent upon qualifications and experience. Our conditions are excellent: free three-course lunches; four weeks' annual holiday; interest free season ticket loan, and an excellent pension scheme. Sports and social facilities are also available.

Please telephone or write for an application form, quoting reference 1/7 to:—

SHELL U.K. LIMITED,
UKPCF/52,
Shell-Mex House,
Strand,
London WC2R 0DX.
Telephone: 01-438 3929.



P.A. TO HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry is a body dedicated to the provision of information, advice and aid for about 7,500 members; the Home Affairs Department, specifically, is concerned with UK and EEC matters as they affect businesses in the London area.

The Personal Assistant to this Head of Department will, in addition to carrying out the usual secretarial duties, assist a small team on commercial, conference and committee work. He or she must therefore be not only a highly efficient secretary, with fast shorthand and typing speeds, but also an intelligent and aware young person with an aptitude for administration. All applicants must be able to work confidentially.

The LCCI headquarters are in the city and staff receive a season ticket loan as well as LVs and other benefits. The salary is good for a young and ambitious P.A.

For further information, please contact Mrs. Carole Edwards on 01-248 4444 or write to her at the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB.

LCCI

SECRETARY/ ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
AGED 22-30

Large international firm situated at LONDON BRIDGE

Have an interesting and responsible position immediately available for an experienced secretary with good audio typing skills, to assist a busy Senior Manager who is responsible for the recruitment of professional staff to our overseas offices. The successful applicant must have a good educational background, preferably to A level standard and the ability to become totally involved in a job which requires tact, initiative and a good memory. Administrative experience and a lively personality are necessary requirements. We offer a good salary with regular reviews and excellent company benefits.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT MRS IRENE BRYANT ON 407 8939, EXT. 3294
NO AGENCIES PLEASE.

SECRETARY/PA
£6,000 negotiable

Whitehall Office working for Managing Director of Insurance Agency. Duties include: shorthand/audio typing, organising meetings/seminars and overseas travel. Ability to drive an advantage but not essential. Must have a good telephone manner, sense of humour, and always be prepared! Please apply in writing enclosing c.v. to:

Box No 2962 F The Times

MARKETING ASSISTANT

Great opportunity for a bright, smartly presented person with secretarial skills, to move up a notch with the young marketing team of London's most progressive commodity brokers. It's a demanding and interesting job with excellent career opportunities in the Square Mile. You'll be meeting clients, liaising with our Advertising Agency and generally helping two busy marketing men become less so, and a successful team become more so.
Write to:

David Taylor
at 3, Lloyds Avenue
London EC3N 3DS

ADMINISTRATOR
required for Central London Solicitors

We are looking for an applicant with experience of administration to take charge of secretarial and junior staff and to assist the Administration Partner in all aspects of the firm's administration. Flair and initiative is required to develop and improve the efficiency of the firm.

Please telephone 580 9775
Ref.: CRW

CONTRACTS DIRECTOR, Internationally-known firm of INTERIOR DESIGNERS, in Knightsbridge, is looking for a

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

To assist him in all aspects of his work in estimating and administrating Company contracts and in the internal administration of his division. Although knowledge of the decorating trade is not required, the successful applicant will have the opportunity to become involved in every aspect of this.

In addition to good secretarial and organisational skills (including the ability to deal with schedule-typing), a high degree of numeracy and the ability to work on own initiative, he or she must also be of smart appearance and mature personality, and will have had at least five years experience in a responsible secretarial job.

Starting salary will be in the range of £6,000-£6,500 p.a.

Please write, enclosing c.v. to Mr. C. W. Dawson, Charles Hammond Ltd., 165 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.

£7-8,000pa

or £9-11,000 with overtime for a hard working professional person with

WORD PROCESSING SKILLS

Typing speeds of 70/80 wpm IBM System 6 or Xerox 850 trained. Fast moving, very flexible, expanding young company, with up-to-the minute technology and lively staff. Flexi hours West End location, high standard of service to the client. Come and look around?

Phone Edward Kalfayan on, 01-734 4115

LETTERSTREAM
45 Conduit St. Mayfair W1

REDUNDANT BY MARCH 31st UP TO £5,500

The prospect of redundancy need not be gloomy, with an exciting new position to go to. If you have good secretarial skills and education our clients can offer you a secure future and excellent conditions. Opportunities exist now in fine art, word processing, shipping, law & insurance.

Phone Ann Beck for more details
58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3



Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

COSMETIC CAREER

You will be trained in all aspects of marketing and selling a range of cosmetics for this famous cosmetic group. Commence within a store and progress into early management. Shorthand, typing and some secretarial experience a help. Good salary and discount.

Please call Claire Roberts
7 Princes Street, W.1
01-629 7262

Graduate Girls Secretarial

PERSONAL ASSISTANT to be placed

THE WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

A national charity raising funds for the conservation of wildlife both in Britain and overseas, requires an EXECUTIVE to develop fund-raising through Legacies and to make personal approaches to Charitable Trusts. Self-motivation and initiative required. Marketing/advertising/P.R. experience useful. Salary £5,500 p.a. L.V's. Pension scheme.

Please apply, with full curriculum vitae, to Mrs. Burbridge, 29 Greville Street, London, EC1N 8AX.



WWF

P.A. TO £7,000

M.D. of American company based in Chelsea needs an Assistant who is 25+, serious about their career, well educated, groomed and enjoys responsibilities. Together with excellent secretarial and administrative skills (to include personnel) you must be able to work on your own initiative as he travels extensively.

P.A. COSMETICS TO £6,500

Assist in the growth of an American cosmetic House in their London H.Q. Together with good sec. skills (rusty shorthand acceptable) you will be totally involved in all admin and problems related. Naturally you are well groomed and soundly confident to be able to work on your own initiative. Good career prospects.

SEC. FASHION £6,000

To work for Buying/Merchandising Director and his department of large retail fashion group. Responsibilities include a full secretarial back-up, office admin., travel arrangements, etc. Good organising ability and a flexible attitude will help you to cope with this hectic, exciting environment.

Ring Jan or Stella
HANDLE STAFF
Recruitment Consultants
493 1184

MUSHROOM FARM?

Bright young Financial Director seeks dynamic Executive Secretary (24-30) to deal with millions of different things (personnel, finance) daily and still keep smiling. Excellent skills of course. *Good salary, bonus, own office.*

Telephone 402 7669

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

24, for City organisation involved in fascinating investigative research. Lots of responsibility and involvement for person with initiative. Must have good formal skills. Spanish an advantage, not essential. £6,000 p.a. plus fringe benefits.

Joyce Guiness Bureau,
589 8807/0010.
THE Recruitment Consultants.

Excellent Opportunity

For someone with property experience to join International Management Consultants. We require a young enthusiastic person to council Executive of the world's largest corporations, transferring into and around London. Current driving licence essential as a company car will be provided. Salary by negotiation plus fringe benefits.

Please call
Paul Kelley
01-629 8222.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD
Personal Assistant to Deputy Director (Overseas)

Several years good Secretarial experience essential. Must be able to work on own initiative, very busy department administering the Award Scheme in countries of the Commonwealth. Salary scale £5-£6,000 under review, plus LV's.

Tel: Mrs. Anderson, 9375205 ext. 27

ADMINISTRATOR
£5,600 per annum
Crisis at Christmas

A London-based charity working for the single homeless is looking for an Administrator to coordinate its activities. The Administrator works full-time from September to February and otherwise three days a week. Administrative experience, ability to cope with a variety of tasks simultaneously, and willingness *to work as a member of a team are essential.* Imagination, initiative and tolerance would be assets.

For job description and application form please write before April 1, to Crisis At Christmas, St Vincents, 85 Carlisle Place, London SW1P 1NL.

Recruitment Opportunities also on page 25

Recruitment Opportunities also on page 25

BBC
Radio Producer
External Services

£7,060-£10,568 p.a.

Plus an allowance of £415 p.a. for working irregular hours. To teach English to world-wide audiences of overseas listeners. One of a team of seven producers working to the Programme Organiser, "English by Radio", on production of programmes for learners at all levels, on English for special purposes and on literature. Will include originating and developing ideas for new "English by Radio" programmes, finding suitable writers and specialist advisers, scriptwriting, casting and a wide range of studio production.

Qualifications in and experience of teaching English as a foreign language, preferably overseas essential. Some experience of broadcasting and/or theatre; good knowledge of some foreign languages an advantage. Above all the post needs a real concern for teaching, an open mind on methodology and the creative st[illegible] and energy needed to turn bright ideas into lively, polished and pedagogically effective "English by Radio" programmes.

Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Salaries currently under review. Based Central London. Relocation expenses considered.

Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. 1122 T and enclose s.a.e.), BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel. 01-580 5551 (3 lines).

Recruitment Consultants
ADVERTISING P.A.
£5,500

This is an excellent opportunity to further your career in advertising with a large Advertising Agency on fast moving Consumer accounts. You will need a good presentation and personality for this involving position.

01-493 6456 or 01-629 1858
8 Blenheim Street London W1

adpower communications

OIL IN MAYFAIR!
£7,000

The Secretary to the Company Secretary / Finance Director will have the ideal boss and beautiful offices. In return your first class shorthand, audio and organisational abilities must combine with an educational and cultural background that will enable you to mix easily with top people. Preferred age 25-35. Telephone Annie Rogers.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND
RECRUITMENT

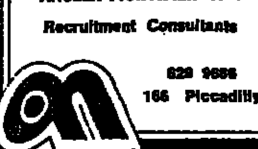
A rare opportunity has arisen for us to recruit a Consultant for our permanent division, to qualify for this position, you will be enthusiastic, sales-motivated, with the ability to integrate quickly into our hard-working team. You will probably be in your 20s, and your interest in people will enable you to deal happily with everyone from a young secretary straight from college to the chairman of a large Int. co. Salary to be discussed. Ring Juliet Hepburn.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

OIL—£7000
W.1

The American Managing Director of this oil company operating from luxurious offices, needs a Sec./P.A. In addition to a light secretarial workload you will be responsible for the running of this small office and supervising the free catering arrangements. Age 25-35. Speeds 100/60.

ANGELA MORTIMER LTD.
Recruitment Consultants



629 9686
166 Piccadilly

Secretary required for private International Investment and Finance Company

in prestigious offices in Sloane Street. Aged 25-32. The successful applicant will be required to be fully conversant with telex, telephone and shorthand duties and be flexible in approach. A salary commensurate with this senior position will be offered according to age and experience. Hours 9.15-5.30.

Please send C.V. to:
Tudol UK Ltd.
125, Sloane Street,
S.W.1
for the attention of Mr A. Grainger.

Spring Fever!

Are you bored with your job and looking for a change? If you are between 20-25 and have good secretarial skills

Ring Sarah Underwood on 493 5787 and see if she can change your life.

GORDON YATES LTD.
Staff Consultancy
35 Old Bond St., W.1.

GENEALOGIST

Due to expansion Debrett's will have a vacancy soon in their new world-wide ancestry research offices in Winchester. (Interest in Irish and/or American research an advantage.) Please write with full details of experience and salary sought.

Debrett's Peerage Ltd
78 Parchment Street
Winchester SO23 8AT

THE NEXT STEP
£5,000 + +

Promotion has created an opportunity for a young Audio Secretary to take responsibility for a small, busy department. Luxurious surroundings and friendly atmosphere await your eager and enthusiastic charms. Some experience, however, is essential.

Call Diane Hilton
58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3



Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

P.A./ SECRETARY

Small expanding financial consultancy seeks a motivated P.A./Secretary for its Managing Director. Qualities must include ability to function under pressure, good humour, efficiency and determination. Rewards will include total job satisfaction and salary in the region of £6,000.

Phone now, 405 2400.

MAYFAIR SOLICITORS

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Liz Sherlock
581 1481

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C.R.U. Limited,
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Salary c£6,000 + L.V.'s and season ticket loan.

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GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL
Administrative Assistant

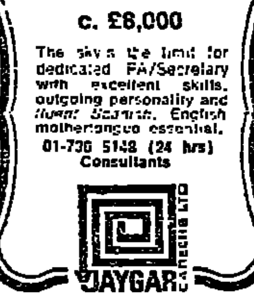
Applications are invited for the above post. Previous experience in public administration an advantage. Salary scale from £4,791 to £7,761 per annum.

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For Maritime/Commercial Brokers. Regent Street office. Knowledge of Spanish preferred. Work is varied with some light bookkeeping. Require bright, well organised person able to assume responsibilities. Able to handle phones and telex and take charge while principals are abroad. £6,000+ with advancement. Excellent opportunity to right person. Write with c.v. to Box 2793 F, The Times.

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H.P., Part X possible.
Tel. 561 5301
Ask for Mr Wood.

ROLLS-ROYCE '59 CLOUD 2

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Letters of application, with a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to The Conran Foundation, 28 Neal Street, London WC2H 9PH.

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enclosing photo and brief resume.

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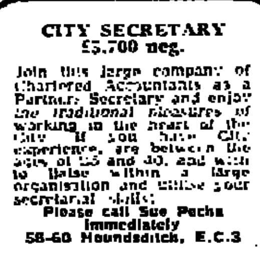
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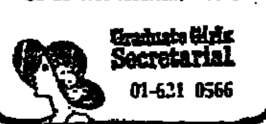
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CONVERTIBLE Golf GLS, V reg., l.h.d., 8,000 miles, bronze with black interior, all usual extras, 1 owner; perfect condition, don't wish to sell, but must, hence only £5,000.—Tel.: 0273 [illegible].

B.M.W. 728A. June '78. Black, electric windows/aerial mirrors, radio/stereo, clock, P.A.S. Full service history. [illegible] o.n.o.—01-437 5855 (office hours).

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT-BOOK-KEEPER. — Freelance. Will write up company books weekly, especially wages. 404 0013.

BUSINESSMAN, [illegible], ex-Oxbridge, marketing, seeks employment in Paris for 5-6 months, prior to Cranfield, M.B.A. Phone 01-427 8457 daytime or write M. Farr, 40 Rue de Moscou 75008, Paris.

ENGLISHMAN, 35, considerable experience fine arts, fluent French, good organisational ability, based London and S.W. France seeks employment, possibly in similar or allied field, embracing both countries. Box 2055 F, The Times.

U.S.A. Fully experienced secretary seeks work in America.—Box 2960 F, The Times.

SENIOR SECRETARY (32), seeks private work. Good sh/typing (130/60). Short assignments considered. 01-870 7230.

HARDWORKING. Married couple seek work abroad April.—Intelligent, honest, reliable, references. 01-[illegible] 2034, 8pm +.

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INTELLIGENT young man, 26, with broad general knowledge, and interest in the arts, seeks employment. 02407 6150.

SPANISH speaker [illegible] exper. Spanish industry, now employed London, seeks job researching Spanish South Amer. markets. Box 2756 F, The Times.

SECRETARY — Fast accurate requires freelance work. Mobile electric typewriter. 802 5618.

YOUNG, attractive, public school educated girl, speaks Italian, some typing ability, experienced P.A., Cordon Bleu cook, flair for organization—seeks interesting position, good remuneration important but not imperative; anything legal considered.—Write Box [illegible] F, The Times.

REDUNDANT, desperate man, 42, seeks work driving own 35-cwt. Transit van; anything legitimate; confidence and discretion assured.—01-898 4066, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

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FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

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FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

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DULWICH.—Share house 6 months, own room. £30 p.w. 405 7083 day, 274 4348 eves.

ST JOHNS WOOD. — Lovely rm. over garden in pleasant house. £35 p.w.—Tel. 624 8736.

LARGE luxury double bedsit. Private garden entrance, col. TV. £34 p.w. inc. 228 7870 anytime.

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MAXFLATSHARE AGENCY, from £80 p.w. 785 9674.

SW7 FLAT, large own room, man 27 plus: £90 p.c.m. exc.—Phone after 6.15 pm, 373 9819.

S.W.5.—Partly self contained bed sitting room in spacious flat. Share kit & bath. Excellent facilities. Attractively furnished. £35 p.w. inc. Tel. 01-373 2103.

BARNES—Prof person M/F to share large mansion flat with 1 other (architect). River views £35 pw inc. Tel. 748 1586 (after 6.00).

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WIMBLEDON SW19.—Girl dble rm bathroom in large luxury house. £30 p.w. incl. Phone 540 7892.

PUTNEY HILL—3rd non-smoker, 25+, £105 inc. pcm. 788 7648.

W.2.—Luxury flat, 2F non-smokers. £25 each.—262 [illegible].

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES. — M/F to share maisonette that has everything. Own bedroom; 2 mins. from station.—Tel. Sunbury 83544 (eves).

SHARER 25+ REQUIRED. — Comfortable Chiswick flat. £35 weekly inclusive. Monthly banker's order and references essential.—Tel. 995 1441, ext. 4712.

S.W.7.—Man, own double room in luxury flat; £40 p.w.—581 0123, ext. 6, office hours.

W.2.—Girl, own room in 4-bed. flat; all mod. cons., £145 p.m. fully inc.—01-723 5829 after 8.00 p.m.

YOUNG [illegible]

[illegible]

RENTALS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

FINCHLEY ROAD. A third [illegible] flat, the furnishings and decorations of which are of the highest standard. It has four comfortable bedrooms, a large [illegible] room, kitchen and two bathrooms (one ensuite). Available for a letting of up to [illegible] years at £[illegible] a week to incl. central heating and hot water.

HAMPSTEAD. A caselled maisonette situated on the three floors of a converted house. It has its own [illegible] garden and a pleasing [illegible] floor roof terrace. There are four bedrooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom [illegible] shower room. Available [illegible] mid-[illegible] for a long let at £[illegible] a week.

9 Heath Street, N.W.3
Telephone 794 1125

Maida Vale

Elegant family house on [illegible] flrs. with 40 ft. d[illegible] reception, recessed ceiling lights, dining room [illegible] original fireplace, TV room, 6 beds., 3 baths., archit[illegible] own interior design. De[illegible] immaculate. 200 ft. garden. 11 year lease, ground rent £100 p.a. £70,000 (option to purchase freehold).

Little Venice Estates
01-328 3444

REGENT'S PARK near Zoo

Pleasant redecorated 3rd fl[illegible] flat, 2 rooms, k & b. Suit visitors or Co. let.
£70 p.w.

Armstrong 01-722 92[illegible]

CHELSEA

RADNOR WALK, SW3. Charming house, 2 beds, 2 rec[illegible] k & 2 b. separate WC. Av[illegible] now long let. £180 p.w. CHEYNE WALK, SW3. Excellent newly dec. flat in [illegible] block with 3 beds, 2 rec[illegible] k & 2 b. Avail. now. Long [illegible] £350 pw.

KATHINI GRAHAM L[illegible]
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KENSINGTON MEWS FLATS

Selection of luxury 2 or [illegible] bedroom flats available [illegible] fully equipped, central heat[illegible] linen, etc. Rents £140-[illegible] p.w. 1 year plus.

COWARD & CO.
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Luxury modern house [illegible] beds study, through loun[illegible] beautiful garden all faciliti[illegible] washing machine, dr[illegible] garage. Company or emba[illegible] let preferred. £300 p.w.

Ring 935 2625 after 6 p.[illegible]

ST. JOHNS WOOD, KENSING[illegible] Knightsbridge, Hampstead, Wimbledon are some of the [illegible] in which we can offer 1st [illegible] properties at rents from [illegible] p.w.-£600 p.w. (Rent depe[illegible] on size, location and ameni[illegible] "Try us"—Birch & Co., 499 [illegible]

CHELSEA.—Spacious 2nd floor in mansion block, 1 double, single bed., large recep., TV, kitchen with dining room, room, etc., heating, £150 p.w. Avail now 5-7 mth [illegible] ling.—Clayton Bennett [illegible] 584 6863.

NATHAN WILSON offer a selection of properties in N.W. London prices from [illegible] p.w. to £400 p.w., no [illegible] required from incoming tena[illegible] Call at 64 Rosslyn Hill, N.W.[illegible] telephone 794 1161.

WIMBLEDON HILL.—House [illegible] character excellent cond[illegible] south facing, 6 beds., 3 [illegible] main furniture and applia[illegible] minimum let 1 year. £170 [illegible] Tel. 0223 350541 (evenin[illegible] weekends).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Modern 3 room flat in luxurious m[illegible] block. Large reception, 2 [illegible] fully fitted kitchen, ga[illegible] porter. £300 p.w. Furn. o[illegible] furn. Wilson Mordant, [illegible] 0906.

PETERSHAM, Richmond. Geo[illegible] 17th c. cottage: 3 double [illegible] 3 recepts; beautifully furni[illegible]

[illegible]

(continued on page 27)

هكذا من الاصل

PERSONAL CHOICE



Michael Wood: In Search of Athelstan (BBC 2, 8.15).

● Thanks to Michael Wood, historical Holmes and Bringer of Light, the Dark Ages have been rendered less dark for me. I can now discern Boadicea, Arthur, Offa and Alfred moving through the ancient gloom. Ditto Athelstan; founder of the first British empire, the first epic figure in Mr Wood's second series of exhumations (BBC 2, 8.15). Mr Wood is the only TV performer I know of who fizzes with excitement as he returns up that same road that once led to dusty death. You can tell he is in his element the moment the opening titles fade and he advances on Athelstan's tomb in Malmesbury. The man is actually grinning. From then on, it is all treasures and battles (10 kings defeated by Athelstan, then the rout of the Celts and Vikings) as Mr Wood's helicopter swoops over old war fronts in the Don valley. Back on earth, Ordnance Survey map in hand, Mr Wood tears through a Hampshire forest, retracing the boundaries of the estate which the king gave to his armour-bearer. You would swear that Athelstan was panting at his heels and not lying, quiet and largely forgotten, under his stone effigy at Malmesbury abbey.

● The odd lapse into imbecility apart, Ronnie Corbett's new comedy series Sorry ! began promisingly last week, with Mr Corbett in confident form, though his chortling can become tiresome. The absence of Ronnie Barker is not felt, thanks mainly to some well contrasted comedy playing from Barbara Lott as the awful mother and William Moore as the intangible father (BBC 1, 8.30) . . . I can find nothing good to say about the American version of Brave New World (part 2, BBC 1, 9.25) except that it might encourage people to go back to the book to find out whether this glossy nonsense really can be laid at Mr Huxley's door. I can assure them that it most certainly cannot.

● And so to the second in the Arts Council-BBC Radio series of plays that are being both staged and broadcast (Radio 3, 7.30). Tonight's offering is by an old hand at the game, Fay Weldon, and it is about two married couples who exchange their spouses for a week. It was recorded during its stage performance at the Northcott Theatre in Exeter.

● Finally, today's musical highlights on radio: The performance of Haydn's The Creation, played by the London Philharmonic under Lopez-Cobos as the one heard at last year's Edinburgh International Festival. The soloists: Helen Donath, soprano; David Rendall, tenor; Gwynne Howell, bass (Radio4,7.30) . . . The BBC Welsh SO play Nielsen's Symphony No 6 during their morning concert on Radio 3 (11.35).

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Court patronage; 7.05 Engines of war; 7.30 What makes . . . reaction go? Closedown at 7.55.
9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Europe from the air; 9.30 Dès le début: making requests; 9.47 Science: balance; 10.10 Merry-Go-Round; 10.35 Scene; 11.05 The Sea at Work; 11.30 Celtic family of nations; 11.55 Beside the Sea; Close down at 12.20
12.45 pm News; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Veteran Hollywood actress Gloria Swanson is interviewed by Tony Billbow. Also, Marian Foster has her face read. Japanese-Style; 1.45 Bod and the Grasshopper.
2.00 You and Me: What Makes it Go? 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Lieutenant Kijé (1); 2.40 Television Club: A Place Like Home: Pud.
3.00 Claire Rayner's Casebook: The story of two people who recovered from the distressing effects of over-indulgence in tranquillisers (r).
3.53 Play School: Gunilla Wolde's story Different Peter and Emma. Also on BBC 2 at 11.00; 4.20 Secret Squirrel cartoon: Spy in the Sky.
4.25 Jackanory: Ann Morrish continues her readings from Mary Cockett's Shadow at Applegarth; 4.40 Scooby and Scrappy Doo: cartoon. the Demon of the Dust Out.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround: mini newsreel; 5.05 Blue Peter: How to make a special card for Mothering Sunday; 5.35 Fred Basset: Taking it Like a Champ (r).
5.40 News: with Kenneth Kendall;
5.55 Regional news magazines. All regions unite at 6.20 for Nationwide, which includes another of Tony Wilkinson's reports on London's down and outs, and the Grass Roots item.
6.55 Tomorrow's World: Science for everyman — and his whole family. A living room paint that kills flies; onions that won't make you cry; and a new recording device that can extend the usefulness of your telephone answering machine.
7.20 Top of the Pops: The records that are selling well among pop music fans. The MC is Peter Powell.
8.00 Hi-De-Hi! Holiday camp comedy series. The former jockey (Felix Bowness) is convinced that a race gang is out to settle an old score with him for accepting a bribe in his racing days.
8.30 Sorry! Second instalment in the new Ronnie Corbett series about a mother-pecked son (Barbara Lott plays the mother). Tonight: the bachelor has to cope with his new girlfriend's passionately jealous boyfriend (see Personal Choice).
9.00 News: with Richard Baker.
9.25 Brave New World: Second, and final, part of this highly Americanized version of Aldous Huxley's satirical novel about a future world in which human emotions are unknown. Tonight: John the Savage (Kristoffer Tabori) falls in love (see Personal Choice).
10.55 News headlines.
11.00 Question Time: Robin Day's panel consists of the Conservative MP Peggy Fenner; Merlyn Rees, the former Labour Home Secretary; miners' leader Arthur Scargill, and William Rees-Mogg, former editor of The Times.
12.00 Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: [illegible]

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Borehole logging; 7.05 Seven card study; 7.30 Cosmology. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School. Same as BBC 1, 3.55 (Gunilla Wolde's story Different Peter and Emma). Closedown at 11.25.
2.00 pm Racing from Cheltenham: The National Hunt Festival reaches its final day. The highlight is the 3.30 Tote Cheltenham Gold Cup, with £40,000 for the winner. There is also coverage of the 2.15, 2.50 and 4.05 races, with commentary by Peter O'Sullevan and Richard Pitman. Highlights tonight at 8.00 on BBC 2. Closedown at 4.20.
4.50 Open University. Origins; 5.15 Crystals.
5.40 King of the Rocket Men: Eleventh episode of this old Saturday morning children's club serial. The Secret of Vulcan.
5.55 Music-Hall Greats: It's a Grand Life (1953) Very broad Army comedy with the Lancashire comedian Frank Randle, as a private, falling in love with a corporal (Diana Dors). Winifred Atwell appears as herself. Director: John E. Blakeley.
7.35 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.50 One Hundred Great Paintings: Milton Brown takes a long look at Whistler's Nocturne in Black and Gold: The Falling Rocket, which hangs at the Institute of Art, in Detroit.
8.00 Racing from Cheltenham: A look back at this week's National Hunt Festival, including today's running of the Tote Cheltenham Gold Cup.
8.15 In Search of . . . Athelstan. First in a new series of historical investigations by the lively Michael Wood. Tonight's film is about the king who founded the first British Empire and ruled from 925 to 939 (see Personal Choice).
9.00 The Little World of Don Camillo: Priest v communist mayor in a northern Italian town. Tonight: what happens when the mayor refuses to part with his banner of Stalin and the party threatens to discipline him.
9.30 Man Alive: The Biggest Epidemic of Our Times. Why we meekly tolerate an annual road toll of 6,000 deaths and assume that this carnage is inevitable. Doctors, police and accident investigation teams contribute their views in this longer-than-usual Man Alive
10.45 Newsnight: News bulletins and news features. Linda Alexander reads the news, and Marshall Lee presents the sports coverage. Ends at 11.35.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Politics: What's it all About?; 9.52 Treasure; 10.09 Making a Living: Working out the balance of payments; 10.31 A-level evolution; 10.53 A-level biology; 11.10 Using leisure time creatively; 11.27 Visit to the Netherlands; 11.44 Picture Box.
12.00 Gideon: Cartoons about a duckling. With the voice of Tim Brooke-Taylor; 12.10 pm Stepping Stones: A train journey to Edinburgh. With Vicky Ireland; 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family serial, set in the last war.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Together: Serial about people living in a block of flats. A letter for Charlene (Gina Maher) from some musical folk.
2.00 After Noon Plus: A discussion on private medicine, between David Bolt of the BMA and Derek Allan of BUPA. Also Lord Melchett on the countryside Bill he is sponsoring.
2.45 The Racing Game: Another Dick Francis story of the turf fraternity, with Mike Gwilym as the former jockey turned sleuth. A valuable horse is stolen (r); 3.45 Leave it to Charlie: Story about an insurance agent (David Roper) who is always down on his luck (r).
4.15 Watch It! Another Dr Snuggles story, with Peter Ustinov's voice; 4.20 Bugs Bunny cartoon; 4.45 The Hunt Gymnastics International. Great Britain's men versus the Soviet Union's men; our women versus Canada's women. From Wembley Arena.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Twice-a-week serial about country folk, set in Yorkshire's rolling acres.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 Help! Film about the Parent Handicap Information Group, started by parents living in the Romford area of Essex.
6.35 Battlestar Galactica: Unless the Aliens are returned to their original orbit, they will die in Galactica's atmosphere; 7.3. Bognor: Episode 6 of this thriller series. Tonight, the investigator puts his own life in danger. With David Horovitch in the title role.
8.00 The Incredible Mr Tanner: Comedy series about two street entertainers (Brian Murphy, Roy Kinnear). Tonight: the consequences of finding a wallet.
8.30 TV Eye: A report by Denis Tuohy on the killing of 20 black children in Atlanta, Georgia, and the siege mentality it has engendered in the minds of both the black and white communities.
9.00 Hill Street Blues: American-made series about the police in action.
10.00 News. And Thames news headlines.
10.30 Thames Report: Is the ILEA, which has banned capital punishment in its schools, flying in the face of parent's wishes? They say they prefer it to continue.
11.00 Camera: Moving Pictures. Sixth film in the series about the cinema pioneers. Tonight: the Edison years, including faked film of the Spanish American war, and genuine film of "Gentleman" Jim Corbett in a boxing encounter.
11.30 Three's Company: Comedy series with a high romantic content, but low in entertainment value.
12.00 What the Papers Say: Newspaper review by Peter Paterson.
12.15 Close: Johnny Morris reads something written by a Chinese philosopher.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00-8.00 News.
8.00-8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: The Pudding Club, by Ken Owen.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: A Smell of Carnations, by Lester Powell.
4.00 Fritz Spiegel's Musical Alphabet.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 The Householder (4).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?.
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 LPO etc/Lopez-Cobos. pt 1: Haydn (Creation pt 1).†
8.50 A Sideways Look.
9.05 LPO, pt 2: Haydn (Creation pt 2)† (See Personal Choice).
9.40 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 Anna of the Five Towns (4).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15-12.23 am Shipping forecast.

VHF
9.05 am Schools: A Service for Schools: Music Interlude: Sounds, Words and Movement; Music Interlude; Stories and Rhymes.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Time and Tune (18); Man; Home or Away.
2.00-3.00 pm Schools: Living Language; Look; Living Through History.
11.00 Study On 4: Punto di vista (20).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Technology for Teachers; Architecture and Design.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Spanish music.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Gounod, Donizetti, Arnold.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Faure.†
10.00 Musica Antiqua Cologne/Goebel: Rosenmüller, Reincken, Buxtehude, Pachelbel, Vivaldi, Biber, Schmelzer.†
11.35 BBC Welsh SO/Del Mar: Lyadov, Bartok, (Vla Conc — Erdelyi), Nielsen (Sym 6)† (See Personal Choice).
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Quartet (Delme — live from Bristol): Mozart (K589), Martinu.†
2.00 South German RSO/Almeida: Bellini, Donizetti, Puccini.†
2.55 Songs, oboe: Vivaldi, Haydn, Dutilleux, Britten.†
3.55 BBC Northern SO/Leppard: Elgar (Sym 1).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 Play: I Love My Love, by Fay Weldon.†
9.00 Record: Martinu.†
9.15 Talk: Managing Big Government.
9.40 Record: Bach.†
10.00 Patterson (5).†
10.30 Piano (Frankl): Schubert (D760).†
10.50 Talk: Words.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Delage.†

VHF
5.55 am-6.55 Open University: Schooling and Society; Irony and Tom Jones; BSC Strategy.
11.15 pm-12.35 am Open University: Maths Foundation Tutorial; Cognitive Development; History of the Macromolecule; Desalinisation.

Radio 2

5.00 am Bob Kilbey.†
7.30 Ray Moore.†
10.00 Jimmy Young.†
12.00 David Hamilton.†
2.00 pm Gold Cup Special.
4.30 Much More Music.†
8.00 Country Club.†
9.00 Alan Dell.†
10.00 Tom Mennard.
10.30 Star Sound Extra.
11.00 Brian Matthew.
2.00 am 5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 David Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Wheels. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 International Soccer Special. 8.30 Fiesta. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Best of Beecham. 10.15 Words Made Flesh. 10.30 My Word! 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 pm Intermezzo. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Racing. 4.30 The English Miniature. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Waveguide. 5.15 'Tis My Delight. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Emlyn. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Bestseller. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People's Choice. 2.30 Thirty-minute-theatre. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Hunt Gymnastics International. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Focus. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Lou Grant.

Southern
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20-4.45 Beachcombers 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.00-11.10 People rule! 11.30-12.00 Father, Dear Father. 12.20 am Weather followed by Hard Awakening.

Granada
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada reports. 4.20 International Gymnastics. 4.50-5.45 Chips. 6.00 Granada reports. 6.25 This is Your Right 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Celebration. 11.30 What the Papers Say. 11.50-12.45 am Paris.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Father, Dear Father. 4.20 Hunt Gymnastics International. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crosroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Northern Scene 11.00 Come In If You Can Get In. 11.30 Soap. 12.00-12.05 am Makers of Northumbria.

Westward
As Thames except: 12.27-12.30 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20-4.45 Kum Kum. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Westward Report 10.32 News. 10.36 Jazz. 11.05 Camera. 11.35-11.40 Faith for Life.

HTV
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30pm News. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie. 5.05 Jobline 5.15-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.35 Scene. 11.20-12.15 am SWAT.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.30-9.45 am About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Owain A'R Ollon. 4.15-4.20 Rumplestiltskin. 4.20-4.45 Take a Chance. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.35-11.35 Turn Up in a Million. 11.35-12.30 am SWAT.

Channel
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20-4.45 Kum Kum. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7-7.30 All That Jazz. 10.28 News. 10.36 Jazz. 11.05-11.35 Camera.

Grampian
As Thames except: Starts 9.25-9.30 am First Thing. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Hunt Gymnastics International. 4.50 Kum Kum. 5.10-5.15 Police News. 6.00 North tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30-11.00 Cover to Cover. 11.30 Paris. 12.25-12.30 am News.

Scottish
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Life begins at Forty. 4.20 Hunt Gymnastics International. 4.50 Fangface. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30 Nature Watch. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30-11.00 Jazz. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Tenspeed & Brown Shoe.

Yorkshire
As Thames except 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Hunt Gymnastics International. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 With a Little Help. 11.30-12.00 George Hamilton IV.

Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News 4.20-4.45 Call It Macaroni. 5.15 Cartoon 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.50 Police Six. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Counterpoint. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Border
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Hunt Gymnastics International. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Close Encounters. 11.30-11.33 News.

Anglia
As Thames except Starts 9.15 am. 9.20 Jobline. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20-4.45 Laurel and Hardy 6.00 About Anglia 6.20 Arena 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Survival 10.30-11.00 Basketball 11.30 Kate Loves a Mystery. 12.25 am Living World.

STUDY TO SHEW thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. 2 Timothy 2: 15.

BIRTHS

ADDIS.—On March 15th to Dominique and David — a daughter.

ALEXANDER - SINCLAIR. — On March 17th in Norwich, to Patricia (nee Fairhead) and Ian—a son (Samuel John Patrick).

CAMPBELL.—On 14th March, 1981, to Charlotte and Alastair—a daughter.

DEWFALL.—On 15th March, at St. Peters Hospital, Chertsey, to Lyn and Roger—a daughter (Emma Georgina Louise).

FEAR.—On 17th March, at North Herts Hospital, to Ruth (nee Todd) and Kenneth—a daughter (Alison Lidsay), a sister for Robert.

GILLIBRAND.—On March 13th, 1981, to Nicholas and Louise (nee Reed)—a daughter (Olivia).

HOCKINGS.—On March 12th to Jane (nee Denholm) and Neil—a daughter, a sister for James and Hamish.

JEPPE.—On March 16th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Julia and Jonathan—a daughter (Caroline Susanna Biccard).

KAMM.—On 16th March to Stephanie (née Lloyd) and Martin, a son (David Edward), a brother for Rachel.

LANG.—On March 7, at Oxford, to Wendy (nee McLeod) and Andrew — a son (Charles William), a brother for Sarah.

LINNECAR.—On 27th February, at Panaga Hospital, Seria, State of Brunei, to Robin and Joanna—a son (Matthew James), a brother for Rebecca and Ruth.

MACINNES.—On Tuesday, 17th March, 1981, to Jane (nee Wilton) and Miles—a daughter (Louisa Jane), sister for Hannah and Henry.

MORRISON.—On March 11th, in New York, to Anne and Murdock—a daughter.

NICHOLSON.—On 10th March, to Zulema and Seb, at Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Birmingham—a son (Brian), brother for Patricia.

NORRIS.—On 20th February, 1981, to Teresa and Allan—a son (Howard), a brother for Edmund.

RICHARDSON.—On March 17th, to ...

DEATHS

FINDLAY.—On March 16th, peacefully in Tunbridge Wells, Mary Gwendolen Bury, aged 97, beloved wife of the late Hugo Findlay, formerly of The White Cottage, Stapleford, Cambridge. Cremation at Tunbridge Wells crematorium on Monday, March 23rd, at 12.30. Inquiries to E. R. Hickmott & Son, telephone Tunbridge Wells 33462.

GINN.—On 17th March, suddenly, at home, Philip Alfred, aged 75, beloved husband of Dorothy, father of Richard and Michael, and much loved by all his family and friends.

HARLEY.—On March 17, 1981, peacefully, Margaret Hilda, for 57 years beloved wife of Sir Thomas Harley, of Heskeih Hey, Thornton Hough, Wirral. Funeral at All Saints, Thornton Hough, Friday, March 20, at 1 p.m. Cremation, Blacon, Chester, at 2 p.m. Family flowers only.

HOWELL.—On 15th March, peacefully, at Lourdes Hospital, Liverpool, Father Clifford Howell, S.J. Requiem Mass at Oscott College, Birmingham, on Friday, March 20th, at 11 a.m. No flowers, please. Donations, if so desired, to St. Mary's Hospice, Selly Park, Birmingham.

JOHNSTONE.—On St. Patrick's Day, 1981, Jessie Marjorie Johnstone, wife of Professor Robert Edgeworth Johnstone, and mother of Richard, Rosemary and Mark, peacefully in St Augustine's Home, Brighton. We thank the Reverend Mother and her staff for their loving care. Inquiries to Attree & Kent Ltd. (Funeral Directors), Tel. Brighton 688228.

LAWREY.—On March 4, 1981 (Ash Wednesday), suddenly, in Plymouth, in his 91st year, Surgeon Captain (D) Andrew Lawrey, O.B.E., beloved father of Frank and John, and grandfather of Richard. Funeral took place at Ludgvan, Cornwall, on March 7th.

LEADER.—On March 10th, peacefully, at Durban, Natal, Stella Leader, formerly of Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi.

LEAVIS.—On 17th March, 1981, Queenie Dorothy, widow of F. R. Leavis.

MIDDLETON.—On Monday, March 16th, 1981, at Farnham Hospital, William, beloved husband of Isabel, father of Peter, Antony ...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

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MAGUIRE otherwise Hankinson Thomas Hankinson Maguire otherwise Thomas Joseph Maguire otherwise Thomas Maguire otherwise Thomas Hankinson late of 16 Prenton Place, Handbridge, Chester, died there on 3 September 1980 (Estate about £4,000). The Mother of the above-named is requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), 12 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LJ, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

WHAT you should know about cremation, a leaflet obtainable from The Cremation Society (a regd. charity) Room 17, Woodcut House, Hollingbourne, Kent ME17 1XH.

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GENEALOGIST for Debrett Ancestry Research.—See Rec Opps today.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH AWARD seek Personal Assistant to Deputy Director (overseas).—See La Creme today.

AMPLEFORTH EVENING, 25th March. Challoner Club regretfully cancelled.

DREAM 17th Century Cottage.—See Country Property.

OVERSEAS EXPORT.—Sales Manager required.—See Rec Opps.

YOUNG LAWYER for Building ...

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 26

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,478

ACROSS

1 Read by S. American country's press chief (7).
5 Gets money from work of wishy-washy type (7).
9 At home smoke pipe—nice to shed one's "clout" (9).
10 Rebuke Harold, well versed in losing money (5).
11 Call for speed? More to reduce it (5).
12 Their service aimed to convert the multitude? (4, 5).
14 Harlow police could make a fair cop? (8, 6).
17 150 not out again? Right—this would be in order (14).
21 What does Buffalo Bill do with old relics? (9).
23 Sound quality of a type of pine (5).
24 Party man knocked out artist? A calumny (5).
25 Runyon's about to beat back one lot in Hell (9).
26 For him the brush-off adds insult to injury (7).
27 Name one in three? Possibly not one in two (7).

DOWN

1 Condition of pledge (6).
2 Sort of option unpopular with show-jumpers (7).
3 Big blow on the head (9).
4 Four in a quarter (11).
5 She sounds permissive (3).
6 Doctor as temporary lieutenant ...
7 Boy without 3 in town (7)
8 Like spuds already "bashed" —— for boiling? (8).
13 Remedies I am taking from a penniless character (6, 5).
15 A couple of ducks 1 dn cooked for those Ulysses visited (9).
16 Insular headgear? It's worn by a monk (8).
18 In so remarkably incompetent a manner? (7).
19 Bird's the odd sort I found in Berlin (7).
20 Moon maybe gives us a black eye (6).
22 Game for a hard-headed girl (5).
25 More than one such bad cheque for clothes (3).

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23/4	Corfu	Aghios Gordis	3	15	H/B	£229
30/4	Corfu	Aghios Gordis	3	8	H/B	£159
16/4	Eilat/Israel	Caravan	2	15	H/B	£358
20/4	Crete	Anthoussa Beach	3	8	H/B	£169
27/4	Crete	Coral	3	15	H/B	£209
18/4	Majorca	Sunsaver	—	8	H/B	£139
25/4	Majorca	Sunsaver	—	8	H/B	£129
8/4	Rhodes	Capsis Metropolitan	4	8	H/B	£169
15/4	Rhodes	Bel Air	3	15	H/B	£209
22/4	Rhodes	Capsis Metropolitan	4	15	H/B	£229
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(continued on page 26)

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